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Issue 1

1998 Issue 1
Government
Publications

CANADA

WorldView

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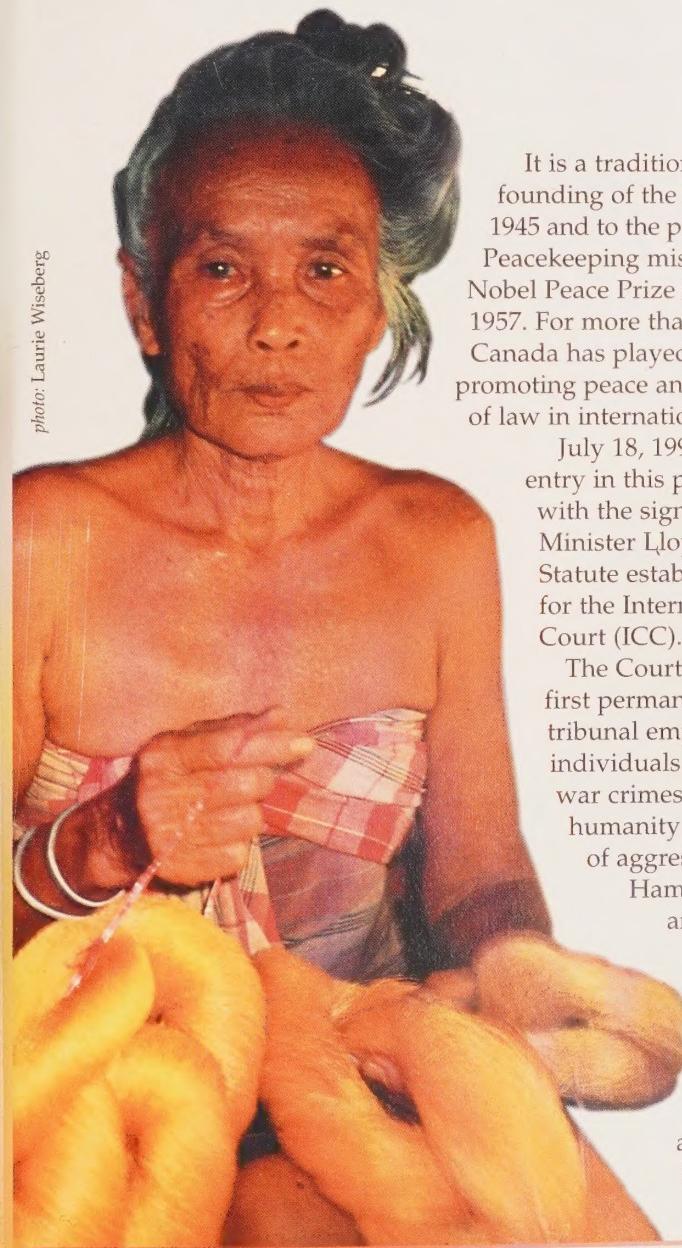
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University of Toronto

The International Criminal Court

Agreement bears strong Canadian imprint

photo: Laurie Wiseberg



It is a tradition that goes back to the founding of the United Nations (UN) in 1945 and to the precedent-setting Suez Peacekeeping mission, which won a Nobel Peace Prize for Lester B. Pearson in 1957. For more than half a century, Canada has played a leading role in promoting peace and the rule of law in international affairs.

July 18, 1998, marked a major new entry in this peacemaking record with the signing by Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy of the Statute establishing the framework for the International Criminal Court (ICC).

The Court will be the first permanent international tribunal empowered to prosecute individuals accused of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity and, eventually, crimes of aggression.

Hammered out in five tough and often heated weeks of negotiation, the ICC Statute represents a victory for a group of "like-minded states", led by Canada, and united by general agreement on the need for an international court.

The ICC Statute recognizes that women and children are particularly vulnerable in times of war. Rape, sexual slavery and sexual violence are recognized as war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The final vote on the Statute was 120 to 7 in favour of adoption with 21 abstentions.

Mr. Axworthy, who addressed the Plenary Session and participated in the

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Conference to bolster support for the ICC's creation, commented, "It was encouraging to see so many countries supporting the creation of an institution of such fundamental importance to peace, human rights and security."

Canada has played a leading role in the development of the ICC, chairing the group of like-minded states at a preparatory commission that worked over a two-year period on the framework legislation. Canada also provided financial assistance to enable some of the least-developed countries to take part in both the preparatory meetings and the final, five-week diplomatic conference in Rome. The Committee of the Whole for the Conference, which developed the final text, was chaired by Philippe Kirsch, Legal Advisor to the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

The Committee had a daunting task on its hands. The original draft treaty was a bulky, 173-page document containing 116 articles and 1300 "square brackets"—difficult issues set aside for resolution later. As Chairman, one of Mr. Kirsch's first moves, after instituting night sessions, was to have drafting groups abandon the square bracket approach and deal directly with outstanding issues. After four weeks of work, the Committee presented a finished document, minus brackets, boiled down to a relatively compact 83 pages with 128 articles.

The ICC breaks new ground. It will deal with international crimes on an individual rather than a state basis, and its jurisdiction extends to crimes committed in internal conflicts. Presided over by 18 judges from 18 countries, the ICC will also have automatic jurisdiction over these

crimes, meaning that states that ratify the Statute automatically accept its jurisdiction and the Court will not have to seek case-by-case consent to act. Another new feature is the establishment of an Independent Prosecutor, elected through secret ballot by states that have ratified the Statute.

The Statute allows for cases to come before the Court via several routes. Countries that have ratified the Statute can trigger action, as can the UN Security Council and the Independent Prosecutor.

The ICC will come into existence as soon as 60 states ratify the Statute. Canada has pledged to ratify as soon as possible and is urging other countries to do the same.

Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy signs the "Final Act" or Statute creating the ICC on July 18, 1998, in Rome. Beside him is Philippe Kirsch, Legal Advisor to the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, and Chairman of the Committee of the Whole for the Conference.

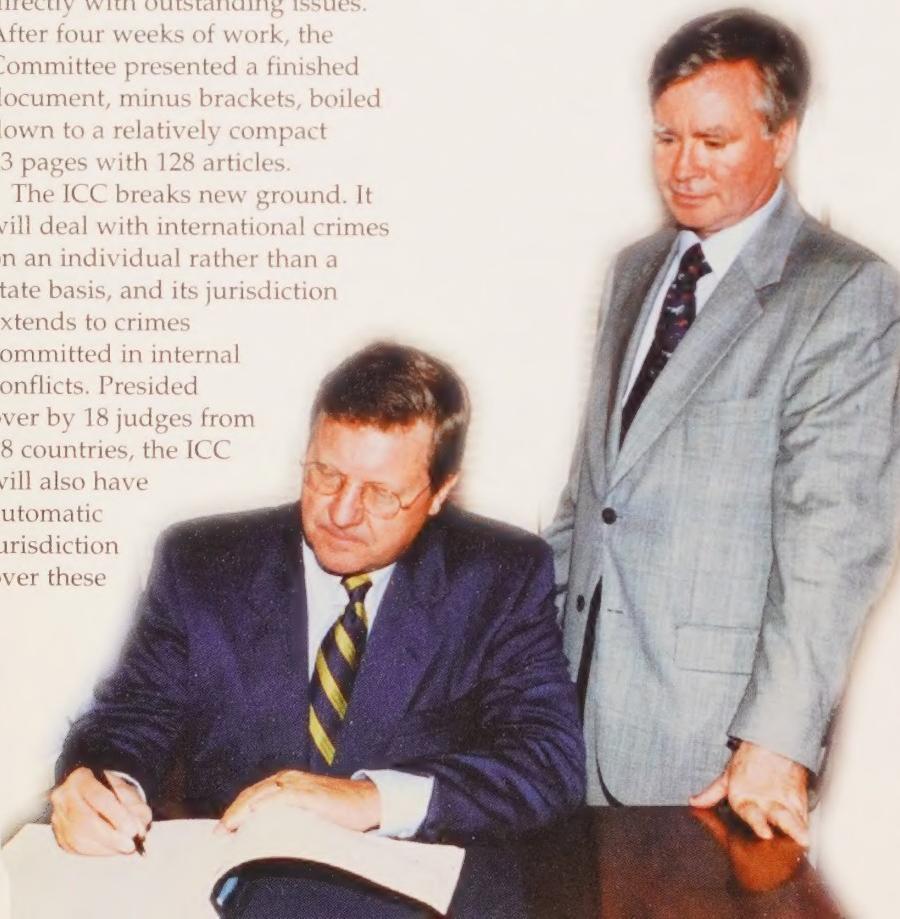


photo: Canapress/Walter Venuti

Interview with

Born in Namur, Belgium, in 1947, Philippe Kirsch moved with his family to Canada at age 14 and joined the Department of External Affairs in 1972 after receiving a Master of Law degree from the Université de Montréal. Since then, Mr. Kirsch has served as Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations and as Ambassador and Agent for Canada to the International Court of Justice.

Philippe Kirsch's career has been principally with multilateral organizations in work related to international law and world security. Assignments have included Chairmanship of the following Committees: the influential Sixth (Legal) Committee of the UN; the UN Committee for the Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism; the UN Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings; and the Drafting Committee of the 26th International Conference of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent in 1995.

In June 1998, Mr. Kirsch was elected Chairman of the Committee of the Whole for the Conference on the International Criminal Court; this Committee negotiated the final text for the ICC Statute.

Canada World View interviewed Mr. Kirsch in Ottawa about Canada's role and interests in the creation of the International Criminal Court.

Philippe Kirsch

**LEGAL ADVISOR TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

The following are excerpts from the discussion:

Canada World View

To what extent does the Statute signed in Rome reflect the Canadian vision of an International Criminal Court?

Philippe Kirsch

There's a significant Canadian imprint. In the draft that the Conference adopted are institutional characteristics that Canada wanted and pushed for very hard in the company of other countries in the group of like-minded states. For example:

- the Court's automatic jurisdiction over crimes;
- jurisdiction over internal armed conflicts; as we know, these conflicts have been the most common source of bloodshed and atrocities in recent times;
- the incorporation of strong provisions related to sexual crimes and crimes against children;
- the element of complementarity — the fact that the Court will take action only when national legal systems are unable or unwilling to genuinely investigate or prosecute. I should point out that this provides a great deal of protection to states with judicial systems that function effectively. The Court would not pre-empt action in cases involving the citizens of these states because the countries in question would be able to take the necessary action;
- the fact that the jurisdiction of the Court can be triggered by an Independent Prosecutor, as well as by states that have ratified the Statute and by the Security Council.

Canada World View

How will the Court relate to the Security Council?

Philippe Kirsch

It will be a constructive relationship. The Council may refer situations to the Court and require co-operation from all UN member states. In exceptional circumstances, the Council may request a 12-month deferral of Court proceedings while measures are under way to promote international peace and security.

Canada World View

How will Canadians benefit from the creation of the ICC?

Philippe Kirsch

In many ways — I can think of two in particular. Canada is one of the world's leading contributors to peacemaking and humanitarian missions. The presence of the Court will contribute to the effectiveness of these missions and, I think, reduce risks to peacekeeping personnel. It's been suggested, for example, that one reason the United States sustained no casualties in the mission to implement the Dayton Accords [which brought peace to war-torn former Yugoslavia] was that people who were responsible for committing atrocities were already indicted and had consequently lost their authority to influence events.

More fundamentally, there are the benefits Canadians will share with all other countries. By reaffirming the rule of law, the Court will be a stabilizing factor in international relations. It should also foster reconciliation in the aftermath of conflicts by isolating and stigmatizing war criminals.



photo: Canapress/Tom Hanson

Canada World View

Will the Court continue to evolve?

Philippe Kirsch

Most definitely. We need to arrive at a definition of aggression, for example, and to develop a number of practical rules for the operation of the Court. And we expect that, as nations that voted against the Court see it in operation, they will come to realize that it is a legal rather than a political institution, and come around to support it.

Is it a perfect court? Not yet — but it is a strong court. The UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, has called it "a gift of hope to future generations and a giant step forward in the march toward universal human rights and the rule of law."

NGO Profile

Human Rights Internet (HRI) is a world leader in the exchange of information within the international human rights community. The organization acted as the secretariat for the Vienna Plus Five Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) International Forum held in Ottawa, June 22 to 24, 1998.

Launched in the United States in 1976, HRI has been based in Ottawa since 1990. Executive Director and co-founder, Canadian Laurie Wiseberg, looks back on the organization's beginnings. "In the late

"In the early 1970s, Harry and I did our first study of an international interest group — Amnesty International — to see whether and under what circumstances it was effective."

"For myself, my concern about the role of NGOs emerged from my PhD research on the politics of the international relief operations in Biafra during the Nigerian civil war."

"We started our first research in Los Angeles, where I was doing my PhD and Harry was a professor of Political Science. Human Rights Internet was formally

Human Rights

1960s, my late husband, Harry Scoble, had a Brazilian student, Bolivar, who was thrown into prison by the military when he went home to São Paulo to do his PhD research. That's when Harry discovered Amnesty International and worked with the organization to get him out of prison. Bolivar is now a key human rights advisor to the current Brazilian president."

**HRI's primary role is to serve
the information needs of international scholars,
human rights activists, asylum lawyers and
organizations via its extensive documentation
centre and databases.**

photo: John Rodsted

photo: Human Rights Internet



Now HRI communicates by phone, fax, mail and the information highway with more than 5000 organizations and individuals working for the advancement of human rights.

HRI was originally known as Internet: The International Human Rights Documentation Network, and had nothing to do with the World Wide Web of today's Internet. When later HRI wanted to bring its operations into cyberspace, it was able to provide human rights actors with a "network within the Net".

HRI's primary role is to serve the information needs of

Internet

international scholars, human rights activists, asylum lawyers and organizations via its extensive documentation centre and databases. These include information on thousands of human rights organizations, bibliographic abstracts, funding bodies, awards, education programs and children's rights.

HRI's publishing program includes quarterly and annual publications, human rights directories and special publications. Prominent is *The Human Rights Tribune*, a quarterly magazine of information and analysis aimed at the public and the human rights community.

HRI funds its activities through research projects; the HRI Youth Internship Program; consulting for the United Nations; and grants from foundations.

Visit the HRI Web site at: www.hri.ca



Laurie Wiseberg

Executive Director, Human Rights Internet

Human Rights Internet (HRI)

A Canadian contribution to the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

FOR THE RECORD 1997: The UN Human Rights System



Le système des droits humains à l'ONU : BILAN 1997

Contribution du Canada au 50^e anniversaire de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme

Internet des droits humains (IDH)

*For the Record 1997:
The UN Human Rights System
Human Rights Internet, 1998*

A major new report by Human Rights Internet is now available in hard copy and on CD-ROM. This year's edition is the first of what will be an annual publication. Produced in partnership with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, this report reviews human rights developments in 1997 thematically and on a country-by-country basis.

For every country or territory included (over 190), *For the Record* reviews all relevant UN documentation, including reports presented to treaty bodies, with summaries of the concluding observations by the experts; all references made in the reports by the Special Rapporteurs, Special Representatives or Working Groups of the UN Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) and the Sub-Commission; and all relevant resolutions and decisions of the UNCHR and the Sub-Commission, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the UN General Assembly, and the UN Security Council.

For the Record is available in 6 spiral-bound volumes in English and French. The CD-ROM contains the report in both languages and has hyperlinks to all the original UN documents in English.

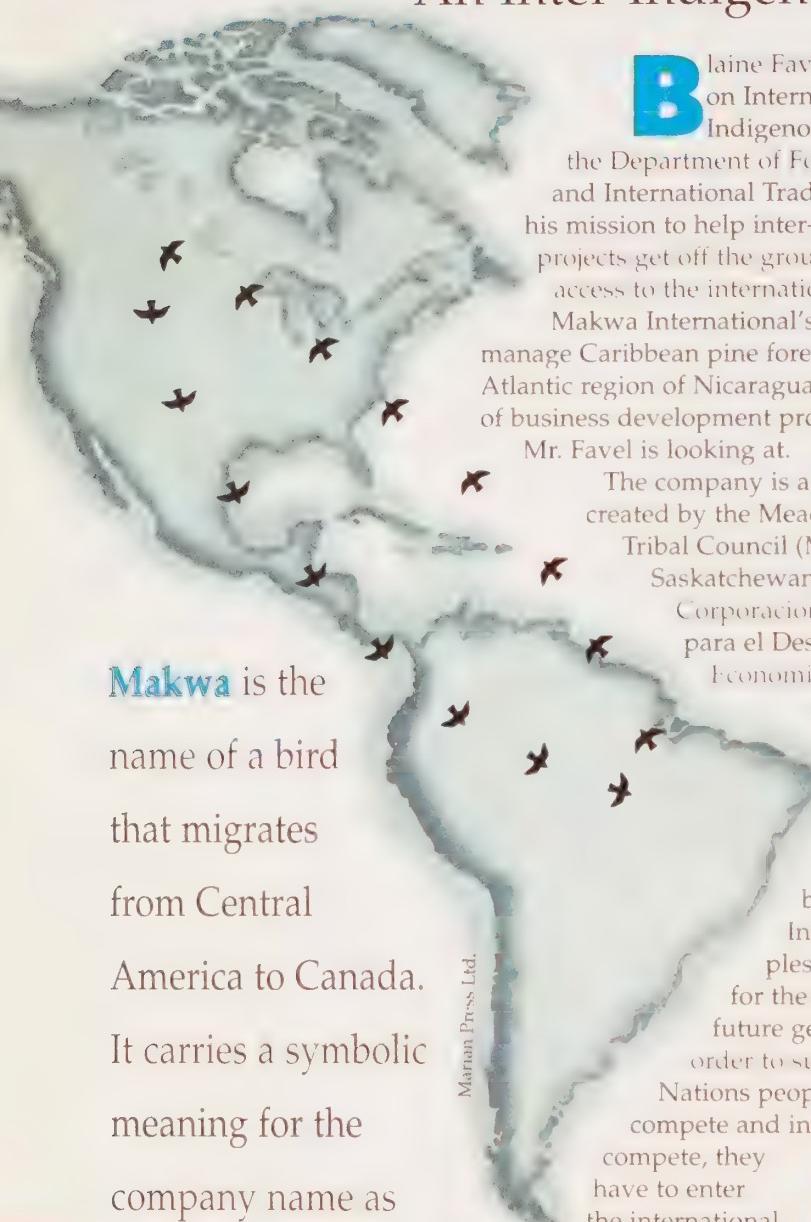
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MAKWA INTERNATIONAL:

An Inter-Indigenous Venture Preparing for Flight



Marian Press Ltd.

Blaine Favel, Counsellor on International Indigenous Issues for the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, has made it his mission to help inter-Indigenous projects get off the ground and gain access to the international market. Makwa International's project to manage Caribbean pine forests in the Atlantic region of Nicaragua is the kind of business development project that Mr. Favel is looking at.

The company is a joint venture created by the Meadow Lake Tribal Council (MLTC) of Saskatchewan and the Corporacion Indigena para el Desarrollo Economico (CIDEF S.a.) of Nicaragua.

The partnership is based on the belief that alliances between Indigenous peoples are necessary for the survival of future generations. In order to survive, First Nations peoples must compete and in order to compete, they have to enter the international market.

Countries like Nicaragua, emerging from civil war, are in particular need of projects that generate economic and social development that in turn strengthen reconciliation and peacebuilding.

Training Indigenous personnel in administrative, technical, financial and leadership roles will be planned, organized and implemented around specific projects according to community priorities.

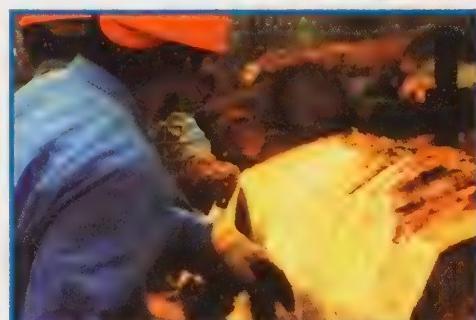
The forestry initiative is at an advanced planning stage and has received support from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Canadian International Development Agency, Industry Canada, and the Inter-American Development Bank, among others. Makwa's initial goal is to establish a small sawmill that would later include a veneer plant. Such investments would lead to the manufacture of value-added items using specialty woods like mahogany and teak, as long as they respect environmental goals.

Nicaragua will receive a direct investment of C\$15 million, money that will create some 150 jobs, skills training and the technology transfer necessary for sustainable resource management. Instituting an intensive reforestation program is expected to increase forest yields to approximately 450 000 cubic metres in 20 years.

Members of the MLTC spent months travelling — often by canoe or riverboat — from community to community in the Miskito region of Nicaragua in order to understand the local people and develop a common vision for development that addresses reinvestment in the area.

Both Makwa partners are committed to finding administrative and financial solutions to implement the project. Already one major Makwa accomplishment has been to clear the way for future inter-Indigenous ventures.

photo: MLTC



The goal of the Meadow Lake Tribal Council (MLTC) is to build stable economic and social development programs.

photo: MLTC



CITIZEN OF THE WORLD

John Peters Humphrey

Nearly 50 years have passed since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations. The Declaration was one of the first major achievements of the United Nations, and remains a powerful instrument that continues to exert an enormous effect on people's lives all over the world. Hailed by Eleanor Roosevelt as the Magna Carta of mankind, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was drafted by Canadian John Peters Humphrey.

"Mr. Humphrey was a great Canadian who worked tirelessly to promote and protect freedoms, which many of us take for granted," said John Cripton, Director and CEO of the National Arts Centre (NAC), in Ottawa, during the opening of a 1998 Festival Canada exhibition marking the life and times of this extraordinary Canadian. "He was a man whose ideas and writings changed the world."

Born in Hampton, New Brunswick, in 1905, John Humphrey faced personal tragedy early, losing his arm in an accident at age six, and both his parents by age 11. He overcame these obstacles and achieved success first as a student and then as a professor of law at McGill University in Montreal. His values were further shaped by the critical events of his generation — the Great Depression and World War II.

In 1946, Mr. Humphrey was appointed Director of the United Nations Division of Human Rights. In 1947, he wrote the first draft of the Declaration, a 400-page document that served as the basic working paper for an eight-member drafting committee. It was the first time that human rights and fundamental freedoms had been set forth in such detail. On December 10, 1948, after much debate, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights —

"a vision of how the world should be" — was unanimously adopted by the UN General Assembly.

Mr. Humphrey, academic, humanitarian and international public servant, considered himself both a Canadian nationalist and a citizen of the world, and felt that these two beliefs were not incompatible. He celebrated the human spirit and worked throughout his life to share the message of human rights.

**John Humphrey
and Eleanor
Roosevelt.**



photo: Estate of John P. Humphrey

He believed that "there is a fundamental connection between human rights and peace. We will have peace on earth when everyone's rights are respected."

**After his retirement from the United Nations,
John Humphrey became:**

- a founding member and the first president of the National Section of Amnesty International in Canada, in 1973;
- one of the founders of the Canadian Human Rights Foundation;
- Vice-President of the International Commission of Jurists;
- a member of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada, in 1970;
- a member of the Board of Directors of the International League of the Rights of Man;
- President of the World Conference on Religion and Peace/Canada;
- a member of the Conseil d'administration, Société québécoise de droit international; and
- an Honorary Member of the War Amputees of Canada.

We gratefully acknowledge the help of Gerry Graae, Archivist and Coordinator of Exhibits at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa, in preparing this article.

JOHN PETERS HUMPHREY

died in 1995.

His legacy to the world —
the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
still continues to inspire individuals and nations.

photo: Eliza Massey

Courtesy of
Dr. Margaret Kunstler
Humphrey

CANADA'S COMMITMENT TO Human

For half a century, Canada and Canadians have played a leading role in enshrining respect for human rights in international law.

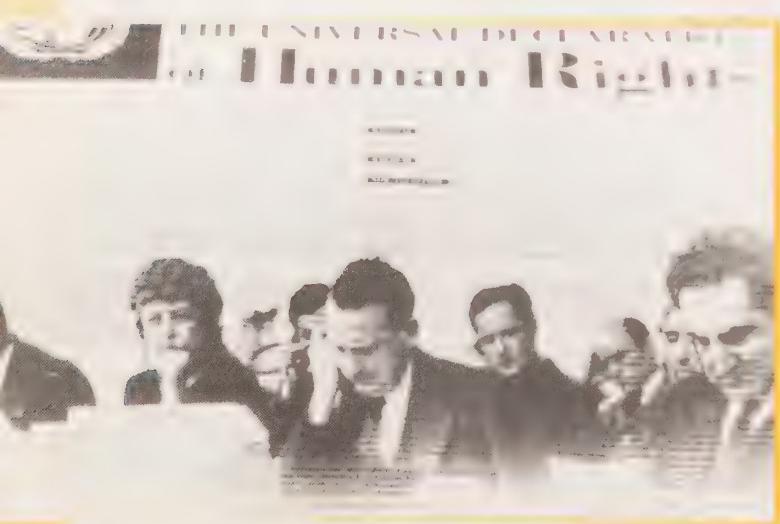
The Canadian connection originates with the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by John Peters Humphrey in 1947 (see page 7).

It has continued over subsequent years with Canada's participation in the writing of core international human rights treaties. These agreements translate the broad concepts

of the Universal Declaration into detailed treaty obligations. They focus on six aspects of human rights: civil and political; economic, social and cultural; racial discrimination; torture; women's rights; and children's rights.

Canada has also played a leading role in two more recent milestones of progress: the drafting of the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action at the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, and the establishment of the position of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

photo: Courtesy of UNICEF/4761/Chiasson



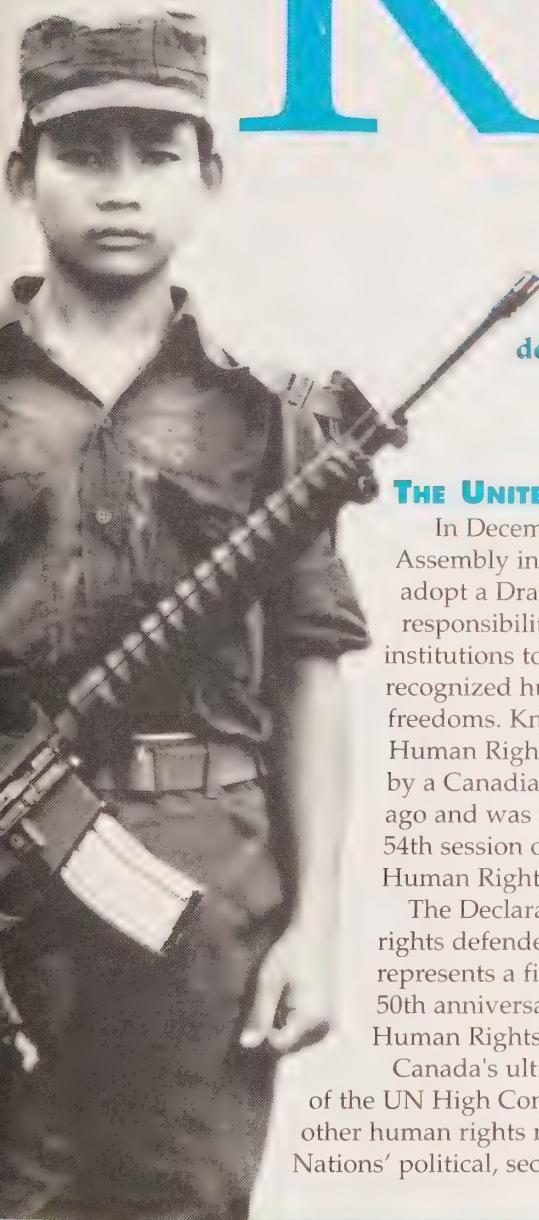
United Nations poster for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

photo: Estate of John P. Humphrey

EVENTS

In 1998, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) has participated or will participate in the following events:

Rights



Respect for human rights is essential to the development of stable, democratic and prosperous societies at peace with one another.

Canada is committed to using its economic, trading and development assistance relationships to promote respect for human rights.

Multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations, are crucial to providing effective channels for influencing governments.

THE UNITED NATIONS

In December 1998, the UN General Assembly in New York is expected to adopt a Draft Declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and institutions to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. Known as the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, it was launched by a Canadian-Norwegian initiative 13 years ago and was approved this spring at the 54th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights.

The Declaration states the rights of human rights defenders throughout the world, and represents a fitting achievement to mark the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Canada's ultimate goal is to integrate the work of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and other human rights mechanisms into the United Nations' political, security and developmental work.

At this year's UN Commission on Human Rights, Canada took the lead on more resolutions than any other single country. These resolutions were:

- Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression;
- Integrating the Human Rights of Women throughout the UN System;
- Elimination of Violence Against Women;
- Working Group on a Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- Human Rights and Mass Exodus;
- Effective Implementation of International Instruments on Human Rights;
- Impunity (this marked the first time that the central question of impunity for violations of human rights was placed on the United Nations agenda).

• cont'd on page 10

JUNE 22-24

The Vienna Plus Five NGO International Forum, Government Conference Centre, Ottawa, Ontario

JUNE 22

Minister Axworthy launched an annual report, *For the Record 1997: The UN Human Rights System*, at the Vienna Plus Five NGO International Forum, Ottawa, Ontario

JULY 23-25

Symposium: "The Artist and Human Rights", National Arts Centre, Ottawa, Ontario

SEPTEMBER 10-12

Conference: "Human Rights and the Internet", Radisson Hotel, Montreal, Quebec

MARCH 23

D.D. Skelton Memorial Lecture: Reasons to be Cheerful – Foreign Policy in a changed World", Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland

• cont'd from page 9

PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS BILATERALLY

Canada actively promotes human rights in countries where it believes improvements are needed. In the past two years, Canada has had ongoing dialogue with China, Indonesia and Cuba on human rights issues, and we are co-operating in a number of areas. We are beginning to see the benefits of this continued engagement.

CUBA

- A joint declaration signed with Cuba last year covers a number of economic, political, justice and social issues and includes specific references to human rights
- We have had an active dialogue with Cuba since the agreement was signed, including specific forums on children's rights and women's rights and discussion of the role of non-governmental organizations. The release of several hundred political prisoners is one sign that Cuba is making some steps toward more openness.

INDONESIA

- Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy's meeting with his Indonesian counterpart last year led to an agreement to co-operate on issues of human rights and good governance. Canada is the only country whose human rights commission has a formal program of co-operation with the Indonesian National Human Rights Commission, a body well established enough to be openly critical of the Indonesian government. Canadian parliamentarians have been to Indonesia to observe conditions directly.



photo: John Rodsted

OCTOBER 2-4

Conference: "Linking the Domestic and International – Human Rights into the 21st Century", Faculty of Law, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario DFAIT supported this conference.

CHINA

- When Prime Minister Chrétien met with the Chinese President last year, they agreed to co-host a forum on human rights. That frank discussion took place earlier this year in British Columbia and included observers from several of China's Asian neighbours. Another such forum is to take place in November this year. There are signs that China is responding to ongoing dialogue with Canada and other nations. This year, for example, China signed the UN Convention on Civil and Political Rights, released two prominent dissidents and allowed visits by high profile human rights advocates such as UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson.

CHILD LABOUR

- Canada strongly supports the work of the International Labour Organization to develop a new Convention on eliminating the worst forms of child labour, for adoption in 1999.
- Last year, Minister Axworthy announced the creation of the Child Labour Challenge Fund to support Canadian private sector initiatives aimed at addressing exploitative child labour internationally. Information on project funding is available on the Internet at www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca (click on Social Issues under the Policy section of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Web page).

OCTOBER 8-10

Workshop: "Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 50 Years After the Universal Declaration", Faculty of Law, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. DFAIT supported the participation of international human rights experts in this workshop.

CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT

The exploitation of child soldiers includes the many boys and girls who serve in armies and rebel groups as cooks, porters, messengers, spies, labourers and sexual slaves.

- In April 1998, following meetings with UN Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict Olara Otunnu, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and the Canadian International Development Agency announced aid for four projects worth \$650 000 to eliminate the use of child soldiers. For example, projects in northern Uganda and Liberia are aimed at stopping the abduction of children by rebel soldiers, supporting the advocacy work for the release of these children, and facilitating the tracing and resettlement of the ones who manage to escape captivity.



photo: John Rodsted

NOVEMBER 23-27

Official Visit to Canada of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, former President of Ireland, Mary Robinson. Mary Robinson will participate in activities across Canada celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Her visit will highlight Canada's commitment to the UN human rights program and underscore the importance we attach to the central message of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights — all human rights for all.

NOVEMBER 26-29

International Conference: "Universal Rights and Human Values – A Blueprint for Peace, Justice and Freedom", Sheraton Grande Hotel, Edmonton, Alberta. Sponsored by the Western Chapter of the Canadian Human Rights Foundation and supported by DFAIT, the conference features UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson as a keynote speaker. For information call (403) 453-2638. Email: hrc@nrc.com

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

- In March 1998, Canada hosted in Victoria, B.C., "Out from the Shadows", an international summit on sexually exploited youth. It brought together some 55 youths from the Americas who had experienced some form of sexual exploitation. Participants successfully developed a Declaration and Action Plan, which Canada is now promoting at the United Nations and other multilateral organizations.
- As follow-up to the Victoria Summit, and in partnership with Canadian NGOs, Canada is funding projects for sexually exploited youth in Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Bolivia, Peru and Chile. The projects will focus on counselling and rehabilitation, education and training, and reintegration into the workforce and community.
- Amendments to the Canadian Criminal Code now make it possible to prosecute in Canada those Canadians who go abroad to abuse children sexually.

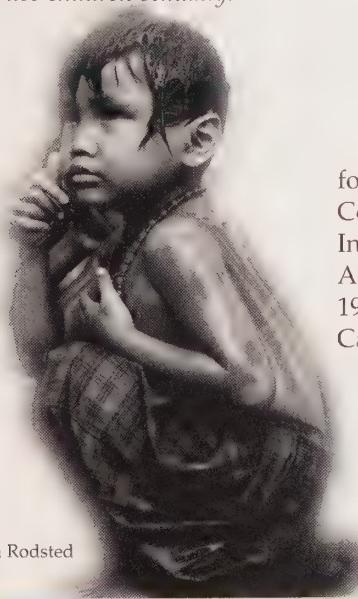


photo: John Rodsted

DECEMBER 10

Formal Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations General Assembly, New York
Canada will participate in the ceremony organized by the United Nations.

CANADA'S STRATEGY FOR INTERNATIONAL INDIGENOUS ISSUES

- Minister Axworthy announced the appointment of Blaine Favel as Counsellor on International Indigenous Issues on January 9, 1998.
- Mr. Favel provides policy advice on Canada's positions regarding Indigenous issues to the United Nations, the Organization of American States and other international organizations. He is also formulating recommendations for strengthening international Aboriginal trade policy.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN

- Canada was instrumental in securing the position of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women in 1994. This mandate was renewed in 1997 for a second term as a result of a Canadian-led resolution at the UN Commission on Human Rights.
- Canada successfully pressed for provisions that focus on the plight of women in armed conflict in the International Criminal Court Statute adopted in Rome in July 1998.

For further information, including follow-up to the 1995 Beijing UN World Conference on Women, see "Canada's International Activities to Promote the Advancement of Women, Highlights 1990-1997" at the Status of Women Canada Web site: www.swc-cfc.gc.ca



CANADA-NORWAY PARTNERSHIP: THE LYSÆN DECLARATION

- Minister Axworthy and his Norwegian counterpart, Knut Vollebæk, signed the Lysæn Declaration in Bergen, Norway, on May 11, 1998.
- The Declaration commits Canada and Norway to a framework for consultation and concerted action on landmines; the establishment of an International Criminal Court; human rights; international humanitarian law; women and children in armed conflict; small arms proliferation; child soldiers; child labour; and northern Arctic co-operation
- As a result of the Declaration, Canada and Norway are helping to demine Bosnia. The Bosnian army had been removing mines, but had to stop because they lacked the insurance necessary to perform at the standard required for civilian use of the land. Canada and Norway agreed to co-fund insurance for two years, which has allowed the Bosnian army to increase its demining force by 70 percent.

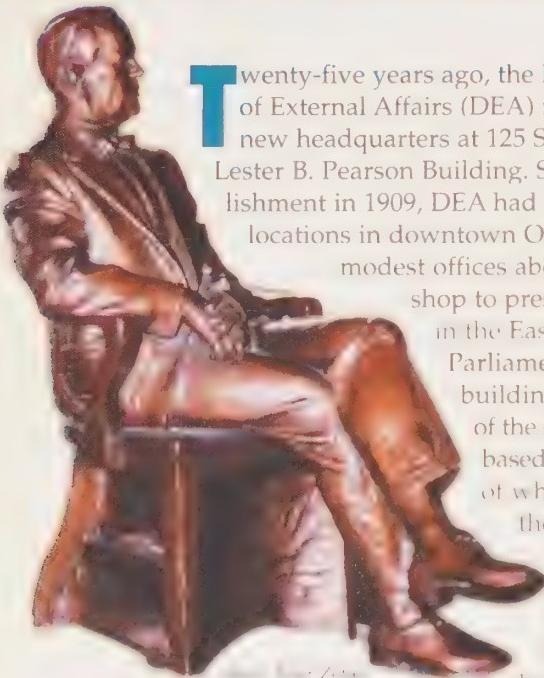
THE CANADIAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

The Canadian Human Rights Commission, which operates independently of government, is responsible for ensuring that equal rights are understood and respected in Canada. Internationally, it shares human rights expertise with groups who want to create or strengthen human rights commissions and it assists organizations working directly in human rights, rather than particular governments.

The Commission is part of a network of national human rights organizations operating under the umbrella of the United Nations.

See the articles on the International Criminal Court, page 1; Makwa International: A Inter-Indigenous Venture, page 6; and the AP Mine Ban Convention, page 15

photo: Laurie Wiseberg

HISTORICAL PROFILE

Twenty-five years ago, the Department of External Affairs (DEA) moved into its new headquarters at 125 Sussex Drive, the Lester B. Pearson Building. Since its establishment in 1909, DEA had occupied various locations in downtown Ottawa, from modest offices above a barber shop to prestigious quarters in the East Block on Parliament Hill. The new building enabled most of the scattered Ottawa-based employees of what is now the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade to be housed in one

place for the first time in many years. Located near the confluence of the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers, the Pearson Building is literally grounded in the bedrock of the Canadian Shield.

It was entirely appropriate that the building should be named for "Mike" Pearson. Not only was he a former Prime Minister and recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize but he had long been associated with DEA. In 1928, Mr. Pearson was one of the first recruits for the Canadian foreign service. Twenty years later, he entered politics and was named Secretary of State for External Affairs. As Prime Minister (1963-1968), Lester B. Pearson had approved construction on a site known as the ceremonial route, not far from the official residences of the Prime Minister and the Governor General. When the decision to name the building after Lester B. Pearson was taken, less than a week before he died in 1972, the "admiration and affection" of DEA for a long-time associate was evident in Undersecretary Ed Ritchie's private quip to him that the building might become known as "Palais Pearson or Mike's Place".

Lester B. Pearson**PALAIS PEARSON
or
MIKE'S PLACE**

The Lester B. Pearson Building was formally opened by Queen Elizabeth II on August 1, 1973. As the Queen remarked then, "Lester Pearson's great qualities were that he was considerate, tolerant and fair, and he had an infectious

cheerfulness and optimism. If the atmosphere of this building can come to reflect those qualities, it could not be a better inspiration for the people who work here." The 25th anniversary of the opening of the Pearson Building will be commemorated by an "Open House" on November 2, 1998, to which all are invited.

"Lester Pearson's great qualities were that he was considerate, tolerant and fair, and he had an infectious cheerfulness and optimism. If the atmosphere of this building can come to reflect those qualities, it could not be a better inspiration for the people who work here."

QUEEN ELIZABETH II
August 1, 1973





ON THE RECORD

**A Vision for
North America**

Excerpts from an address by Minister Axworthy to the
Mid-America Committee, September 9, 1998, Chicago, Illinois

If we can get North American co-operation right, not only will our own countries benefit, but we would provide an important model of regional co-operation in a fluid and uncertain world.

To date, much of our attention has focussed on North American free trade. But globalization means more than simply freer trade. There are a whole host of common concerns we need to address together. We need to look ahead and develop a vision of what we want a North American community to be. The challenge is to develop a North American "footprint" that treads lightly enough that it does not crush the existing landscape formed by our distinctive histories and cultures.

Environmental and natural resource issues, for example, are fundamental to the well-being of North Americans. Effective stewardship of our shared environment means we have to develop solutions before problems become acute. Climate change is one area where North American co-operation has great potential. A North American emissions trading arrangement could set a model for the world in co-operation between countries at different levels of development.

Another key area is developing seamless borders for legitimate trade and movement of people, but which present us with effective barriers to crime, terrorism and the drug trade. Establishing continental transport corridors could offer major benefits for local communities, if they are developed with significant local input and in an environmentally sustainable way.

NIGERIA

A country with a troubling human rights record, Nigeria has made a strong commitment to move toward democracy and openness, and Canada has pledged to help.

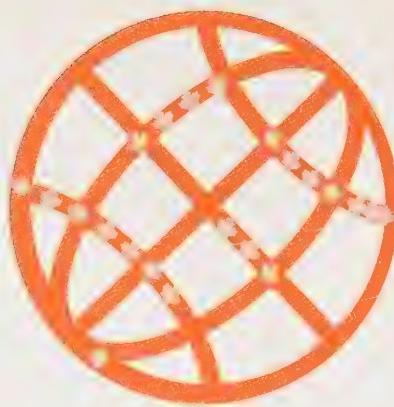
Nigeria's relationship with the international community became strained in 1993 following the annulment of election results. Under a military government led by General Sani Abacha, relations reached a crisis in 1995 with the execution of the poet and environmentalist, Ken Saro-Wiwa, and eight other human rights activists. Canada was a strong voice in denouncing the executions and widespread repression.

Since the death of General Abacha on June 8, 1998, the new head of state, General Abdulsalam Abubakar, has implemented a number of significant measures in the move toward democratization. Most political prisoners have been released; the five parties officially recognized by the Abacha regime have been abolished and a new Independent National Elections Commission has been established; restrictions on trade union activity have been lifted; and new freely contested elections have been scheduled for the first quarter of 1999.

These actions are addressing most of the concerns Canada has raised in recent years. In response, Canada is moving to restore its relationship with Nigeria. The recent visit to Nigeria of Secretary of State (Latin America and Africa) David Kilgour was a first step in this process. Initially, a Canadian diplomat will work out of the U.S. Embassy, but reopening the Canadian High Commission is now being actively considered.

In addition, Canada has offered financial and technical aid in support of Nigeria's transition to democracy. Given Nigeria's recent history, Canada's optimism is tempered by a realistic appreciation of the challenges still facing the country. It does appear, however, that Nigeria is making significant steps in the right direction.

Canadian Centre For Foreign Policy Development



Canadians interested in our nation's foreign policy have an opportunity to help shape it through the ongoing work of the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development (CCFPD). The Centre was created with the belief that stronger engagement of the public makes for policy that better serves the interests of Canadians. Issues the Centre has been active in range from peacekeeping to development assistance, human rights, free media, telecommunications and conflict resolution.

The Centre reaches out to Canadians by hosting specific events and managing a fund that supports policy option projects. Recent events include:

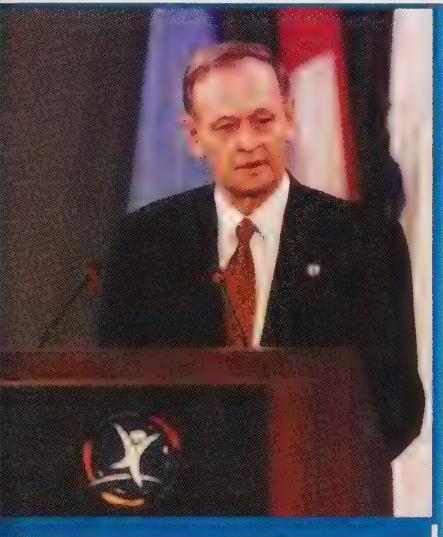
- The National Forum — a series of events across the country promoting policy discussions around a specific issue. This year's forum focussed on Arctic issues and our relations with other Arctic nations. Input from those discussions helped shape Canada's policy in preparation for the Arctic Council, a meeting of eight Arctic nations hosted by Canada in Iqaluit on September 17 and 18. At that meeting, ministers, Indigenous peoples and other participants discussed plans and priorities for co-operative efforts on social, economic and environmental issues.
- Roundtable discussions involving experts and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on limiting the use of small arms in internal conflicts around the world.
- Co-hosting the conference "Human Rights and the Internet" in which participants explored how to use the Internet to protect and promote human rights and the leadership role Canada should take. This complements ongoing discussions of the CCFPD to promote co-operation between government and NGOs on human rights issues.

Visit our Web site at: www.cfp-pec.gc.ca

We encourage you to get involved in our events.


**A Global
Ban on
Landmines**

The Ottawa Convention and Public Participation



The Canadian Landmine Fund, a \$100 million initiative announced by Prime Minister Chrétien in December, 1997, is being used to remove mines, assist victims, develop technology and help countries comply with the treaty.

The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention* was signed by 122 countries in Ottawa on December 3 and 4, 1997. People all over the world witnessed the historic signing of a legally binding treaty that puts in place new international norms against anti-personnel (AP) mines. They also learned that Canada had created a five-year, \$100 million fund, to support the full implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

To date, 131 signatory states have committed themselves to:

- banning the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines;
- providing data on their AP mine stockpiles and National Mine Action Programs;
- destroying existing stockpiles within four years of the Convention coming into force;
- clearing minefields within 10 years; and
- co-operating with a compliance regime.

Since then, the Convention has become known as the Ottawa Convention. Ottawa has now entered the international community's vocabulary and joined the list of Canada's best-known cities. It was a mix of traditional state diplomacy, NGO public advocacy and individual commitment that played a vital role in the success of the first part of the process toward creating a mine-free world. On September 21, 1998, to maintain that commitment, Minister Axworthy launched the Mine Action Outreach Program, in co-operation with Mines Action Canada and the Red Cross. Mines Action Canada will receive \$300 000 to help sustain its activities in the campaign to ban anti-personnel mines. As part of the Outreach Program, six Youth

Mine Action Ambassadors have been appointed to work with local mine action groups to

alert educators and activists across Canada to the challenges of global mine action. Youth Ambassadors are young, recent university graduates with a background in community education and an up-to-date knowledge of landmine issues. They are ready to visit schools, community groups and universities to help link people to national and international landmine-ban movements.

For more information about how you can get involved, or to contact a Youth Ambassador in your area, call the Mine Action Team at: (613) 944-1643.

To obtain our CD-ROM "Ban Landmines! The Ottawa Process and the International Movement to Ban Landmines" and other information materials, call 1-800-267-8376 (toll free) or (613) 944-4000.

Visit our Web site at:
www.mines.gc.ca

* Officially known as the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.

The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention will become binding in international law on March 1, 1999, now that the 40th state has deposited its instrument of ratification with the UN Secretary-General.

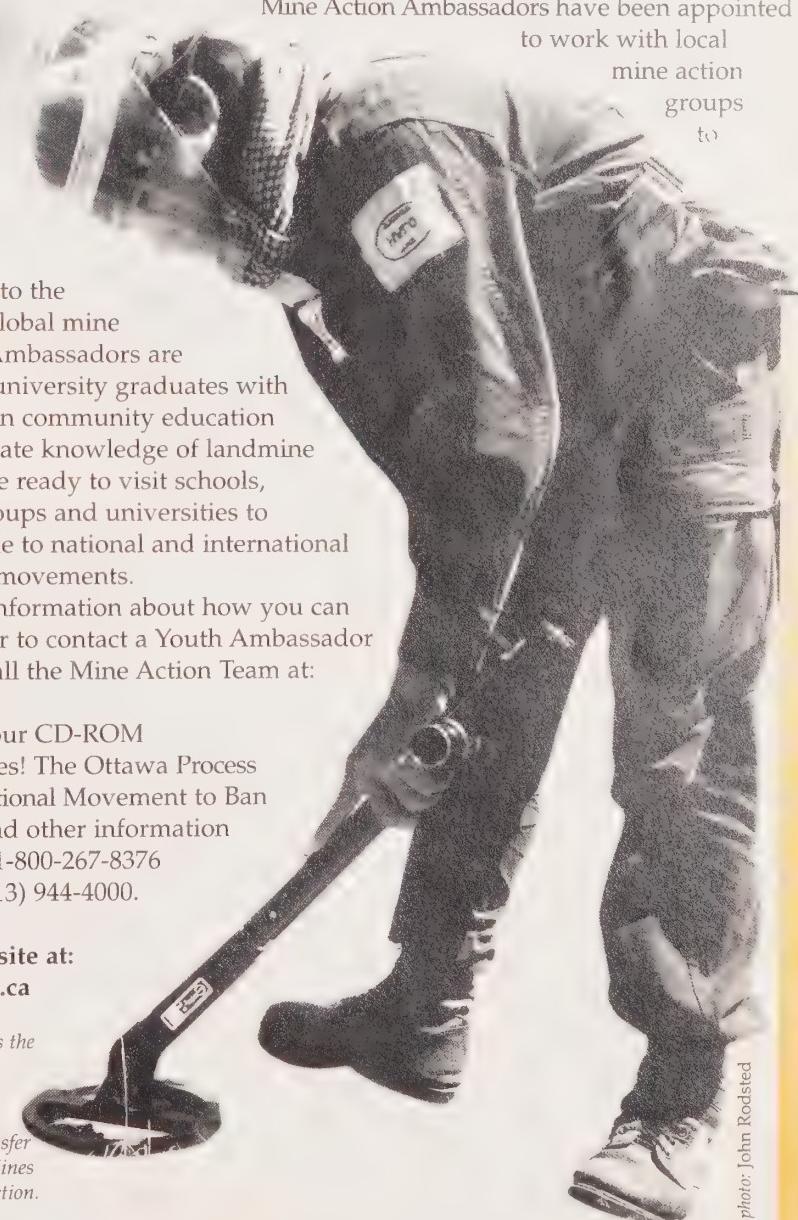


photo: John Rodsted

Policy BRIEFS

Canada Wins UN Security Council Seat

On October 8, 1998, Canada succeeded in its bid to serve a two-year term on the United Nations (UN) Security Council starting January 1, 1999. Canada was elected on its first ballot with 131 votes; 177 UN member states were eligible to vote.

"This is a tremendous recognition of Canada's international stature by member states of the UN," said Mr. Axworthy. "By electing Canada to the Security Council, they have acknowledged Canada's solid international peace and security credentials. Canada's leadership on such initiatives as the anti-personnel mine ban, our work on the International Criminal Court, and our extensive history of participation in UN peacekeeping operations puts Canada in an excellent position to play an effective and constructive role on the



Council and help prepare it to meet the challenges of the coming century."

The Security Council is the world's paramount body for safeguarding and promoting international peace and security. One of Canada's main objectives during its term will be to include human security concerns in Council discussions. Such concerns include conflict prevention, peacebuilding and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Canada will also work to make the Security Council more effective, transparent and responsive to the legitimate views of UN member states.

About this MAGAZINE

In a democratic society, public policy ideally reflects the will of informed citizens making their decisions on the basis of sound information. *Canada World View* is intended to contribute to that understanding.

There is no lack in Canada of excellent publications, both in print and electronic form, aimed at academic and other

experts in foreign affairs. In terms of subject matter and treatment, this magazine will fill a different niche. Its aim is to provide Canadians with a brief overview of current foreign policy issues and Canada's perspective on them.

Each issue will focus on a central theme of Canadian foreign policy — in this case, human rights. The publication

will also update readers on foreign policy news and report on Canadian initiatives, responses and contributions in foreign affairs. It will cover aspects of our relations with other nations, both on a country-to-country basis and within the framework of Canada's membership in international organizations such as the United Nations.

While this publication will fulfill the requirements of some readers, for those who want to delve deeper, we will supply, wherever possible, signposts to other sources.

The Editors

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade has 128 missions and 29 satellite offices around the world in major cities ranging alphabetically from Abidjan to Zagreb;

Canada is the only country in the world that belongs to the Group of Eight Leading Industrialized Countries (G-8), the Commonwealth and La Francophonie;

the border between Canada and the United States remains the **longest undefended frontier in the world**, as it has been throughout the 20th century;

the founding Director General of the World Health Organization, Dr. Brock Chisholm, was a Canadian;

the Passport Office issues approximately 1 million passports every year.

World View

For more information

or to subscribe to this magazine, do not hesitate to contact us at the:

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Canada World View is published under the direction of

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Communications Services Division (BCS)

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

N.B. Certain photos in this magazine have been cropped for space considerations.



WorldView

CANADA

CANADA ON THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

Opportunities and Challenges



Canada was the recipient of a remarkable vote of confidence on October 8, 1998, when 131 of 177 possible votes were cast in its favour during the election to fill five of the ten non-permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council. Canada's new mandate will run from January 1, 1999, to December 31, 2000.



UN Security Council
in session

On completion of the voting, Minister of Foreign Affairs Lloyd Axworthy said that this was a tremendous recognition of Canada's international stature by member states of the UN. "By electing Canada to the Security Council, they have acknowledged Canada's solid international peace and security credentials. Canada's leadership on such initiatives as the anti-personnel mine ban, our work on the International Criminal

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Lloyd Axworthy



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and
Peacekeeping



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Andrew McNaughton



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to Peacebuilding



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and Foreign Policy



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With Canada's election to the UN Security Council, the editorial team of **Canada World View** thought it appropriate to devote this second issue to Canada's action in the UN system.

Stories include an overview of Canada's historical role within the UN, particularly with regard to peacekeeping, as well as perspectives for the future at the dawn of a new millennium.

What are the challenges and the opportunities facing Canada at the time of the UN's renewal? Read it in our pages.

The Editors

Canada

• cont'd from page 1

Court, and our extensive history of participation in UN peacekeeping operations put Canada in an excellent position to play an effective and constructive role on the Council and help prepare it to meet the challenges of the coming century."

This will be the sixth time that Canada has served on the Security Council since the UN was established in 1945. Its first term was during 1948-1949. This new mandate comes at an important symbolic point in time for Canada and the United Nations, since it coincides with the end of the 20th century and the beginning of a new millennium.

Fifty years after its first period of service on the Council, Canada will be faced with a number of conflicts for which durable peaceful solutions have never been found — such as in the Middle East and certain parts of Asia and Africa.

The events marking the 20th century include two world wars and innumerable regional and internal armed conflicts. While the establishment of the United Nations helped avoid the repetition of widespread conflict during the second half of the century, it has not succeeded in preventing the spread of small-scale conflicts. Many observers have expressed the view that the United Nations Security Council must address this difficult problem as a priority. In our interview with Minister Axworthy, he stressed that this is an area in which he plans to focus Canada's activities during its term on the Council. ●

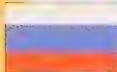
The FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS of the Security Council are:



China



France



Russia



United Kingdom



United States

The TEN NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS

during 1999 will be:

Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, **Canada**, Gabon, Gambia, Malaysia, Namibia, the Netherlands and Slovenia.

Interview with

As the 20th century draws to a close, the world is still confronted with a number of major challenges, the biggest of which is finding ways to put an end to the numerous and recurring conflicts that plague too many countries and regions.

With Canada's election to a new two-year term on the UN Security Council (UNSC), our diplomacy will be put to the test. What kind of contribution does Canada intend to make at the Council table in particular and within the UN system as a whole?

In search of answers to these questions, **Canada World View** met with Minister Axworthy and asked him about his perception of the UN, the new approaches Canada will put forward to bring an end to conflicts, and his hopes for the new year.

Canada World View

Mr. Minister, first of all, congratulations for having received the North-South Prize of the Council of Europe. What does the prize mean to you?

Minister Axworthy

Well, it was a great honour to receive this prize. And while it was awarded to me for my contribution to the landmines campaign, I think it is very much a recognition of the accomplishments that a large coalition of governments, non-governmental organizations, and individuals was able to achieve by working together on this important issue.

Canada World View

On October 8, 1998, Canada was elected for a new mandate on the UN Security Council. Sitting at the Security Council's table presents both challenges and opportunities. What will Canada's agenda be at the UNSC in 1999?

Minister Axworthy

Lloyd Axworthy talks to **Canada World View**

Minister Axworthy

We intend to be a very active member of the Security Council. I have focussed on issues of peace and security in the past year or two, and the Security Council is the main international body responsible for promoting those goals. I think the problem is that the Security Council has historically been rather conservative in how it defines "security" and mostly reactive to situations of conflict. We will be pushing for the Council to broaden its concept of security to include conflict prevention and peacebuilding, human rights and humanitarian issues, as well as to be more proactive. Kofi Annan, the current UN Secretary-General, has been moving the organization and the Council in this direction, and we hope to add to that momentum.

Canada World View

You have expressed some criticism of the UN system, particularly the Security Council, and you have called for reforms. In addition to encouraging a broader agenda and a more proactive approach, what kind of reforms would you like to see take place, first at the Security Council level and then throughout the UN system?

Minister Axworthy

A key element of our campaign is to work to make the Security Council more open, transparent, and responsive to the membership of the UN as a whole. If members are contributing to peacekeeping efforts or other Security Council missions, then we can't just make decisions on their behalf. We need to share information and allow for some feedback.

Canada World View

Over the past 18 months or so, you have talked about a new concept in world affairs — that of "human security" and peacebuilding as opposed to state security and peacekeeping. Can you elaborate on this new approach?

Minister Axworthy

The human security concept is basically a recognition that the world has changed. There are fewer conflicts between countries. Wars are more often internal, they are religious and ethnic in nature, and innocent civilians are increasingly the victims of this violence. We have seen it in the massive refugee flows in places like Kosovo and Central Africa. So the focus of attention needs to move from the security of the state to the security of the individual. At the same time, a lot of other problems are crossing borders with greater ease — illicit drugs, terrorism, weapons, environmental concerns — and these have a direct impact on our own citizens, on the air we breathe, and on the safety of our streets. Again, these are issues that affect the security of individuals, and a new approach is necessary. We need to take a fresh look at what sorts of international laws and norms and co-operative efforts are needed to deal with this — hence our involvement in landmines and in pursuing the International Criminal Court. And we have learned it can't be done alone.

Canada World View

1999 will be a very busy year for Canada on the international stage, with several major events taking place such as the G-8, the Commonwealth and La Francophonie summits. What will be the major themes on Canada's agenda at these summits?

Minister Axworthy

To the extent we can influence the agenda, these meetings are an opportunity to advance the human security agenda I've just described. Canada hosts La Francophonie in Moncton and the Pan Am Games in Winnipeg, so these are also an opportunity to showcase the diversity of our country.



photo: DFAIT

Canada World View

In a few words, what would be your assessment of Canada's foreign policy achievements and action during the twentieth century — which Sir Wilfrid Laurier said would be "Canada's century"?

Minister Axworthy

I think in many ways we have achieved Laurier's vision. For several years, the UN has said we are the best country in the world to live in. We are not the greatest economic or military power, but in many ways we are a model for the world for the century ahead. We are a country that celebrates our diversity, has developed good social programs, has a strong economy, and works hard to promote its values and ideas internationally.

Canada World View

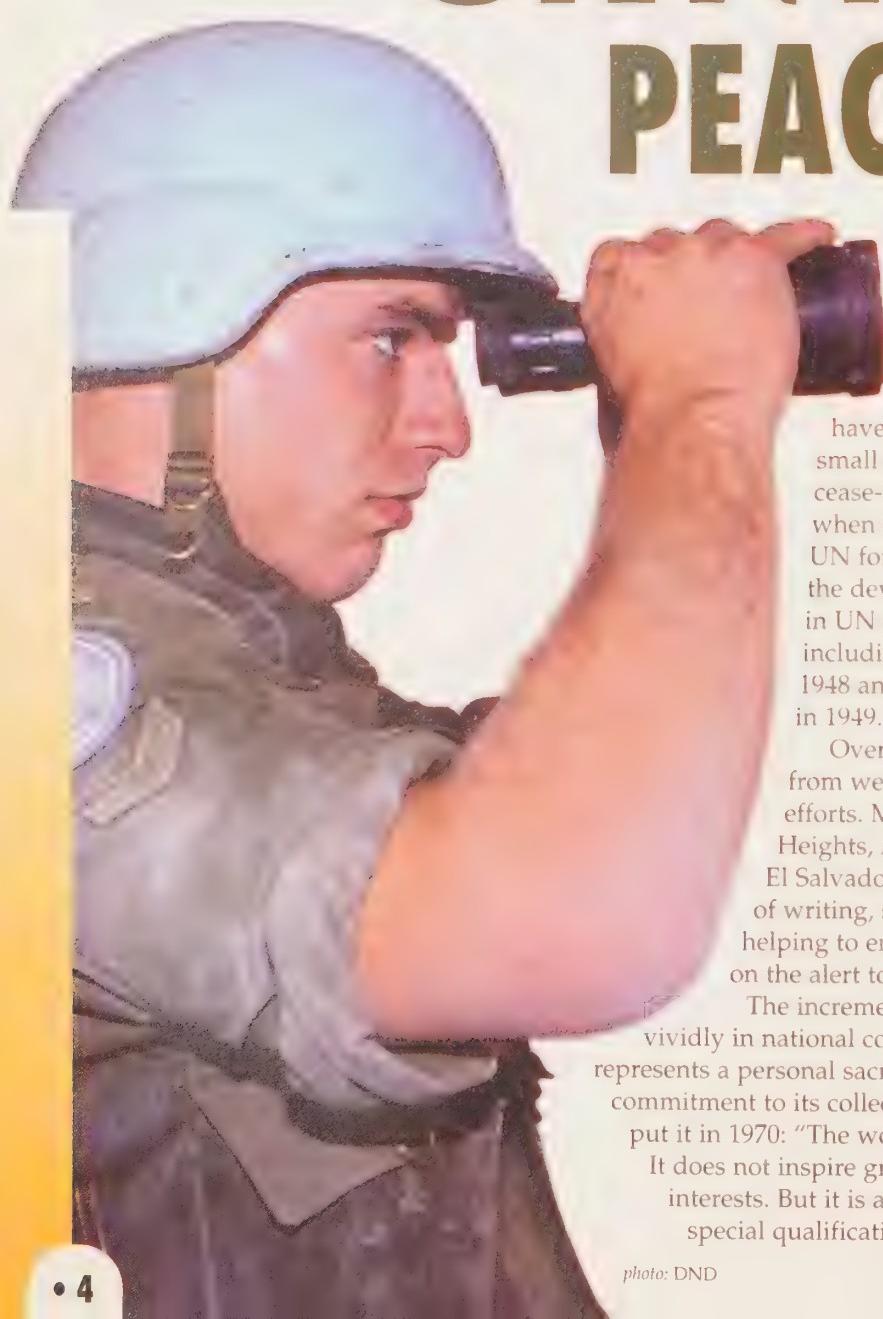
If only one of your wishes could come true in 1999, what would be the most important achievement you would like to see accomplished in the world?

Minister Axworthy

I hope in a year we can make significant progress on a number of issues, such as small arms and children in war. It's not easy to pick one. I guess 1999 will also be a year of thinking and preparing for the next millennium, and I hope that reflecting on the past century, and how violent it has been, will strengthen the resolve of the international community to make the next century much less violent. ●

THE BLUE BERET AND THE RED MAPLE LEAF

With eight years of peacekeeping experience under his belt, Master Corporal Lorne Mann is no stranger to the trouble spots of the post-war world. Serving under the UN banner, he has seen the impact of genocide in Rwanda and warlord-induced starvation in Somalia without becoming discouraged.



Master Corporal Mann is a member of a Canadian battle group of 800 personnel who are part of a NATO-led force keeping the peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and he remains optimistic and undiscouraged. "When I patrol the villages and countryside of Bosnia, I see a country of great potential," he says. "There are always the constant reminders of the battles — bullet holes, homes destroyed. But the bottom line is the people. When I see them rebuilding their homes and villages, it has an impact on me and my fellow soldiers."

The former Yugoslavia has been the scene of the largest Canadian military deployment since Korea. Of over 2,000 Canadians serving on UN or other peace missions in October 1998, over 60% were in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

CANADIAN PEACEKEEPING AND THE UN

Since the end of World War II, some 80,000 Canadians

have served on peace or humanitarian operations large and small throughout the world. These include monitoring of cease-fires in Cyprus and in the Sinai Desert starting in 1956 when the UN applied Lester B. Pearson's concept of placing a UN force between Israeli and Egyptian forces — a milestone in the development of peacekeeping. Canada has been taking part in UN peacekeeping and related missions for half a century, including the two earliest, supervision of elections in Korea in 1948 and observing the cease-fire between India and Kashmir in 1949.

Over the years, Canadians have taken part in missions ranging from weapons control and mine removal to humanitarian rescue efforts. Mission locations have included Namibia, the Golan Heights, Angola, Cambodia, Rwanda, Somalia, Haiti and El Salvador. New calls to duty come in by the year. At the time of writing, six Canadian CF-18 fighters based in Italy have been helping to enforce the NATO no-fly zone over Bosnia and were on the alert to take action in Kosovo, if required.

The incremental casualties of peacekeeping do not register as vividly in national consciousness as those of all-out war. But each casualty represents a personal sacrifice in the cause of peace and the fulfilment of a commitment to its collective protection. As a parliamentary committee report put it in 1970: "The work of peacekeeping is not glamorous. It is frustrating.

It does not inspire gratitude. It does not directly assist narrow Canadian interests. But it is an essential service... one for which Canada has special qualifications." ●—

THE CANADA - NORWAY PARTNERSHIP

In May 1998, Canada and Norway signed a formal agreement aimed at working together for the promotion of peacebuilding in the world. Known as the Lysen Declaration, the agreement brought immediate results on two key issues: landmines and the International Criminal Court. As part of the agreement to promote human security, our two countries continue to work closely on human rights, international humanitarian law, gender dimensions in peacebuilding, small arms proliferation, children in armed conflict, child labour, and Arctic and northern co-operation.

On September 16, 1998, Minister Axworthy met with Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Vollebæk in Ottawa to review what has been a successful first stage in the partnership. Given the success of the initiative, they agreed to involve other like-minded countries. On September 25, they co-hosted a meeting to outline some of the measures they are taking and to exhort others to join their efforts. Over 90 countries participated in the meeting — reflecting the world-wide need for greater security, concrete action and a new approach to human security.

The meeting was also evidence that Canada and Norway's soft power approach, which is based on negotiation rather than coercion, powerful ideas rather than powerful weapons, and public diplomacy rather than backroom bargaining as an effective means to pursue a human security

agenda, had struck a powerful chord in the international community. A concrete example of the Canada-Norway partnership is currently under way in Algeria. Canadian child mental health professionals in collaboration with Norwegian partners are working with Algerian psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers and educators to provide appropriate counselling and support to Algerian children and their caregivers traumatized by exposure to extreme violence. The Montréal-based Centre canadien d'étude et de coopération internationale manages the project, with the Montreal Children's Hospital and the McGill University Faculty of Medicine providing technical support.

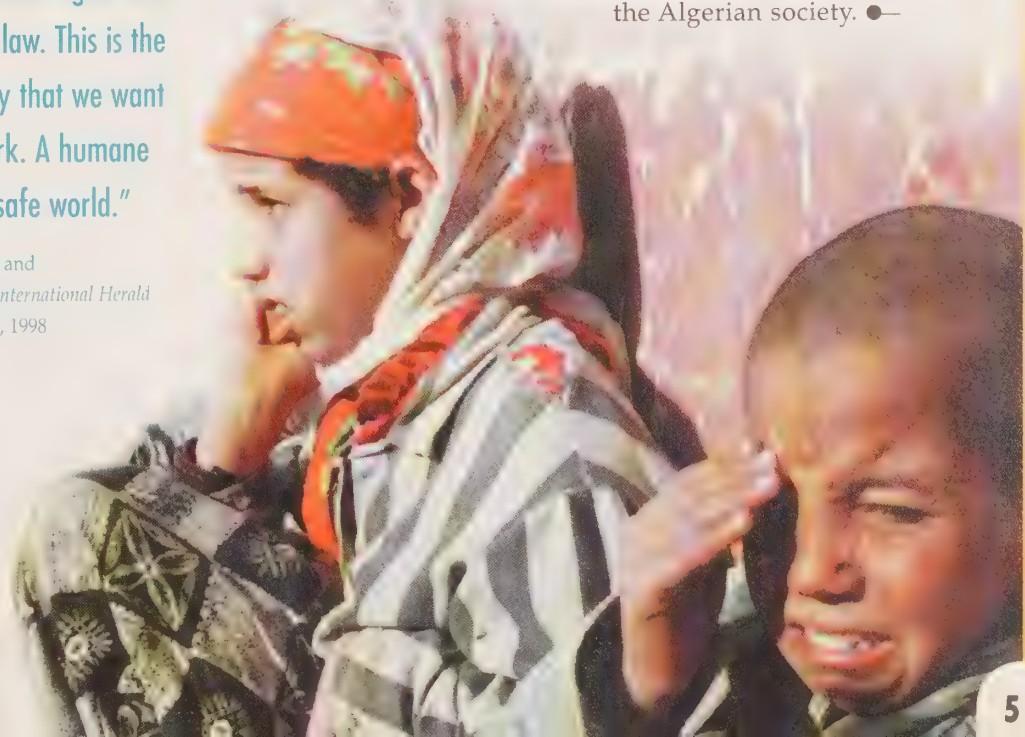
Since the violence started in Algeria in 1993, the incidence of juvenile diabetes, stuttering, and epilepsy has increased dramatically. Nightmares are common to all children, as is the fear that a bomb may go off anywhere, anytime, including at school. Severe depression, anxiety, hostility and lack of trust are other symptoms of psychological pain that need to be addressed.

The project is also aimed at promoting the concept of children as a "zone of peace" in the midst of civil violence, and it seeks a common commitment by all parties to the protection and well-being of all Algerian children. It is hoped that with its origins based on quiet diplomacy, the project will have wider benefits for peacebuilding and dialogue in the Algerian society. ●

"Our goal is to work with other like-minded countries and partners from civil society to promote respect for human rights and humanitarian law. This is the new diplomacy that we want to put to work. A humane world is a safe world."

Lloyd Axworthy and
Knut Vollebæk, *International Herald Tribune*, October 21, 1998

photo: CANAPRESS



BAPTISM BY FIRE



IN JANUARY 1948, FOR THE FIRST TIME, Canada took its seat as a rotating, two-year member of the UN Security Council. As things turned out, this first term covered a tumultuous period. From the South Pacific to western Europe, the post-World-War-II world was smouldering with crises and in some places aflame with armed conflict. In short, the Security Council, still less than three years old, was being tested by exactly the challenges it was designed to meet.

In Europe, where the Cold War was setting in, the Soviet-engineered Communist coup in Czechoslovakia galvanized the Western nations into negotiating the Treaty that would create the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Canada joined other Council members in a unanimous resolution — promptly vetoed by the U.S.S.R. — to investigate the coup.

Later in 1948, the Council had a shooting war on its hands: Britain withdrew from the Palestine Mandate, the UN recognized the new state of Israel, and a brief but bloody conflict ensued. Canada was one of eight Council members calling for an immediate UN-supervised cease-fire. Canadian Forces were later to participate in keeping the peace.

In South Asia, India and Pakistan were fighting over the disputed province of Kashmir. The Council adopted a resolution by Canada and five other members calling for a cease-fire. Canadian soldiers were subsequently part of a small UN unit sent to Kashmir to report on observance of the cease-fire, which came into effect on January 1, 1949.

In this period, one crisis in particular had the potential to ignite a third world war: 1948 and 1949 were the years of the Soviet blockade of Berlin and the Western airlift that defeated it. Canada was involved in Security Council attempts — ultimately futile — to defuse the crisis. When the 11-month blockade ended in June 1949, it was by U.S.-Soviet agreement.

A fourth challenge to peace loomed in the emerging nation of Indonesia, and it was here that Canada exerted its greatest influence. A precarious truce existed between the Netherlands and the forces fighting for independence. General Andrew McNaughton, serving as Council President, presented a Canadian resolution mapping out a plan for peace. When the move was predictably vetoed by the Soviets, McNaughton argued, in effect, that the veto did not matter since the Council had earlier approved the essential elements of the peace plan. It was a milestone of sorts — the first time in which a veto in the Council had made no difference. Peace and independence came to Indonesia in December just as Canada's two-year term was ending.

Apart from its role in these events, Canada played an influential part in shaping future UN approaches. In 1948-1949, the Security Council was still learning on the job about the challenges of keeping the peace in a polarized world. Through its pragmatic approach, which combined commitment with the art of the possible, Canada helped draw the template for the Security Council's dealings with future crises. And Canada itself came out at the end of its two-year term with a greater appreciation of the potential of the UN and a new determination to make it work. ●

A Canadian "beacon of light" in the early UN

Andrew McNaughton

Ottawa — a winter day in 1946. In his office on Parliament Hill, Prime Minister Mackenzie King cautiously ponders the choice of Canada's first representative to the newly formed UN Atomic Energy Commission. Finally he asks, "What kind of people are other countries sending?" "Diplomats, scientists, politicians," says an advisor. "McNaughton," says King instantly. "All three."

He could have added, "and many more." Born in Moosomin, Saskatchewan, in 1887, Andrew George Latta McNaughton was also soldier, engineer, Cabinet minister, administrator and patriot.

McNaughton the scientist graduated from McGill with a B.Sc. degree in 1910 and an M.Sc. in physics and engineering in 1912. His accomplishments included invention of the cathode-ray direction finder, certified as a direct ancestor of radar by no less than the inventor himself, Robert Watson-Watt. McNaughton later sold the patent for one dollar to the National Research Council of Canada (NRC).

McNaughton the soldier began his career in 1909 when he enlisted in the militia. In World War I, his battlefield service and application of scientific principles to artillery won him rapid advancement to Brigadier-General and also the professional respect of his allied peers, who often sought his advice. After the war, McNaughton joined the permanent forces and was Chief of the General Staff (CGS) until his appointment as President of the NRC in 1935.

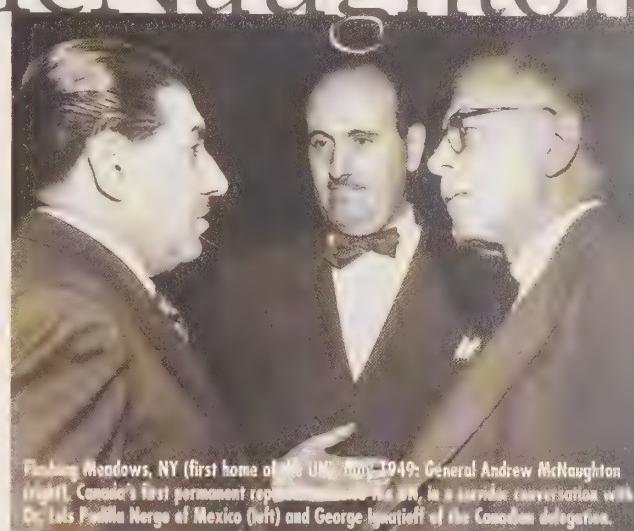
In this role, the impact of his innovative approaches spilled over into Canadian social and economic development. Through the fledgling Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF), he championed the development of the Vickers Vedette flying boat. Designed from the pontoons up for Canadian conditions, the Vedette became the prime tool in the mapping of northern aviation routes. As CGS, McNaughton also had a direct hand in knitting together a nationwide chain of airports and beacons built largely by unemployed workers housed in army-run relief camps. As well, he was a moving force in the creation of Trans-Canada Airlines, which later became Air Canada.

Returning to the army during World War II after heading the NRC for four years, McNaughton commanded Canada's armed forces in Europe from 1940 to 1943

as they grew from division to corps to full-fledged army. McNaughton the politician had a brief but eventful career, serving capably as Minister of National Defence but failing in two tries for a seat in the House.

There was also McNaughton the patriot. The common theme of every phase of his career was attention to Canadian needs and Canadian interests. In World War II, his stubborn

otos: National Archives of Canada



Fleming Meadows, NY (first home of the UN from 1949): General Andrew McNaughton (right), Canada's first permanent representative to the UN, in a cordial conversation with Dr. Luis Pinoche Norge of Mexico (left) and George Jaworski of the Canadian delegation.

insistence that Canada's forces remain together and under Canadian control provoked the hostility of senior British commanders, alienated his own defence minister, and led eventually to his recall. In the last chapter of his career, as Chairman of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission, McNaughton fought passionately to defend his view of Canadian interests.

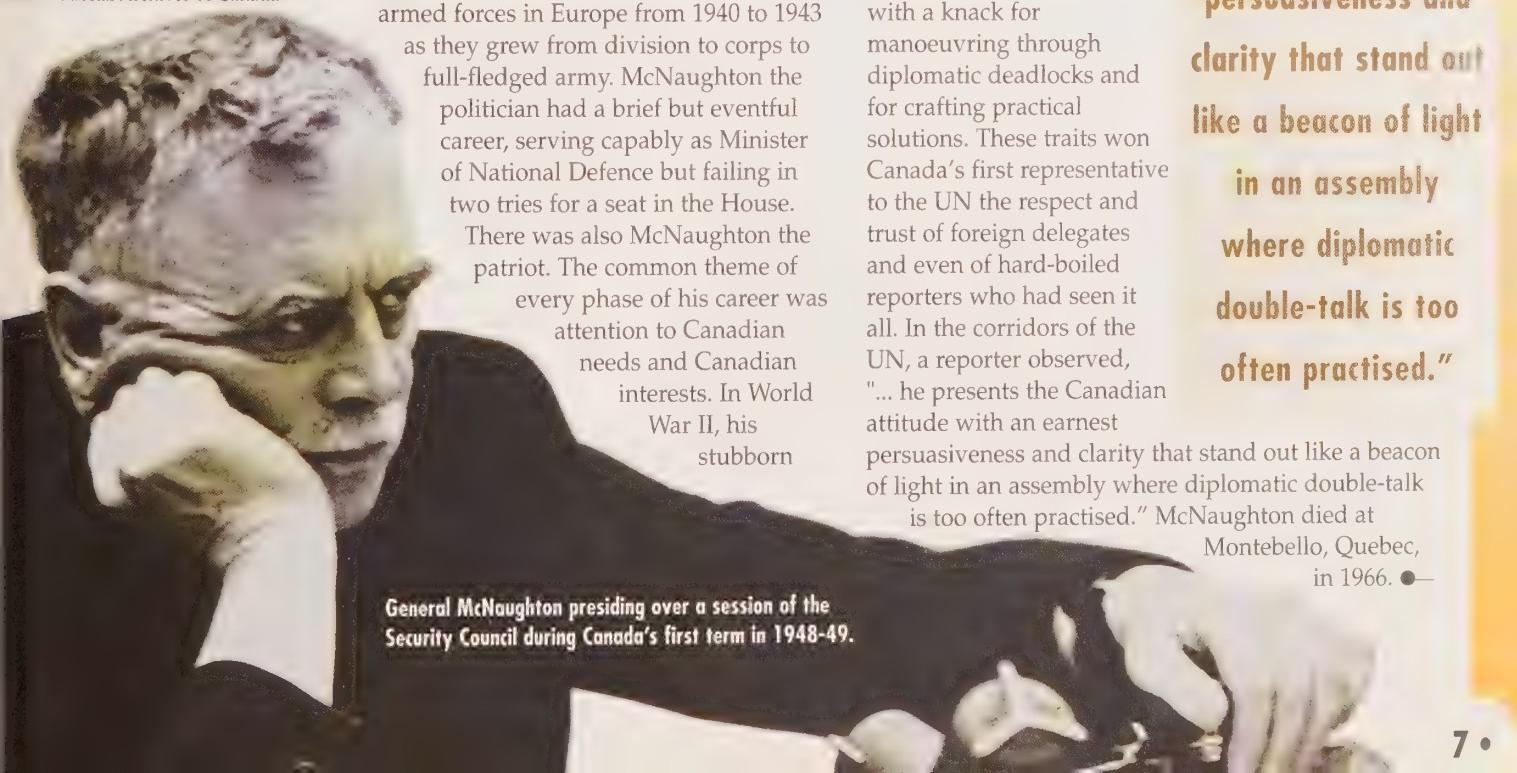
In 1946, the achievements of McNaughton the diplomat still lay in the future, but they were to fulfill King's assessment. The passionate patriot turned out also to be an inspired internationalist with a knack for manoeuvring through diplomatic deadlocks and for crafting practical solutions. These traits won Canada's first representative to the UN the respect and trust of foreign delegates and even of hard-boiled reporters who had seen it all. In the corridors of the UN, a reporter observed,

"... he presents the Canadian attitude with an earnest persuasiveness and clarity that stand out like a beacon of light in an assembly where diplomatic double-talk is too often practised."

McNaughton died at Montebello, Quebec, in 1966. ●

"... he presents the Canadian attitude with an earnest persuasiveness and clarity that stand out like a beacon of light in an assembly where diplomatic double-talk is too often practised."

General McNaughton presiding over a session of the Security Council during Canada's first term in 1948-49.



FROM PEACEKEEPING TO CANADA TAKES THE INITIATIVE

Both the creation of the United Nations and the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s raised great hopes for a durable world peace. Although widespread conflicts have disappeared, they have unfortunately been replaced by a large number

of civil wars and regional conflicts. No fewer than 87 armed conflicts were identified in 1997, with every one of them except three located in

developing countries. All share the characteristics of long-term cycles of violence and the tendency to spread to neighbouring countries.

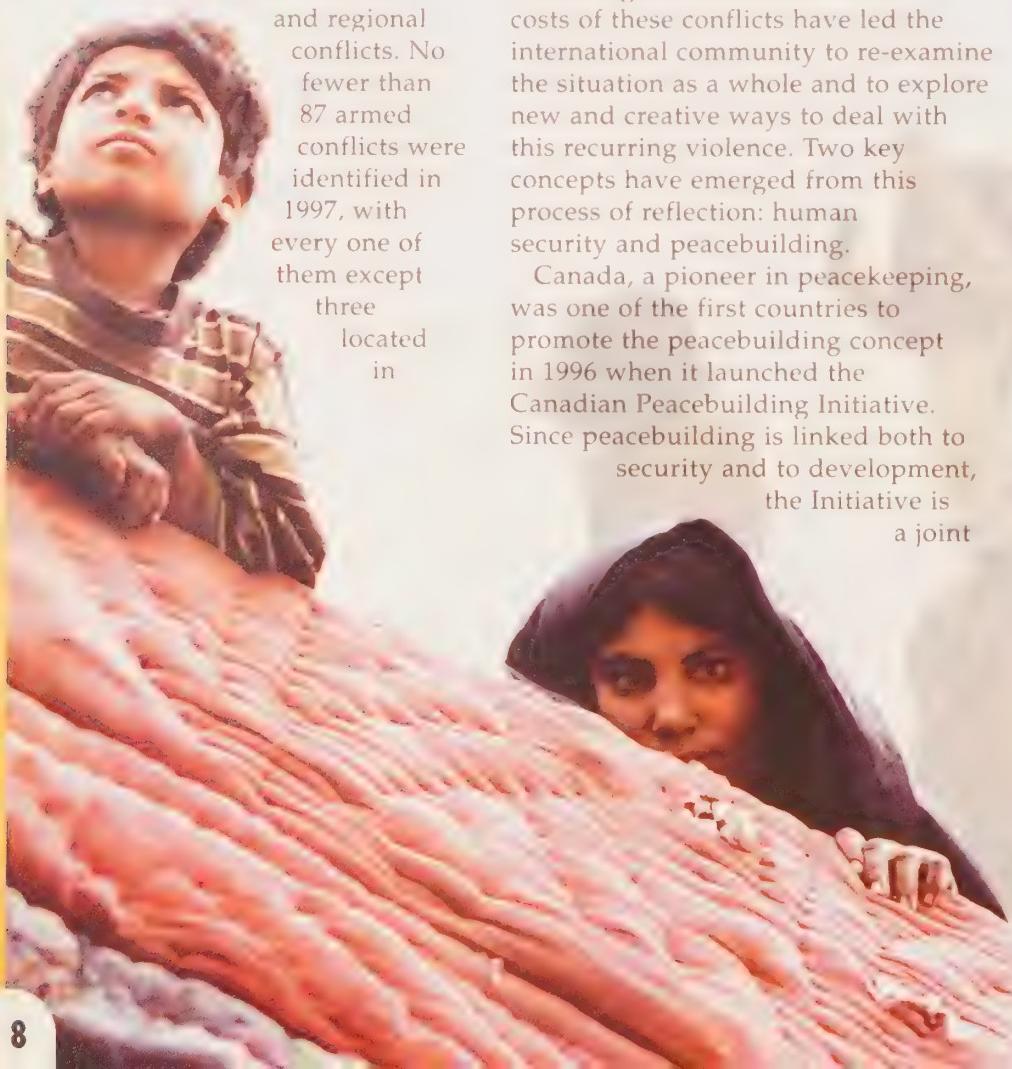
The huge human and financial costs of these conflicts have led the international community to re-examine the situation as a whole and to explore new and creative ways to deal with this recurring violence. Two key concepts have emerged from this process of reflection: human security and peacebuilding.

Canada, a pioneer in peacekeeping, was one of the first countries to promote the peacebuilding concept in 1996 when it launched the Canadian Peacebuilding Initiative. Since peacebuilding is linked both to security and to development, the Initiative is

a joint

program of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). There can be no development without peace, and there can be no peace without equitable economic and social development.

The Initiative has two components: the Canadian Peacebuilding Fund and the Canadian Peacebuilding Program. The purpose of the Fund, which is managed by CIDA, is to stimulate local peacebuilding initiatives. So far, about 40 projects have been completed or are in progress in Africa, Asia, Central America, the Middle East, Haiti and Bosnia. These projects cover activities such as instruction in peaceful conflict resolution techniques, collection and destruction of small arms, and education about the electoral process. The Fund supports projects associate



Peacebuilding INITIATIVE

with both conflict prevention and post-conflict social and economic reconstruction.

The Canadian Peacebuilding Program, which is managed by DFAIT, has three objectives: a) to identify and train Canadian men and women capable of participating in specific conflict prevention and peacebuilding projects; b) to reinforce multilateral peacebuilding mechanisms such as the regional and international organizations; and c) to support small projects that do not fit into official development assistance programs but may, for example, help to reconcile communities after the end of a conflict.

On September 25, 1998, Minister Axworthy presented to the United Nations General Assembly the first report on Canada's activities in this field, entitled *Peace in Progress - The Canadian Peacebuilding Initiative*, which earned Canada much praise for its leadership in this area.

Promotion of the peacebuilding concept and related activities will therefore be central to Canada's diplomatic agenda in 1999. As a result of its re-election to the United Nations

Security Council, Canada will be in a position to play a decisive role in encouraging the international community to become much more active in conflict prevention and durable peacebuilding. ●—

For a copy of the report, or to learn more about the Initiative, please contact:

Peacebuilding and Human Security Division
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0G2
Telephone: (613) 992-1361 Fax: (613) 944-1226
E-mail: peacebuilding@dfait-maeci.gc.ca
Internet: www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca

OR

Peacebuilding Unit
International Humanitarian Assistance Program
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency

200 Promenade du Portage
Hull, Quebec
Canada K1A 0G4
Telephone: (819) 994-7634 Fax: (819) 997-2637
E-mail: peace_building@acdi-cida.gc.ca
Internet: www.acdi-cida.gc.ca



photos: Can. Int'l Dev. Agency

Canadian Centre
For Foreign Policy
Development



THE NEW FRONTIER

The Arctic as a new dimension of Canada's Foreign Policy

In September 1996, delegates from eight countries and three international organizations representing Indigenous peoples meeting in Ottawa launched the Arctic Council.

Since its inauguration, working groups have been focussed on co-operative approaches on a range of issues, such as protecting the marine environment, preventing and responding to environmental emergencies, and conserving arctic flora and fauna.

In preparation for the first ministerial meeting of the Arctic Council, which was held in Iqaluit, in Canada's eastern Arctic, September 17 and 18, 1998,



photo: DFAIT

The Arctic Council brings together eight circumpolar countries: Canada, Denmark/Greenland, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States. The four Permanent Participants are: the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, the Saami Council, the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North and the Aleut International Association of Alaska. Accredited Observers include non-Arctic states and non-governmental organizations.

the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development held a series of public discussions called the National Forum on Canada's Circumpolar Relations. The discussions contributed to the development of a consultation paper entitled "Toward a Northern Foreign Policy for Canada." The paper explores several themes of crucial importance to Canada, such as northern sovereignty and security, bilateral relations with northern neighbours, environmental protection, and social and cultural renewal.

Both the National Forum discussions and the consultation paper were instrumental in devising Canada's position at the meeting of the Council, which was co-hosted by Minister Axworthy and Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Jane Stewart. Delegates agreed on action plans for the next two years, particularly in the areas of telemedicine, resource management and sustainable development, and adopted Canada's Children and Youth of the Arctic initiative. The initiative provides for internships for Inuit youth within the Inuit Circumpolar Conference. Canada was also instrumental in the endorsement of a proposal to study the creation of a University of the Arctic, a "university without walls."

"The North is really the frontier of opportunity for the 21st century, and the work of the Council is key to realizing its full potential," said Minister Stewart. "Arctic nations share an environment and many common

Mary Simon



Note
The Centre will make available in February on its Web site the results of a series of forums held in January to discuss Canada's new two-year term on the UN Security Council.

interests, and cooperative efforts between nations can make a difference in the lives of Northerners," said Minister Axworthy.

In partnership with Arctic ambassador Mary Simon, the Centre will hold meetings across Canada as a follow-up to the 1998 National Forum and the Arctic Council of Ministers' meeting. For more information about these meetings or to obtain copies of the Centre's report and the consultation paper, please visit the Centre's Web site at the following address:

<http://www.cfp-pec.gc.ca> ●



photo: CANAPRESS

NGO Profile

"We the peoples of the United Nations..." With these opening words, the UN Charter of 1945 makes it clear that the United Nations is not an organization of the world's member states but of its peoples.

As such, the United Nations, though not a world government, faces a challenge familiar to democratic administrations — staying in touch with its constituents. This constituency, however, is global, and from the grassroots level, the UN can seem to be a world away.

To narrow the gap, over the years a system of voluntary UN associations has grown up in 80 countries.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION



photo: UNAC

Making Global Issues Local

The United Nations Association - Canada

One of the most active is the United Nations Association in Canada (UNA-Canada). From its small national headquarters office in Ottawa and 15 branches across the country, the 15,000-member organization works year-round to promote Canadian understanding of the UN and support for its cause.

The essence of the task is communication. UNA-Canada is a national clearing house for information about the UN. Among other things, it fields public and media inquiries, publishes a newsletter and other publications, and operates a Web site. It also keeps Canadian industry up to date on UN-related business opportunities.

Locally and nationally, the Association lobbies tirelessly on behalf of international co-operation, drumming up public and government support for UN action on such issues as landmines, human rights, food security, and the financial crisis caused by non-payment of UN dues on the part of some members.

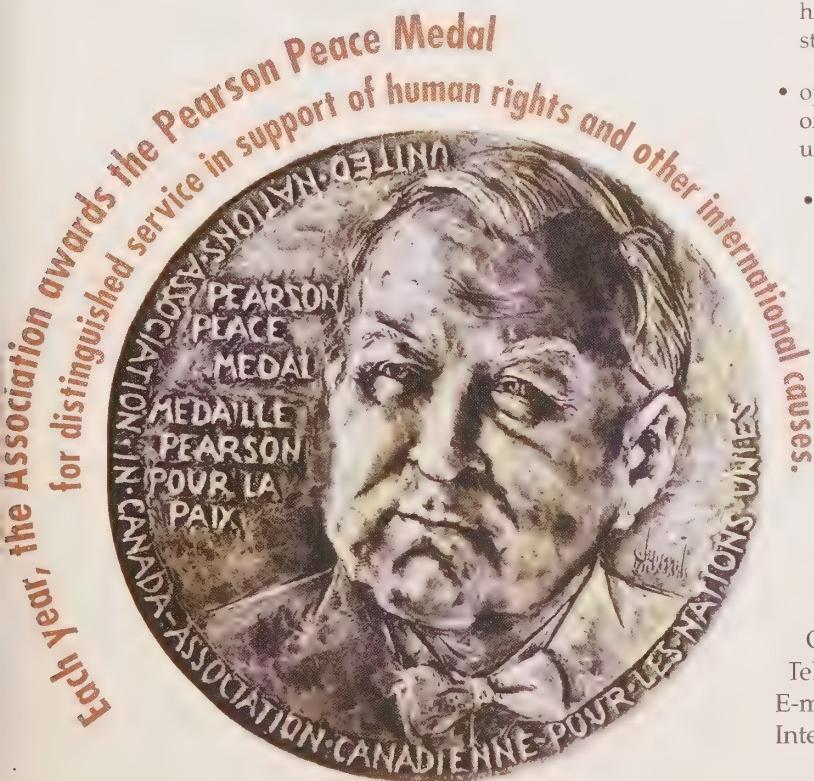
The national office organizes annual events, including gala dinners that combine fund-raising with promotion by featuring senior UN officials as keynote speakers. Each year, the Association awards the Pearson Peace Medal for distinguished service in support of human rights and other international causes.

With the UN turning 54 years old in 1999, UNA-Canada is focussing special attention on youth. Says Executive Director Harry Qualman, "People who can remember when and why the UN came into being are gradually passing from the scene. We have to guard against a generation gap in understanding." ●

The Association's youth programs include:

- support, through its branches, for model UN Assemblies in which high school and university students role-play the part of member states in General Assembly and the Security Council,
- operation of an internship program funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, which places recent university graduates in UN and UN-related offices abroad, and
- a regular poll of Canadians about their UN views. ("Support has stayed high over the years" says Mr. Qualman. "We take some credit for that.")

Individual Canadians can become involved in UNA-Canada by becoming a member of the Association; by attending or organizing UN-related public events in their community; or by making their views about the UN known to their elected representatives. ●



For more information, please contact:

UN Association in Canada

130 Slater St., Suite 900
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6E2
Tel.: (613) 232-5751 Fax: (613) 563-2455
E-mail: unac@magicom or info@unac.org
Internet: <http://www.unac.org>

Hurricane Mitch How Canada is Helping

November 8, 1998, the first Sunday after Hurricane Mitch. The remaining wall of a house is perched precariously atop one of the steep slopes that surround

Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras. Five little boys are playing on a ledge to the side of the wall, seemingly oblivious to the deep, yawning chasm that lies below. Hovering over the chasm in a helicopter, a camera crew picks up the image of the little boys. While the pilot radios for help and the newscaster pleads for someone to do something, television viewers wait helplessly for the wall of the house to slip down the slope into the abyss, taking the boys with it. And then the camera jerks away abruptly as though refusing to record the inevitable horror.

"It was heartbreaking to have to sit there and know those boys were going to die and to be unable to help," says Neil Mussel, the Canadian International

Development Agency (CIDA) representative who runs the Office of the Canadian Embassy in Tegucigalpa. At the time, Mussel and his staff of four were spending long days and nights tracking down all Canadians travelling or living in Honduras who had registered with the Embassy. By the end of the second week, the 378 registered Canadians scattered around the country had been located. So had the 257 registered Canadians in Nicaragua, the 662 in Guatemala and the 239 in El Salvador. All were safe and sound.

In the aftermath of Mitch, Neil Mussel and Jack Adams, his counterpart at the Office of the Canadian Embassy in Managua,

Nicaragua (the second-worst hit country in Central America), spent their days ensuring the transportation of relief goods, assessing the damage and helping to decide which projects proposed by the various NGOs and donors would receive funding from the original \$9.15-million Canadian aid package. It was not an easy task, but Canada and Canadians were determined to help.

While the task of getting the people of Central America back on their feet remains daunting, more than two-and-a-half months after the storm hit the region, Canadians like Neil Mussel, Jack Adams and their staff at Canadian missions still have a lot to give and a lot to do.

As part of DFAIT's domestic outreach program, our ambassadors to the countries affected by Hurricane Mitch visited communities across Canada in December to let Canadians know more about Canada's role in the relief effort and to thank them for their generosity.

Ambassador Denis Thibault, who is based in Costa Rica but is also responsible for Nicaragua and Honduras, spent nearly two weeks in Quebec and New Brunswick, while Canada's ambassador to Guatemala and El Salvador, Dan Livermore, covered Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. The ambassadors were each accompanied by a member of the Department of National Defence (DND)'s Disaster Assistance

Response Team (DART). The visits provided the ambassadors with an opportunity to speak at public events, talk to the media and meet with municipal officials and NGOs who had contributed to the relief effort. ●

Individual Canadians, private corporations, churches, trade unions and victims of Hurricane Mitch. Through donations to organizations such as Winnipeg's Mennonite Central Committee, Oxfam-Québec, CARE Canada and several other NGOs, they have contributed more than \$15 million toward emergency assistance and reconstruction in Central America.

Canada has pledged \$100 million in official development assistance (ODA) over the next four years to restore agricultural production, to reconstruct basic health facilities and water and sanitation infrastructure, and to rebuild houses, as well as to plant trees on hillsides to prevent erosion. Canada has also suspended repayments of principal and interest on \$29.5 million in official debt owed by Honduras (Nicaragua has no outstanding debts). In addition, Canada announced a \$3.7-million contribution for the removal of landmines and to support community-based rehabilitation programs in Central America.

Members of the 180-strong DART Team helping Honduran victims of Hurricane Mitch.



NATIONS

IN • THE • NEWS



On the Record

Excerpts from Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's speech to the School of Economics and Management of Qinghua University, Beijing, China, November 20, 1998

It has often been said that Asia and Western nations are separated by a divide of values that cannot be bridged. With a deep attachment to collective interests and stability on one side, and an equally abiding attachment to individual rights on the other. And never the twain shall meet.

I do not accept that.

It does not do justice to the diversity of Asian values. Nor is it an honest representation of the balance between individual rights and the needs of society that you find in Canada — and throughout the Western world....

We recognize that extreme individualism — ignoring the greater needs of society — can make for an unstable, even chaotic, society.... But we also recognize that human progress requires the vibrancy, creativity and imagination that can only come from individuals exercising all the freedom necessary to achieve their dreams, ambitions and potential....

We, in Canada, have much to learn from China, with her rich history.... But I would be less than frank if I did not say directly to you that many Canadians are disturbed when we hear reports from your country of restrictions on the right to free expression of different political views. And particularly when we hear of people being harassed and imprisoned for expressing political views different from the government.

When Canadians hear of such things, the progress that China is making on so many political and social fronts is often forgotten. And indeed progress is being made. We were very pleased that China has signed the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, enshrining the freedoms of speech and assembly and participation in public affairs and elections. This follows her signing last year of the UN Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights. We urge China to place a high priority on ratifying and implementing these covenants....

Canada and China are travelling a common path to the future.... The friendship between Canada and China is a long one. Built on mutual respect, understanding and openness. Built on wisdom!

That spirit has brought us together time and again in this century. And as I reflect on what I have seen at Qinghua, I have no doubt that it will bring us even closer in the next century. ●

To obtain a copy of the speech and more information about the Prime Minister's trip to China, please visit the following Web site: <http://pm.gc.ca>. To learn more about Canada's presence in China, please visit: www.canada.org.hk

Canada-China

An ever-expanding partnership

The official visit to China by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien in November confirmed once again the ever-expanding partnership between our two countries, notably on human rights issues. For instance, the Prime Minister announced a series of initiatives in the areas of governance, law, and human rights. Projects include training for state prosecutors in criminal trials, assistance to the development of a national legal aid system, and the development, with Chinese partners, of a strategy for the integration into Chinese law of the UN conventions on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights and on Political and Civil Rights, both recently signed by China.

The two governments also announced that the second Asia-Pacific Plurilateral Symposium on Human Rights, co-hosted by Canada and China, would be held in Beijing during the first half of 1999. The first was held in Canada in March of 1998.

These latest developments prompted Prime Minister Chrétien to say that, "while we do not always see eye to eye with the Chinese Government on human rights questions, we have a productive dialogue, a track-record of engagement that makes a real difference for people, and a shared commitment that economic progress without civil and human progress is meaningless."

On the environment front, Canada and China are being innovative. The signing of the Canada-China Framework for Cooperation into the 21st century paves the way for enhanced bilateral activity in a broad array of environmental issues and calls for the involvement of various organizations from both countries. The Framework opens the door for bilateral cooperation on climate change and, as such, is one of the first agreements of its kind to be signed between two countries.

Finally, some 46 commercial agreements worth almost \$721 million were signed during the Canada-China Business Forum in Beijing. This prompted International Trade Minister Sergio Marchi to say, "These agreements send a strong message that Canada is broadening and diversifying its trade and investment presence in China."

The agreements include a project by Laverne China Inc. of Montréal to build a facility to turn contaminated plastic into high-value, semi-finished plastic products; the supply by Newbridge Networks of Kanata of ATM switch equipment that will provide data, voice and multimedia communications and will allow *China Post* to optimize its services; and the provision by Teshmont Consultants Ltd. of Winnipeg of engineering consulting services and the engineering and procurement of high voltage electrical equipment to China Three Gorges Power Corp. ●

PEOPLE AND EVENTS

In the fall of 1998, Canada was honoured by the visits of:

President

Nelson Mandela,

who, accompanied by his wife Graça Machel, was showered with tributes during a triumphal, hectic two-day state visit, September 24-25, as part of a farewell tour before he steps down as President after the South African elections expected in May-June of this year. His visit leaves us with a strong visual imprint and warm memories: Mandela during his address to Parliament thanking Canadians for their support; Mandela being inducted into the Order of Canada by the Governor General; and Mandela moving to the strains of South African

music before 30,000 admiring school children at the Skydome.



photo: CANAPRESS



photo: CANAPRESS

Michael Douglas, Hollywood producer/actor

and UN Messenger for Peace, who, on September 29, met with Prime Minister Chrétien and Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy as part of a delegation representing the Middle Powers Initiative (MPI). The MPI is a consortium of seven major international NGOs that helps governments publicize the agenda for nuclear disarmament. The producer of the movie *The China Syndrome* was in town to drum up publicity for the MPI and nuclear disarmament.

Mary Robinson,

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, who made a six-day visit to Canada, November 22-28, as part of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Mrs. Robinson's visit included stops in St. John's, Ottawa, Montréal, Toronto and Edmonton. She met with Prime Minister Chrétien, Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy, and other senior government and non-government representatives concerned with human rights issues. She was also keynote speaker and guest of honour at the International Conference on Universal Rights and Human Values and addressed the International Press Freedom of Expression Awards gala organized by the Canadian Committee for the Protection of Journalists.



photo: UN



Canadian Children's Art Exhibition

Launched October 12, 1998, in Ottawa, an exhibition of 50 drawings by Canadian children on what they would do to help protect the rights of people around the world is touring the Caribbean and Central and South America over the next two years. The drawings were selected from more than 700 entries in the National Arts Centre (NAC)'s contest "Imagine You're an Artist: Human Rights Through the Eyes of Our Youth" to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. ●—

EVENTS

1999

UN International Year of Older Persons
Worldwide celebration of older persons. For more information, please visit the following Canadian Web site:
<http://iyop-aipa.ic.gc.ca>

APRIL 23-25

NATO Summit
Washington D.C., U.S.A.
NATO celebrates its 50th anniversary. Prime Minister Chrétien, Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy and National Defence Minister Eggleton will attend. Web site: www.nato.int

JUNE 18-20

25th Annual G-8 Summit
Köln, Germany
Annual meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the eight largest industrialized democracies, at which economic and political issues are discussed in an informal atmosphere.
Web site: www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/english/foreignp/policy.htm

JULY 23-AUGUST 8

XIIIth Pan American Games
Moncton, New Brunswick
5,000 athletes from 42 countries will participate in the largest celebration of sport and culture ever staged in Canada. The Games are an opportunity to promote new North-South economic partnerships and to showcase Manitoba and Canada as prime locations to do business.
Web site: www.panamgames.org

SEPTEMBER 3-5

VIIIth Francophonie Summit
Moncton, New Brunswick
The summit features the Conference of Heads of State and Government using French as a Common Language and provides a forum for meetings of decision-making authorities of the francophone community.
Web site: www.sommet99.org

FALL 1999

FTAA Trade Ministerial Meeting & Americas Business Forum
As part of its duties as Chair of the first 18 months (May 1998 - October 1999) of negotiations toward a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), Canada will host a meeting of trade ministers of the 34 participating countries of the hemisphere to examine progress to date and the next stage of negotiations. At about the same time, the fifth Americas Business Forum will bring together some 3,000 business executives from Latin America and the Caribbean to ensure that the views and concerns of business are incorporated into the trade negotiations process.
Web site: www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/oas

News BRIEFS

FIGHTING ILLICIT DRUGS IN THE HEMISPHERE

Canada has launched a dialogue among the Americas' foreign ministers to promote an integrated and effective approach to dealing with the problem of illicit drugs. The first step of that dialogue is a discussion paper released by Minister Axworthy during his recent trip to Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico and Nicaragua. The paper is a follow-up to the Summit of the Americas meeting in Santiago, Chile, last year, where national leaders called for greater co-operation in tackling this problem. Canada then offered to develop the paper and co-ordinate the dialogue.

Noting that the drug problem is closely linked to social and economic issues, the leaders had called for an integrated strategy, thus recognizing that illicit drugs are more than an enforcement problem; they are also a human security problem. In that light, Canada's discussion paper suggests greater support for health and education programs to reduce demand for drugs, more concerted efforts to develop alternative crops and economic opportunities, and an emphasis on curtailing the flow of small arms into the hands of drug barons.

Foreign ministers are expected to meet to discuss a drug strategy on the margins of this year's June meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) in Guatemala.

NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY

Canada was among the first countries to ratify, on December 18, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The Treaty recognizes that halting all nuclear weapons test explosions, and all other nuclear explosions, constitutes an effective measure of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. It is considered effective because it constrains the development and improvement of nuclear weapons.

A major feature of the CTBT is the Treaty's International Monitoring System (IMS), a global net-

work of 321 monitoring stations and 16 laboratories that will continuously measure shock waves in air, water and rock, as well as changes in atmospheric radioactivity. The IMS will be capable of detecting any nuclear explosion in the atmosphere, underwater or underground, anywhere on earth. Each monitoring station will continuously transmit data back to the International Data Centre in Vienna for collation, analysis and interpretation.

Canada's contribution to the Treaty includes the establishment of a National Authority, which will report to the IMS, and the provision of 15 stations, including seismic, radionuclide, infrasound and hydroacoustic stations, and one radionuclide laboratory.

In addition, Canada will play a key role in organizing a Conference of States for the fall of 1999 to explore ways of facilitating the Treaty's early entry into force.

LANDMINES

Only one year ago, on December 3-4, 1997, 2,400 representatives from 122 countries gathered in Ottawa to sign a historic treaty banning the production, stockpiling, use and export of anti-personnel landmines. Since then, the momentum behind the landmines campaign has continued to grow. The Ottawa Convention has now been ratified by some 55 countries, making it the most rapidly ratified multilateral treaty in history. A total of 133 countries have now signed the convention, which will become international law on March 1, 1999.

So far, over 11-million stockpiled mines in 15 countries were to have been destroyed by the end of 1998. Canada is leading the way in assisting a number of countries to get rid of their landmines. In November, Foreign Minister Axworthy and Minister for International Co-operation Diane Marleau announced that Canada will contribute \$1 million to an International Trust Fund for landmine removal and assistance to mine victims in the former Yugoslavia. The donation goes to the International Trust Fund for De-mining and for the Assistance of Mine Victims in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The contribution is part of \$10 million that the Government has earmarked for mine action in Bosnia from its five-year \$100-million Canadian Landmine Fund.

In December, upon the first anniversary of the adoption of the Convention to ban landmines, the Ministers announced a further contribution of \$2.8 million for mine-action projects in seven countries in Central Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Minister Axworthy took advantage of the occasion to present the report *One Year Later: Is the Ottawa*



Convention Making a Difference?, which chronicles the global progress in the fight against anti-personnel mines in the year since the Convention opened for signature.

For information on Canada's mine actions or to find out how you can help, visit our Web site at www.mines.gc.ca

ANTI-BRIBERY LEGISLATION

On December 17, Canada became the fifth country to ratify the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, thus ensuring that the Convention will enter into force on February 15, 1999. Canada's ratification of the Convention follows rapid and unanimous approval in Parliament of the Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act, which creates the new offence of bribery of foreign public officials in the course of business. The offence carries a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment and qualifies as an extraditable offence.

The Convention will permit OECD and other countries to move in a co-ordinated manner to adopt national legislation making it a crime to bribe foreign public officials. The Convention requires countries to impose dissuasive sanctions and commits them to providing mutual legal assistance.

The 29-member OECD, which includes Canada, the United States, most European countries, Japan and South Korea, is the major economic policy forum for the world's most advanced industrialized democracies.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade has produced two new brochures. *Serving Canadians around the World* is aimed at informing and educating both Canadians and non-Canadians about the Department's people, mandate and activities. The *Lester B. Pearson Building: Where Canada Meets the World* provides a detailed description of the building that has been the Department's headquarters since August 1973. It outlines the history of the Department's search for a permanent home and describes the building's features and services.

Both brochures are available from the Enquiries Service (944-4000 in the National Capital Region or toll free at 1-800-267-8376). They can also be ordered by fax at 1-613-996-9709.

• cont'd on page 16

OCTOBER 6-8

International Conference

on Federalism

Mont Tremblant, Quebec

Sponsored by the Committee for a Forum of Federations, the conference will bring together elected and private-sector representatives, civil servants and academics from a large number of federal countries to focus on the challenges posed by the management of federal systems. The goal is to offer policy makers and practitioners of federalism an arena in which to exchange information and compare experiences in order to improve the practice of federalism. Web site: www.ciff.on.ca

NOVEMBER 12-15

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM)

South Africa

The meeting will deal with issues of interest to all Commonwealth member countries and select the next Commonwealth Secretary-General who will succeed Chief Emeka Anyaoku, whose second term of office expires on December 31, 1999. ●

• cont'd from page 15

INTERNSHIPS PROGRAM REVIEW

Since 1997, more than 1,000 young Canadians have gained on-the-job experience in the areas of foreign affairs and international development under the government's Youth International Internship Program. A recent review of the program shows that 31% of the internships were in Europe, 16% in Asia, 15% in the Middle East, 14% in the United States, 12% in Canada, and 12% in other parts of the world. Approximately 78% of the interns found work after completing their internships.

The program is delivered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), the Canadian International Development Agency, Environment Canada, Human Resources Development Canada, Industry Canada and Canadian Heritage.

To find out more about the Youth International Internship Program, please call 1-800-559-2888, or (613) 944-2415 from the National Capital Region. Information is also available on DFAIT's Youth Web site at www.dfaid-maec.gc.ca/english/culture/youth/menu.htm

EAST TIMOR

Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Secretary of State (Asia-Pacific) Raymond Chan met with East Timor activist and Nobel Peace Prize winner Dr. José Ramos-Horta in November to discuss the situation in East Timor. After the meeting, Mr. Axworthy expressed strong Canadian support for the UN talks on East Timor's future and urged "all parties to reach a lasting political resolution." He added that Canada believes "the active participation of the East Timorese themselves is essential to the successful negotiation of such a resolution."

Earlier in 1998, during a visit to Indonesia, Mr. Chan had discussed the East Timor situation and the imprisonment of East Timorese leader Xanana Gusmao with President Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie and Foreign Affairs Minister Ali Alatas. ●

Reader's Corner

Starting in our next issue, we would like to give you the opportunity to share your thoughts about the magazine and foreign policy topics. You are therefore invited to send us short letters from which we will extract excerpts. This will be your column. We can't wait to hear from you. Send your letters to the attention of

Reader's Corner



In Our NEXT ISSUE

Our next issue will focus on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which is celebrating its 50th birthday in April 1999. Stories will include an overview of Canada's action within the Alliance, opportunities and challenges for the future, and an essay on the

NATO of the 21 century. Also in our next issue will be the entry into legal force of the international Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and on their Destruction known as the Ottawa Convention. ●

DID YOU KNOW THAT...



The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Web site receives more than 4.5 million visits each month. An average of 50,000 documents are viewed each day. Forty percent of our visitors are from the United States, 26% are from Canada, and 34% are from other countries.

Canada's long-standing mission in London obtained full diplomatic status in 1926. Its next official diplomatic mission abroad was opened in Washington in 1927, followed by Paris in 1928, and Tokyo in 1929.

A survey conducted by Goldfarb Consultants in 1998 indicates that 79% of Canadians say they are familiar with the United Nations and that 9 Canadians out of 10 want Canada to play a larger role in it.

The first foreign consulate to be established in Canada was the Consulate of the United States in 1833 in Halifax. The consulate was opened to deal with maritime transportation problems on the east coast and to help solve trade problems between the Atlantic provinces and the New England states. In 1850, several European countries began opening consulates in Montréal and in other major Canadian cities.

Canada's Department of External Affairs was established in 1909. At that time, the Department was under the responsibility of the Secretary of State. From 1912 until 1946, when it became a full-fledged government department, the portfolio was under the authority of the Prime Minister.

CETTE PUBLICATION EST
ÉGALEMENT DISPONIBLE EN
FRANÇAIS



Canada World View
is published in both English and French under the direction of:

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Communications Services Division (BCS)
Department of Foreign Affairs and
International Trade (DFAIT)
125 Sussex Drive, C-2
Ottawa, Ontario
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Copies of this and the previous issue can be obtained for FREE by contacting
DFAIT Enquiries Service (SXCI) at:
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CANADA

World View

NATO's 50th Anniversary: Canada and the Challenges of Reshaping NATO

When the leaders of the 19 member countries of NATO convene in Washington from April 23 to 25 to commemorate its 50th anniversary, there will be ample reason to celebrate the Alliance's achievements. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has not only managed to deter any military threat against its members since 1949, but it has become the strongest and most effective military alliance ever. Further, NATO has proven to be an invaluable forum for the development of strong political, economic, scientific and cultural ties between its members.

But despite its past successes, NATO is facing questions about its future. In the absence of the Soviet threat that once glued its members together, will the Alliance be able to redefine its role and adapt to the new challenges and realities of the post-Cold War era?

As one of the founding members of the Alliance, Canada is ready to take on the challenges of the new NATO. The



Government of Canada has repeatedly expressed its unequivocal support for the Organization and its willingness to contribute in a positive manner to the redefinition of NATO's role and mandate.

Canada's attitude is based on an overriding belief: that the Alliance was, and remains, the tangible proof that stability comes from solidarity between nations on both sides of the Atlantic. This is as true today as it was during the darkest days of the Cold War.

• cont'd on page 2



NATO is one of the major forums where Canada exerts international influence and participates in the building of a more peaceful, prosperous world. This third issue of **Canada World View** explains Canada's historical role in NATO and examines future prospects for the Atlantic Alliance, which this year celebrates its 50th anniversary.

Also in our pages, a look at the ever-expanding Canada-Mexico partnership, the coming into force of the Landmines Convention and several other topics of interest.

We hope you will enjoy this third issue of **Canada World View**.

The Editors

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Partnership



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The Governor
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in Africa



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Canada

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Membership in NATO also assists Canada in the pursuit of several of its most important foreign policy objectives:

- it provides the collective security framework essential to enhance the security of Canada;
- it is critical to the maintenance of stability at a time of fundamental change in Europe;
- it is a forum for transatlantic relations, and for transatlantic consultation on security issues;
- it provides a transatlantic framework for the pursuit of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation issues; and
- it encourages democratic development and stability in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

With regard to the last point in particular, Canada views all NATO partnership arrangements — such as the NATO–Russia Permanent Joint Council, the NATO–Ukraine Commission, the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace — as well as the admission on March 12 of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland as vivid illustrations of NATO's continuing utility. ●—

For more information about Canada and NATO,

visit the following Web sites:

www.dfat-maeci.gc.ca/nato-otan

www.dfat-maeci.gc.ca/english/foreignp/nato/nato-e.htm

www.dnd.ca

www.nato.int

www.nato.int/nato@50

web.idirect.com/~atlantic

Member countries

	Belgium		Luxembourg
	Canada		Netherlands
	Czech Republic		Norway
	Denmark		Poland
	France		Portugal
	Germany		Spain
	Greece		Turkey
	Hungary		United Kingdom
	Iceland		United States
	Italy		

Interview with

In April 23, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien will go to Washington for a well-deserved celebration. He and his counterparts will gather to mark the 50th anniversary of a military and political alliance that has stood the test of time and contributed in no small way to the longest period of peace, stability and prosperity among its member states.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has served Canada's interests well, and Canada was and is an active and valued partner in the Brussels-based Alliance. NATO is one of the foundations of Canada's foreign and military policy.

But the world has changed dramatically since the end of the Cold War. The threats that prompted NATO's founding members to set up a strong military and political alliance to defend themselves in case of aggression no longer exist. Because of today's new realities and challenges, NATO now has to redefine its role and mandate. For that reason, the Washington Summit may well be a turning point in the Alliance's history.

Canada World View asked the Prime Minister for his thoughts on the future of the Alliance.

Canada World View

Prime Minister, looking back at NATO's first half-century, would you say that the Alliance has served Canada's foreign policy and military interests well in the past 50 years?

Prime Minister Chrétien

I certainly think so. First of all, simply look at a world map and you will realize that for such a vast country with such a small population, we have developed a much wider and deeper set of defence partnerships through NATO than would have been possible otherwise. Second, NATO provided us with an invaluable forum to exert international influence, advance Canada's security, economic, scientific and cultural interests, and promote our democratic values. And when you consider the large number of NATO military personnel that come to Canada each year to train at facilities in every part of the country, you realize that our membership in NATO has brought, and still brings us, tangible economic benefits.

Prime Minister Chrétien

Jean Chrétien talks to *Canada World View*

Canada World View

NATO celebrates its 50th anniversary at a time when its original purpose — protecting its members against an overwhelming military threat from the east bloc — no longer exists. Is NATO still relevant?

Prime Minister Chrétien

In my view, the Alliance is more relevant than ever. As you know, the end of the Cold War did not give rise to a period of international peace and stability, as many expected. Instead, an era of instability and unprecedented change marked by vicious ethnic conflicts and a host of new security anxieties ensued. Far from becoming irrelevant, NATO remains the key to providing stability to the Euro-Atlantic area. A case in point is the fact that NATO intervention became the key to the Dayton peace accords and to stopping the war in Bosnia. Furthermore, there are all kinds of new threats that can be addressed and contained only by a strong institution such as the Atlantic Alliance.

Canada World View

Can you expand on these threats? Are you referring to non-military threats?

Prime Minister Chrétien

Well, I'm referring to threats such as ethnic and religious intolerance, terrorism, nuclear weapons, biological weapons, possible threats to our information infrastructure and others. Threats that are not always the fact of states but of groups or individuals. To deal effectively with these threats, you need a strong military and political institution, one that has credibility and moral authority. And NATO has all that. Its integrated command structure, standardized operating procedures and standing forces help support preventive diplomacy, crisis management and peacekeeping.

Canada World View

Last fall, many observers said that NATO is currently going through a mid-life crisis, that it has to redefine its role, even to question its very existence. Others say that while NATO still has a purpose, it has to carefully examine its *raison d'être* if it is to justify its existence in the absence of a serious military threat to its members. What are your views on this and how will Canada contribute to NATO's renewal?

Prime Minister Chrétien

Well, it's obvious that the world has changed and that an institution like NATO must adapt to new circumstances. Like our partners, we recognize that collective defence is no longer the most urgent task of the Alliance. And that is why it now has a more flexible military structure and a new Strategic Concept built around rapid reaction capability. We strongly support NATO's new roles and the Alliance's new partnership with the countries of the former Warsaw Pact. I believe that NATO can play a pivotal role in ensuring stability and renewed prosperity in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Meanwhile, the danger of nuclear weapons has re-emerged — in particular, with last summer's testing by India and Pakistan. I think NATO has a role to play in promoting nuclear non-proliferation.

Finally, the Alliance has entered into successful partnerships with Russia, Ukraine and countries of Central and Eastern Europe as well as with the Organization for Security and



photo: J.M. Carisse/PMO

Co-operation in Europe. It also has a good relationship with the United Nations. These partnerships contribute greatly to our global security. They must continue.

Canada World View

You mentioned, and we will conclude on this, the threats posed by nuclear arms. There was much debate in the fall about Canada's position with regard to proposals that NATO renounce the right to first use of nuclear weapons. Can you clarify Canada's position on this issue?

Prime Minister Chrétien

As we approach a NATO summit — which marks the organization's 50th anniversary and takes us into a new century — I think that a review of the Alliance's Strategic Concept is a timely undertaking.

To be worthwhile, this review should be comprehensive. That is to say, the revised Concept should address all aspects of NATO, including nuclear weapons.

As I just said, NATO must be part of the solution to the problem of proliferation. And so the Alliance will require new initiatives, new approaches and new thinking to respond to the new dynamics of a changed world. ●

Landmines *Update*

Landmines: The Ottawa Convention Makes a Difference

"This is a win for the good guys," remarked Prime Minister Chrétien at a ceremony on March 1 at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), marking the day the treaty banning landmines became international law. The treaty, formally called the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, was signed in Ottawa in December 1997 by 122 countries. It has since been signed by another 13 countries and ratified by 67.

Now that the Ottawa Convention has entered into force, countries that have ratified it are legally bound by the terms of the treaty. They include a commitment to ban mine production and export, destroy mine stockpiles within 4 years, clear mined land within 10 years and help rehabilitate victims.



Ceremony marking the coming into force of the Ottawa Convention. From left to right: Robin Collins, Mines Action Canada; German Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer; Prime Minister Jean Chrétien; Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy; European Commission Vice-President Sir Leon Brittan; and Pierre Duplessis, Canadian Red Cross.

The Prime Minister noted that the speed with which the Convention came into force was unprecedented for a disarmament treaty.

Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy also participated in the ceremony, at which a bronze replica of the first page of the treaty was unveiled. Mr. Axworthy noted that the treaty is already making a difference, with Canada continuing to play a leadership role. New Mine action programs are under way in 25 countries, casualty rates in some regions are dropping significantly, over 14 million stockpiled mines have been destroyed, and even countries that haven't signed the treaty are feeling the pressure to implement many of the terms. For example, the United States, China and Russia have all implemented some form of unilateral export moratorium; the U.S. is a major financial contributor, and China has contributed to demining in Bosnia and plans to host a regional demining conference. Mr. Axworthy noted, however, that the commitment of the international community, non-governmental organizations and private donors must remain firm if the goals of the treaty are to be fulfilled.



Treaty signatories and other active partners will gather in Maputo, Mozambique, in May for the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention. Participants will assess progress and plan the next steps in the campaign against anti-personnel mines.

Youth Mine Action Ambassadors' Fund-Raiser: "Dance Without Fear"

Young Canadians are eager to contribute to the international anti-landmines campaign. To coincide with the March entry into force of the Ottawa Convention, they organized "Dance Without Fear," a nationwide effort to raise awareness of the global landmines crisis. At events across the nation, students danced to raise money for clearing mine-infested countries and helping victims and their families and communities. Some 350 young people attended a dance at Collège Villa Maria in Montréal — a great success according to organizer Mélanie Gagnon, one of Canada's Youth Mine Action Ambassadors. Similar events are being organized by Youth Ambassadors in Saint John, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Gagnon says that being a Youth Ambassador has made a difference. "Since the launching of the program last September," she says, "I've met thousands of high school and university students who want to contribute to lasting change. Young people are profoundly moved by the devastation and human suffering caused by anti-personnel mines. They come to me asking how they can get involved, how they can help. Many are now actively engaged in letter-writing campaigns to countries that have not ratified the Convention, and are working on all kinds of educational and fund-raising projects to help rid the world of this scourge." ●

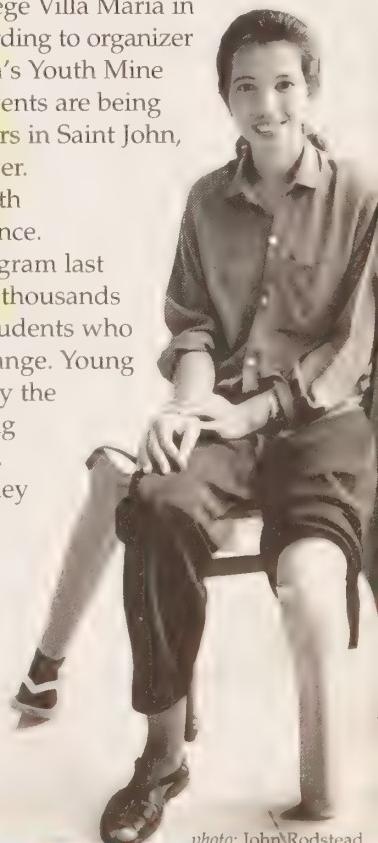


photo: John Rodstead

To learn more about Canada's mine action efforts or to find out how you can help, visit our Web site:
www.mines.gc.ca

Hume Wrong

The Right Stuff, the Right Time

Two Canadians figured prominently in the founding of NATO. The name of one is instantly recognizable today: Lester B. Pearson. Less well-known is Hume H. Wrong, but historians and professionals in diplomacy will have no trouble identifying him.

As negotiations progressed toward the North Atlantic Treaty, the Government of Canada relied on Hume Wrong, then our Ambassador in Washington.

Hume Wrong performed skilfully in the negotiations. He came armed with a fierce conviction that the Treaty should be binding on all its members, particularly the United States and Canada. He expressed a distinctive Canadian position, arguing successfully that the Treaty should allow for non-military co-operation. And when drafting time came, Wrong helped write the text of the treaty, which was signed in Washington on April 4, 1949.

Canada's emergence as a strong voice in the NATO discussions was a signal of the country's growing influence.

In the early 1940s, Canada had been overshadowed by Great Britain (where many still thought of us as a colony) and the United States (with its formidable global clout). To shape Allied strategy during the Second World War, the two big powers worked through "Combined Boards." When it came to major decisions, Canada sat on the sidelines.

Enter Hume Wrong in 1942, then assistant to the Canadian Ambassador in Washington. Canada, he argued, was a major contributor to the Allied cause, supplying military equipment, training, food and personnel. We would hardly continue this level of support without representation on the Boards.

"Wrong pressed vigorously for Canada's place in the sun," wrote historian Jack Granatstein. "This was an unusual negotiating stance for Canada, and its toughness struck responsive chords." Wrong's views eventually prevailed.

On Wrong's tenure as Ambassador to the United States, Pearson wrote, "The good relations between Canada and the United States in a difficult period could be attributed to Hume Wrong's professional skill and wise counsel."

What equipped Hume Wrong to meet the challenges of his day? Persistence and patriotism, perhaps, both of which mark his career. Born in Toronto in 1894, Wrong was educated at the University of Toronto and then at Oxford University. A blind eye meant that he couldn't serve with Canadian armed forces during the First World War. Undeterred, he enlisted with British forces. After the war, Wrong returned to teach history at the University of Toronto.

He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1927. Successive postings to Washington, Geneva (representing Canada at the League of Nations) and London gave him a solid grounding in international affairs and a vision of an expanded role for Canada.

Hume Wrong died in 1954. He is buried in Wakefield, Quebec, in the same cemetery as two friends and fellow Canadian diplomats of his generation: Norman Robertson and Lester B. Pearson. •



Canada's Ambassador to the United States, Hume Wrong, signs the North Atlantic Treaty on behalf of Canada in Washington on April 4, 1949.

© National Archives of Canada

"Hume Wrong was probably one of the ablest professional diplomats Canada has ever had."

Historian Jack Granatstein

children

• A N



photo: Lisa Woodsworth

Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Laval West MP Raymonde Folco accepting the petition from Philippe Laterre and Christine Plouffe of École secondaire Paul-Arseneau.

Québec Schoolchildren Take a Stand: Non aux enfants-soldats!

On February 26, 1999, at the Centre Saint-Pierre in Montréal, two students from the École secondaire Paul-Arseneau of L'Assomption, representing schools from all over Quebec, proudly presented to Foreign Minister Axworthy a weighty, barely liftable box containing some 31 000 signatures to a petition against the recruitment of child soldiers.

The moving ceremony was held under the auspices of Action des Chrétiens et Chrétaines pour l'abolition de la torture (ACAT). Clowns from Clowns Sans Frontières, garbed in demining outfits, combed the auditorium for anti-personnel mines while the organizers and students spoke. One young student read out the testimony of a

13-year-old from Honduras, a girl her own age, who had been recruited and then forced to act as a sexual slave to soldiers: "Instead of helping me change the world as they had promised, they abused me and trampled on my dignity." Another student spoke of a Liberian boy nicknamed "Hitler killer," who by the age of 11 had already killed 10 people. The boy now feels indescribable pain: "I had nightmares thinking of what I'd done; I kept seeing their faces, then I'd collapse into tears. I don't want to kill any more. I want to forget."

Said Minister Axworthy, "Acts of solidarity by organizations such as ACAT and the Quebec schoolchildren are a great boost to Canada's approach of promoting children's security, and they encourage us in our struggle to create a kinder world."

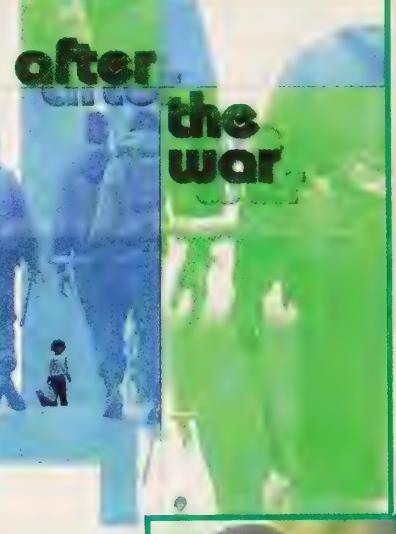


drawing: Adoki Alfred, 14, Uganda



design: Lynne Heller

photo: Lisa Woodsworth



Dwaka Dennis
former child soldier, Uganda



Political Initiatives Protecting the Rights of Children in Armed Conflict

Several new initiatives aimed at protecting the rights of children in situations of armed conflict were announced recently.

They include:

- a contribution of \$400 000 to support the work and ensure continued profile and action of the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, Olara Otunnu;
- support for a joint Canada–Norway workshop bringing together a small number of governments to consider the common challenges faced in aligning domestic laws with the expected terms of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which would raise the age of recruitment and participation in hostilities;
- support for a joint Canada–Norway project aimed at developing training modules to enhance peacekeepers' awareness, knowledge and expertise in dealing with children in conflict zones; and
- a Canada–Norway initiative to bring together government and NGO agendas on the issue of children in armed conflict, with a view to convening an international conference in the future.

For more information, call (613) 996-3649 or visit the DFAIT Web site at www.dfat-maec.gc.ca/culture/children/menu-e.htm
for descriptions of the selected projects, the program and the project selection process.

DFAIT's Cultural Initiatives for War-Affected Children: Helping Children Help Themselves

"This picture is of the man who was my husband. It is the face of death." So reads the caption to a painting entitled *My Soldier Husband*, by Acen Paska, a child-soldier bride in Uganda. The picture is part of the *Children of the Wind* exhibit on show at the McCord Museum in Montréal until April 25, and of an art therapy project called "Mapping Our World." The pictures from this children's rights project evolved out of five-day workshops in which kids from all over the world used drawing, painting, writing, photography and video to "map" or describe their lives. They tell us how they see themselves, how war affects their lives, and what their hopes are for the future.

The project was 1 of 14 which received funding from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade's Cultural Initiatives for War-Affected Children Program. The aim of the fund is to raise awareness about children in armed conflict by promoting cultural activities at the international level.

After the War is another project supported by DFAIT. The aim of this documentary film is to explore the lives and perspectives of young people living in Canada after escaping from situations of war. It also seeks to inform the public about the devastating effects that war has on young people.

In 1990, during a troubled period in Ethiopia, a Canadian teacher, Marc La Chance, went to Addis Ababa and changed the lives of children in the city when he noticed that many of them had remarkable physical ability and creative capacity. He began to teach the children the concepts of self-expression, self-confidence and teamwork through creative movement, gymnastics and circus activities. Within a year, Circus Ethiopia was formed.

The Circus consists of 30 young Ethiopians (ages 10 to 25) performing incredible circus acts in a theatrical context. It has enjoyed enormous success touring throughout Ethiopia and Europe. With support from the Cultural Initiatives for War-Affected Children Program, the circus will be able to participate in the Milk International Children's Festival of the Arts in Toronto and the International Children's Festival in Vancouver next May. These appearances will mark its Canadian debut.

DFAIT is encouraging Canada's arts and cultural community to submit new applications for projects. The deadlines are May 14 for projects taking place in the summer or fall of 1999, and October 15 for projects taking place in the winter of 1999–2000. ●

STATESMAN PAR EXCELLENCE STATESMAN PAR EXCELLENCE



photo: National Archives of Canada

In 1947, **Louis Saint-Laurent** argued compellingly for like-minded countries to band together in a collaborative force that, in retrospect, sounds like NATO.

Two years before the Washington Treaty, Saint-Laurent, then Secretary of State for External Affairs, said, "Francophone and Anglophone Canadians had come as a people to distrust governments which rule by force and which suppress free comment on their activities."

He added, "The best guarantee of peace is the creation and preservation by the nations of the Free World of an overwhelming preponderance of force over any adversary or possible combination of adversaries. This force must not be only military; it must be economic; it must be moral."

CANADA

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, over 1300 Canadian troops are serving in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's

Stabilization Force, striving to build peace. RCMP officers and other

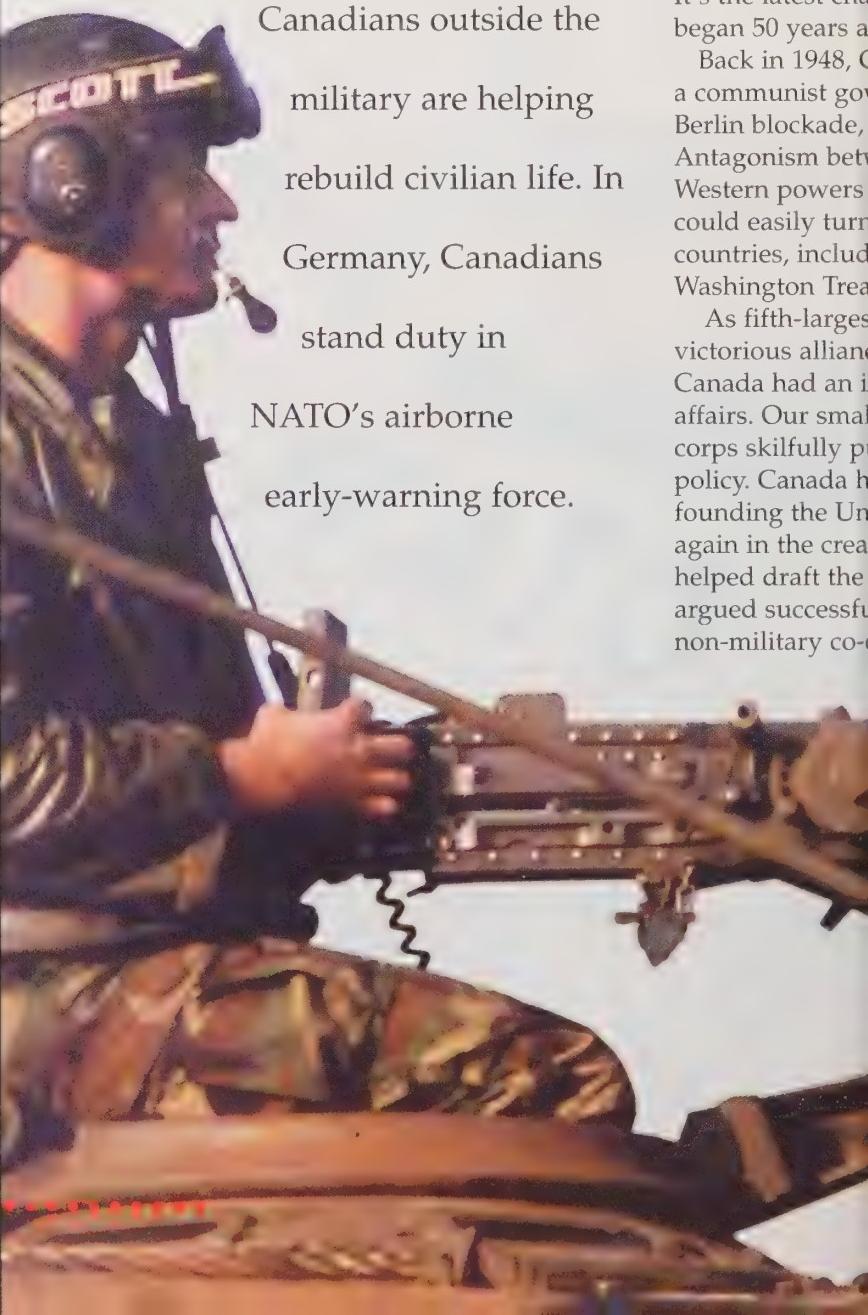
Canadians outside the

military are helping rebuild civilian life. In

Germany, Canadians stand duty in

NATO's airborne

early-warning force.



At home, Canada's force of naval, air and ground troops contribute to the peacekeeping mission. It's the latest chapter in a story that began 50 years ago.

Back in 1948, Canadian forces, then a communist government, were involved in the Berlin blockade, which tested the will of the Western powers. The conflict could easily turn into a nuclear war between the two countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union.

As fifth-largest member of the victorious alliance, Canada had an important role to play in international affairs. Our small but highly skilled corps skilfully proved the value of our policy. Canada helped found the United Nations again in the creation of the UN. It helped draft the Charter of the United Nations, and argued successfully for a non-military component to the organization.

and

NATO: 50 YEARS OF PARTNERSHIP

aintains a 10 000-member ground troops, ready to nce's collective defence. n a partnership that

oslovakia's takeover by ent, followed by the arning lights blinking. the Soviet Union and eading to a cold war that Within a year, 12 Western anada, signed the unding NATO.

military power in the Second World War, ential voice in international ly respected diplomatic d an independent foreign ayed a leading role in Nations in 1945. It led f NATO. Canadians ington Treaty and r an article allowing ion.

During the 40 years of the Cold War, Canada contributed substantial land and air forces to NATO, including an army brigade and an air division. In the early 1950s, a full fighter wing of the Royal Canadian Air Force provided a large share of NATO's front-line air defence capability. Canada reduced its commitment to NATO in 1969, but it maintained smaller forces in Europe until our last contingents withdrew in 1994 following the end of the Cold War.

The most successful military alliance in history, NATO helped avoid the ultimate catastrophe — a thermonuclear superpower conflict. It provided the security shield behind which Europe began its integration process. With that mission fulfilled, the question arose: what role now for the Alliance?

The answer came quickly. After the Soviet Union's collapse in 1990, two-power confrontation gave way to smaller, violent conflicts. NATO — which has just admitted three new members from the former

east bloc (the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland) — provides an essential stabilizing force. In the former Yugoslavia, it serves as an armed instrument of international peacemaking.

Consistent with our position that NATO must be more than a military alliance, Canada has cultivated non-military links, initiating and then promoting the post-Cold War reform of NATO's Science Program. Canada has also encouraged the Alliance to play a part in addressing human security issues: NATO troops in Bosnia are actively involved in demining. And the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council is looking at ways NATO and its partners can help reduce the problems

caused by small arms proliferation.

In other words, there is still a lot to do for the cause of peace and stability, and Canada intends to be a full-fledged player in this endeavour. ●

photo: Allen Macartney



Developing Foreign Policy:

Canadians Speak

There should be more non-military peacekeepers, plus youth interns at the United Nations in New York. These were among the recommendations from Canadians at the 1999 National Forum on Canada's Foreign Policy, on the theme of human security and the Security Council.

Canadians also called for careful measurement of the impact of sanctions on children, women, the natural environment and culture; more Security Council attention to human security issues, such as international crime; and a bigger role for NGOs in Security Council affairs.

Meetings were held in Saint John, Montréal and Vancouver. Local organizers invited a broad range of participants, including academics, business, labour, community leaders and youth.

At all three meetings speakers expressed the wish to know more about Security Council affairs and to create UN education and opportunities for youth.

Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy told the Montréal meeting of the National Forum that human security is the central objective for Canada's two-year term on the Security Council (see excerpts from the speech on p. 13). In Vancouver,

Diane Marleau, Minister for International Co-operation and Minister Responsible for La Francophonie, outlined the Canadian International Development Agency's broad approach to strengthening human security around the world. Secretary of State (Asia-Pacific) Raymond Chan welcomed participants with the reminder that foreign policy is now too important to be left only in the hands of diplomats, politicians and academics, and he invited citizens and civil society organizations to play a larger role.



Look Ahead

The Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development will hold its first annual Graduate Student Policy Seminar, entitled "Canada in the World," from May 3 to 9, 1999. Fifteen participants will be selected from graduate students in political science, history, public administration, law, economics and international relations, to present their graduate research on any aspect of Canadian international relations. In addition to student presentations, the seminar will include meetings with government officials and policy makers. It will provide an opportunity for graduate students to exchange ideas with students from other universities and to obtain feedback on their research interests. For further information, contact Natalie Mychalysyn at (613) 520-2600.

Another new event, the first annual Academic Roundtable, will mark the end of the Graduate Student Seminar. Leading international relations and foreign policy academics are being invited to an all-day meeting on May 7, 1999, to discuss issues and trends in Canadian foreign policy. ●

We are continuing to design tools and opportunities for public input and for informing Canadians about policy developments. Starting this spring, the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development will prepare an annual Canadian Foreign Policy Development report, outlining recent foreign policy developments, especially as follow-up to policy projects, roundtables, National Forum meetings and other activities.



Canadian Centre
For Foreign Policy
Development



For a complete report on the meetings of the National Forum, visit our Web site:
www.cfp-pec.gc.ca

photos: DFAIT

CANADIAN REFLECTIONS ON THE LEGACY OF King Hussein

The death of King Hussein in February raises many questions about the future of peace in the Middle East. Andrew N. Robinson is Special Co-ordinator for the Middle East Peace Process in the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. For three years, he was Canada's Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Since 1995, Mr. Robinson has chaired, on behalf of Canada, the 45-country Refugee Working Group in the multilateral track of the Middle East peace process. **Canada World View** interviewed Mr. Robinson shortly after the death of King Hussein.

Canada World View

What are the implications for Canada and for Middle East peace of the death of King Hussein?

Andrew Robinson

King Hussein himself is irreplaceable. But the work that he has done has left a very solid basis for the development of his country, for the growth of the peace process and also for the continuation of Canada's friendly relationship with Jordan.

During King Hussein's reign, Jordan evolved from a fragile kingdom with few institutions to a state with all the appurtenances of statehood, including a parliament and a functioning civil service. Regionally, the King was a force for Middle East stability. In 1994, he signed a peace treaty with Israel, making Jordan only the second Arab country to do so. That treaty was very much his inspiration. It was negotiated because the King had become convinced that peace with Israel was in Jordan's strategic interest.

Canada World View

How were Canada's relations with Jordan during Hussein's reign?

Andrew Robinson

Consistently strong — even during the Gulf War, which placed Jordan in a particularly dangerous and difficult situation. Canada showed in very concrete ways that we recognized Jordan's predicament, at a time when other friends were less understanding. Essentially, we showed that we supported a Middle Eastern leader who took chances for peace. Jordanians noticed this and remembered.

Canada World View

What about Canada's leading role in the Refugee Working Group?

Andrew Robinson

That is another link. There are 3.6 million Palestinian refugees in the Middle East; at least 1.2 million are in Jordan. Jordan has given them citizenship. But they are still refugees by the UN definition. Their situation awaits resolution within the Middle East peace process, and Jordan very much appreciates the leadership Canada is showing in the Refugee Working Group.

Canada World View

Any personal recollections of King Hussein?



photo: courtesy
Andrew Robinson

Andrew Robinson

I was Ambassador to Jordan from 1992 to 1995 and I met him as required during that period. King Hussein had an especially warm regard for Canada, which he had visited many times, and was interested in many aspects of Canadian life. I recall in particular our discussion of Canada's experience in developing the loyalty of new Canadians without requiring them to sever their links with their countries of origin. This issue was of special interest to His Majesty because of Jordan's large population of Palestinian origin.

What was specially memorable for me was the love of the people of Jordan for their King. I was witness to this in 1992, when he returned from the United States after prolonged medical treatment. The streets were just filled with people from all over Jordan who, in a quite spontaneous way, came to Amman to show their happiness at his return and his recovery.

These scenes were repeated when the King first returned from the Mayo Clinic in 1999, after what appeared to be successful treatment. In cold, rainy weather, he insisted on responding to his people's welcome from an open car. Given his health, this may have been an unwise decision, but it was a reflection of his closeness to the Jordanian people.

Canada World View

Will the King's accomplishments endure?

Andrew Robinson

The King certainly laid the groundwork for continued Israeli-Jordanian relations, but these will not develop independent of the regional situation. The economic situation will be important and Jordan's friends will need to show their friendship in tangible ways. It has been very encouraging to see the warm signals of support coming from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other countries. ●

The Governor General's State Visit to Africa: STRENGTHENING POLITICAL TIES

When Roméo LeBlanc landed in Dakar, Senegal, on February 12, he became Canada's first Governor General to visit Africa. The 16-day state visit, which also brought him to Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Tanzania and Morocco, marked a new phase in the strengthening of the Canada-Africa partnership. The Governor General was accompanied by the Minister for International Co-operation and Minister Responsible for La Francophonie, Diane Marleau, and a delegation of parliamentarians and representatives from the business community, cultural and academic sectors, and non-governmental organizations.

The visit also demonstrated Canada's support for countries that are playing an increasingly constructive role in regional efforts to bring about peace and stability throughout Africa. Côte d'Ivoire, for instance, indicated its commitment to participating in conflict prevention and peacekeeping missions with its neighbours. It has also set up a regional Peacekeeping Training Centre. Mali is closely involved in peace mediation efforts, notably in the civil strife in Liberia. President Konaré has been a strong supporter of Canada in the campaign for the adoption of the Landmines Convention. He has also championed a moratorium on the import, export and manufacture of small arms, which he proposed to the UN in 1997.

Senegal has participated in several UN and regional peacekeeping missions. It enjoys a close relationship with Canada and was the first African country to host a Francophonie Summit, in 1989. In Tanzania, the Governor General expressed Canada's appreciation for that country's active role in trying to resolve current conflicts in the Great Lakes region, particularly the internal conflict in Burundi.



Minister Marleau met with Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, founding president of Tanzania and the facilitator of the peace process in the region; and she took the occasion to announce that Canada, through its Peacebuilding Fund, will contribute \$750 000 to support the Nyerere Foundation and the Arusha Peace Process.



Morocco is a partner of Canada in the multilateral track of the Middle East peace process. In recent years, the two countries have strengthened their relationship and increased their political dialogue. Economic relations are also gaining momentum, particularly since 1996 with the signing of the Declaration of Political, Technological and Economic Partnership.

Strengthening Economic Ties

The 1980s were harsh on African economies, which suffered greatly from the crash of commodity prices and the sudden jump in oil prices. The situation is slowly turning around. In several countries (at least those that have launched economic reforms), recovery is on the way and there are now some promising trade and investment opportunities. Canada's two-way trade has increased with all the countries visited. All are going through privatization processes that are attracting foreign investors, including Canadians. In Senegal, for instance, Hydro-Québec International has won the contract to run the nation's electric utility.

The Canadian business leaders who accompanied the Governor General were able to establish contacts with key government officials and African businesspeople. With the movement toward democratization in many countries, the future of Africa now appears more promising than ever, and partnerships between Canadian and African firms are likely to be established as a result of this visit. ■



NATIONS

IN • THE • NEWS



On the Record

Excerpts from Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy's speech to the National Forum on Canada's Foreign Policy, Montréal, Québec, January 22, 1999

Canada's Agenda for a Renewed UN Security Council

Canada last held a seat on the Security Council 10 years ago [1989–1990]. The global context in which the Council operates, the membership it represents and the challenges it faces are considerably different than a decade ago. The Council faces challenges to its credibility. It is falling short of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the international community.

Canada's new mandate [1999–2000] comes at a historic juncture. We will work to shape a more proactive Council, broaden its agenda, re-assert its leadership, and make its operations more transparent and responsive to the UN membership.

We will work to enhance the Council's capacity to address new, non-traditional threats to security, such as ethnic conflict, mass refugee flows, illicit small arms trafficking, gross human rights abuses, failures of governance and the rule of law, and abject human deprivation.

We also will seek to ensure that human security concerns are incorporated into the Council's actions and decisions. We could seek opportunities for the Council to draw more systematically on the views and insights of NGOs and other civil society actors with direct experience on the ground. The Council could make more active use of conflict prevention instruments.

To be a leader, the Council must also be ready to act — rapidly. For this reason, Canada continues to support the creation of a UN Rapidly Deployable Mission Headquarters. This will allow the Council to quickly establish an initial beachhead for a UN peace mission, thereby increasing the chances for effective and timely Council action.

We will work with other Council members to explore how and when it may be appropriate for the Council to take action in conflict situations in which it may not have become engaged in the past. ●—

The Canada-Mexico Partnership Takes on New Life

The 13th meeting of the Canada-Mexico Joint Ministerial Committee (JMC), which took place from February 17 to 19 in Ottawa, was hailed as the most successful ever.

The meeting brought together 17 Canadian and Mexican Ministers and Secretaries of State. As a sign of the two countries' increasingly dynamic relationship, the JMC reached into new areas, such as social development, culture, the environment and Indigenous affairs.

Participants showed an interest in fostering exchanges in several areas of the social agenda, including the development and delivery of social and labour market development programs, regional development, and human capital development.

In the cultural sector, the two countries agreed to collaborate on promoting and preserving cultural and linguistic diversity at home and in international forums.

On environmental issues, they agreed to share information, techniques and solutions with respect to global climate change, and to help developing countries meet their development goals in a sustainable manner.

With regard to Indigenous affairs, participants issued a declaration committing them to develop joint co-operation projects, exchanges and other initiatives. These will help foster economic and cultural ties between Indigenous groups in both countries. In addition, it was noted that Canadian Indigenous leaders and businesspeople would undertake an Aboriginal trade mission to Mexico in April to explore new opportunities for co-operation.

Mexico is fast becoming a close partner to Canada in hemispheric affairs. The Canada-Mexico partnership holds many promises and will no doubt continue to expand at a rapid pace. ●—

For the full text of the speech, visit our Web site at www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca and click on "Publications," or call the Media Relations Office at (613) 995-1874.

For more information on the Canada-Mexico partnership, consult DFAIT's Web site: www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca

Promoting
Canadian Arts
Around the World

The examples on this page are but a few of the vast number of Canadian artists and cultural groups that receive assistance from DFAIT to perform or show their productions abroad. Projecting Canadian cultural diversity around the world is one of the pillars of Canada's foreign policy.

Canadian artists convey a sense of our values and interests through writing, music, dance, theatre and the visual arts. Their work adds depth and mutual appreciation to our international relations.

The support of the Department helps Canadian artists showcase our culture abroad, and allows both artists and the public to benefit from cultural exchanges, international marketing assistance, and project development grants and training.

To consult Canada's international cultural calendar, visit our Web site (www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca) and click on "Cultural Attaché." For more information about foreign policy and culture, click on "Culture."

Culture and Foreign Policy:

Projecting Canadian Cultural Diversity Abroad



photo: courtesy La La Human Steps

La La La Human Steps

Montréal, Québec

SALT, Édouard Lock's latest creation, premiered in October 1998 at the Saitama Arts Theatre near Tokyo, Japan, where La La La Human Steps, a Montréal dance troupe, was in residence for six weeks. For the next two years *SALT* will tour Europe, North America, the Middle East and Asia, appearing at major theatres and festivals in over 60 cities.



photo: courtesy Opera Atelier

Opera Atelier

Toronto, Ontario

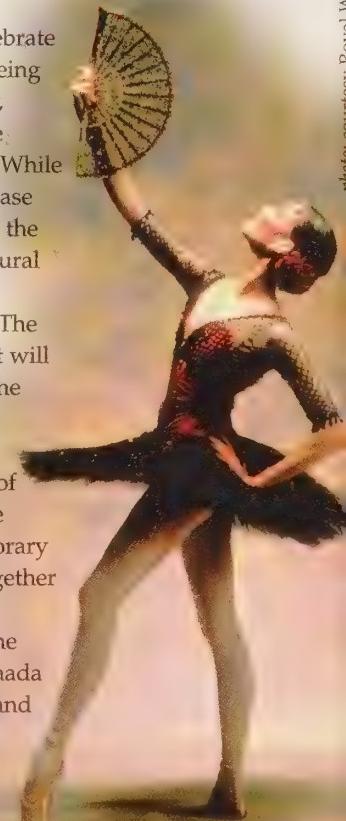
The Opera Atelier, North America's finest Baroque theatre company, will participate in the Singapore Festival of the Arts in June. Opera Atelier will present a fully staged production of Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas*, plus excerpts from Lully's *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*. The all-Canadian cast of singers and dancers will be accompanied by a 17-piece orchestra performing on period instruments.

Celebrating the Americas

Through Dance

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Two Winnipeg dance organizations will celebrate the Pan Am Games, being held in the city in July, through dances on the Pan American theme. While the Games will showcase excellence in athletics, the dances will add a cultural element highlighting excellence in the arts. The Royal Winnipeg Ballet will create a ballet under the leadership of artistic director André Lewis, to celebrate the spirit of the Americas. And the Winnipeg's Contemporary Dancers will bring together contemporary dance artists from Mexico, the United States and Canada to enrich the Games, and then to tour across North America. ●



Trade and cultural issues are of critical importance to Canada. The Cultural Industries Sectoral Advisory Group on International Trade (SAGIT) has just published a report on the subject. Entitled *Canadian Culture in a Global World: New Strategies for Culture and Trade*, the report can be obtained by calling DFAIT's Enquiries Centre at 1-800-267-8376 (toll-free) or at (613) 944-4000. The report is also available on the following Web site: www.infoexport.gc.ca/trade-culture

News BRIEFS

PHILIPPE KIRSCH RECEIVES ROBERT S. LITVACK HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD

DFAIT legal advisor Philippe Kirsch received the Robert S. Litvack Award on January 28 for his outstanding contribution to the cause of peace and human rights. He shared the award with Benjamin B. Ferencz, the former chief prosecutor for the United States before the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal. The award is presented annually by McGill University in Montréal and InterAmicus, an international human rights advocacy centre based at McGill.

The Robert S. Litvack Award was instituted in 1987 in memory of a tireless defender of Aboriginal rights.



Since joining DFAIT in 1972, Mr. Kirsch has worked unceasingly within the United Nations system to help promote humanitarian values in international law. He chaired the Committee of the Whole of the Rome Conference, which adopted the statute of the International Criminal Court on July 17, 1998 — considered a revolutionary development in international law. The Court will come into existence once 60 states have ratified the treaty. In February 1999, Mr. Kirsch was elected chair of the preparatory commission established to develop the instruments necessary for the proper operation of the Court.

Human Rights Highlights

1 For the Record 1998, a global human rights report produced by the non-governmental organization Human Rights Internet (HRI) in partnership with DFAIT, is now available on the Internet. This is the second annual edition of the publication, which guides the user through a vast array of UN human rights documentation conveniently

arranged by country and theme. A print version of the document can be obtained through Human Rights Internet. The electronic version may be accessed at HRI's Web site: www.hri.ca/fortherecord1998

- 2** The situation in Rwanda; renewal of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression; impunity; violence against women; the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples — these are some of the main issues Canada was planning to raise at this year's session of the UN Commission on Human Rights, meeting in Geneva from March 22 to April 30. Canada also intended to co-sponsor a resolution on freedom of religion.
- 3** At a meeting with NGOs in Ottawa in early March, Foreign Minister Axworthy indicated that Canada would be making a particular effort to integrate human rights concerns into its work on the UN Security Council. On February 12, the Minister presided over a Canadian-initiated Council discussion on the issue of the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The Security Council agreed to hold further discussions on how the UN might play a more proactive role in addressing this problem.

New Embassies

Berlin — Construction of a new Canadian Embassy in Berlin, Germany, will begin in the fall of 1999, with completion expected in 2001. The winning architectural team, selected by a panel of distinguished Canadian and German architects, is: Kuwabara Payne McKenna Blumberg Architects / Architectes Gagnon, Letellier, Cyr /



Smith Carter Architects & Engineers Inc., in joint venture with Vogel Architect, Consulting Architect.

The need for a new Embassy in Berlin stems from Germany's decision, following its reunification, to reinstate Berlin as the seat of government. The move will occur in the fall of 1999. Consequently, in the summer of 1999, most of Canada's present Embassy operations in Bonn will be transferred to Berlin, where we will occupy temporary facilities.

The new Canadian Embassy will be located at the historic junction of Leipziger Platz and Potsdamer Platz in the heart of Berlin. To learn more about the design and other details, visit DFAIT's Web site at www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca, click on "Publications" and go to "News Releases."

Abu Dhabi — International Trade Minister Sergio Marchi officially opened the new Canadian Chancery in Abu Dhabi on February 24, during a seven-day business development mission to the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Saudi Arabia, Israel, and Gaza and the West Bank. The Emirates represent the fastest-growing market for Canadians in the Middle East. In 1998, Canadian exports to the UAE reached an estimated \$270 million, increasing almost fivefold over the past six years.

Grant to Université Laval

On February 25, Minister Axworthy announced a \$250 000 grant to the Institut québécois des hautes études internationales of the Université Laval to support its graduate program in international relations. The grant will allow for the establishment of a three-year partnership between DFAIT and the Institut. Students and researchers will come to DFAIT to participate in educational forums on a host of international topics, and departmental officials will go to the Institut to lecture on their areas of expertise.

The Institut québécois des hautes études internationales is the only such body in Canada to offer a French-language multidisciplinary graduate program in international relations.

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Security Council Accepts Canadian Proposal for Iraq

On January 30, the UN Security Council unanimously accepted a Canadian proposal aimed at creating a unified approach on the issue of Iraq. The proposal called for the establishment of three panels to assess key issues concerning Iraq and submit recommendations to the Council. The first panel is assessing the status of Iraq's compliance with the disarmament provisions of Council resolutions. A second panel is examining the humanitarian situation in Iraq, while a third panel is reviewing the status of Iraq's compliance on the issues of missing prisoners of war and Gulf War compensation.

Brazil's Ambassador to the UN, Celso Amorim, has agreed to chair the three panels.

He will submit recommendations to the Security Council by April 15. ●

In Our NEXT ISSUE

Our next issue will focus on Canada's relations with Latin America and on the Pan American Games in Winnipeg in July, considered one of the largest celebrations of sport and culture ever staged in Canada. More than 5000 athletes and artists from 42 countries will participate in the

Readers' Corner

Time constraints prevented us from publishing your letters in this issue of *Canada World View*. We will start carrying them in our fourth issue, scheduled for June. Share your thoughts about the magazine and foreign policy topics. Send your letters to the attention of:

Readers' Corner, Canada World View
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
125 Sussex Drive, C2-159
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
Canada

Readers' Corner



event. Also of interest will be our regular "Nations in the News" section and "Historical Profiles," as well as consular advice for the thousands of Canadians who will be travelling abroad this summer. ●

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

After the UN and the Commonwealth, **NATO** is the international institution Canadians are most familiar with. Also, after the UN and the World Trade Organization, **NATO** is the institution that should receive the **top priority**, according to three out of four Canadians.

On average, **6000** users per day consult DFAIT's Web site. On an annual basis, this translates into almost **2.2 million** users.

In the last decade, Canada signed or ratified **165** multilateral and **266** bilateral treaties, and it joined **12** major new international/regional organizations or processes.

TO RECEIVE OUR MAGAZINE

Canada World View is distributed free of charge. Residents of Canada can subscribe by writing to: Enquiries Service, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

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Canadian Studies Programs are popular around the world. Over **6000** university and college professors in more than 30 countries teach over **150 000** students through their teaching. They also publish **hundreds** of scholarly articles and books on Canadian topics each year. The programs receive financial support from DFAIT.

In six years, Canada's two-way trade with Latin America has **more than doubled** — from **\$7.2 billion** in 1991 to **\$18.3 billion** in 1997. A record **532** businesspeople participated in the Team Canada 1998 trade mission to Latin America, signing **306** deals worth almost **\$1.8 billion**.

Canada World View is published in both English and French under the direction of:

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 Communications Services Division (BCS)
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 125 Sussex Drive
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Canada World View is also available on the Internet: www.dfat-maeci.gc.ca/canada-magazine

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VIEW • Issue 4 • 1999

World View

"Una Gran Familia"

CANADA HOSTS THE

AMERICAS

In April 1998, at the second Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien talked about the countries of the Americas as having become "una gran familia."

Starting this summer and for the next two years, Canada will be hosting the *familia* in an unprecedented number of important hemispheric events: the Pan American Games in Winnipeg in July; the Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas in Ottawa in September; the Americas Business Forum in Toronto in October; the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) Ministerial Meeting, also in Toronto, in November; the Model Organization of American States (OAS) General

image: Pan American Games Society



Assembly, in Edmonton in March 2000; the General Assembly of the OAS, in Windsor in June 2000; and the next Summit of the Americas, in Québec City in 2001.

Add to this list of events the fact that Canada will be celebrating the 10th anniversary of its membership in

the OAS on January 8, 2000. Clearly our country is engaged in the hemisphere as never before, and we are one of the main and most active members of the family.

This fourth issue of *Canada World View* shows how important Canada's role in hemispheric affairs has become, and

how we value our relations with our 34 partners in North, South and Central America and the Caribbean.

The Editors

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Security Ted receiving yours letters and are **Canada** to feature this column—your column—in every issue of **Canada World View**. We thank you for your comments and hope you will keep on writing.*

Understandably, Kosovo captures most of the attention these days, particularly from our British Columbia readers:

KOSOVO

In my opinion, the UN should encourage women from both sides of the conflict to elect a panel of their peers to study ways and means toward an equitable or viable solution. It would be strictly consultative and apolitical. A sort of dialogue over the fence without preconditions. A dialogue along these lines could be arranged better with women. They are the ones with the children. Men are the ones with the guns.

ROBERT ROBERTIES / OLIVER, B.C.

I am concerned and deeply distressed at Canada's involvement in NATO and their current bombing diplomacy. Your magazine's article on human rights (No. 1, p. 8) states, "For half a century, Canada and Canadians have played a leading role in enshrining respect for human rights in international law." This is the role that Canada should play.

ROBERT J. WINKENHOWER / VICTORIA, B.C.

The United Nations is doing a good job in many fields and it does need the support of the rank and file. In the peacekeeping area, Canada has certainly been doing an outstanding job. I do have some misgivings about the action in Yugoslavia. How to stop the tyrant Milosevic and his murdering? Better if it could be handled by the UN rather than NATO. Hopefully, we can call a halt to the terrible destruction of property and life soon.

WILLIAM SLOANE / PILOT MOUND, MANITOBA

EAST TIMOR

As a concerned Canadian—currently living in Portugal—I take this opportunity to express my grave concern regarding a very serious matter that I believe is being overlooked due to the situation in the Balkans. I am referring to East Timor. Recent massacres carried out by armed pro-integration militias have caused the death of numerous Timorese people; children have been and are being slaughtered. It is my belief that Canada should request the urgent presence of the United Nations in East Timor to ensure that the security and freedom of these people are guaranteed.

RUI M. MAURICIO MARQUES / LISBON, PORTUGAL

MORE INFO, PLEASE

Could you publish more information on the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system, their roles, initiatives and relevance to Canadian interests? Perhaps a simple chart of the total UN system, with concise information on each agency.

JOHN C. CAIRNS / ELORA, ONTARIO

[WE ARE NOTING THIS SUGGESTION. — ED.]

SEND YOUR LETTERS TO:

Readers' Corner, **Canada World View**

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

125 Sussex Drive, Room C2-159 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

OR

magazine@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

* Please note that letters are condensed and edited for style.

Interview with

Canada's relationship with the countries of the Americas is growing at an unprecedented pace. Canadian trade missions—both federal and provincial—to the United States and Mexico, to Central and South America and to the Caribbean are multiplying. Political dialogue is expanding and new areas of co-operation are opening on a regular basis.

New partnerships at the political and commercial levels are being established, and a new understanding between Canada and the rest of the Americas is developing. In other words, a rewarding relationship is blossoming in the hemispheric neighbourhood.

Recently, **Canada World View** interviewed Secretary of State (Latin America and Africa) David Kilgour about some aspects of Canada's relations with the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Canada World View

Canadian foreign policy gives a high priority to building strong links with the nations of the Americas. How important is that relationship to Canadians?

Mr. Kilgour

The relationship is immensely important to Canadians. Let me start with the bread-and-butter economic benefits—jobs and economic growth. The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean will soon have a combined population of half a billion and an aggregate GDP [gross domestic product] of US\$2 trillion. When you consider these figures and the fact that the average age of that population is 17 to 21, you realize how much of our economic future is linked to this hemisphere. Already the figures are impressive: our exports to the region doubled between 1992 and 1998, rising from \$3.3 billion to \$6.8 billion. Our investments in the same period soared amazingly, from about \$6 billion to \$28 billion.

Another benefit of these closer ties is the influence they give in shaping the collective policy of our neighbours in the hemisphere in ways that reflect Canadian values—for instance, in contributing to our common goal of improved regional security. A third advantage is our ability to enlist the support of our hemispheric neighbours for Canadian positions on various international issues. One recent example was the strong backing we received when Canada made its successful bid for membership on the UN Security Council. And one only needs to look at the six major hemispheric events Canada will be hosting over the 1999–2001 period for evidence of our commitment to our hemispheric relationship.

Secretary of State Kilgour

David Kilgour talks to **Canada World View**

Canada World View

A recent Canadian initiative in this hemisphere has been the Dialogue on drugs, which Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy launched last January and for which you have special responsibility. Please explain that for our readers.

Mr. Kilgour

We all recognize the problem of illicit drugs as a scourge that could undermine all other gains in the Americas. The basic goal of the Dialogue is to place the drug issue in the context of the other ongoing initiatives to strengthen democracy and improve the quality of life and the well-being—that is, the human security—of the peoples of the Americas. We hope to stimulate and sustain a hemisphere-wide discussion of the drug problem at the level of foreign ministers, to bring not just one but all of the many facets of this complex problem into focus.

Canada World View

What facets, for instance?

Mr. Kilgour

One good example is the relationship of the problem of illicit traffic in drugs to governance—for instance, to the enforcement of drug laws, to small arms control and to the need to get the public involved at the grass-roots level. There are also links to economic issues—such as, measures to farmers to replace drug-related crops, on which they now depend for their livelihood, with other marketable crops. There are the health aspects of the problem, and there is a link to education. As you can see, the drug issue is just one of many threats to human security in the region.

We live in an age of globalization, where the problems of illegal drugs, environmental degradation, human rights abuses and weapons proliferation respect no borders. It's absolutely essential to look at these various aspects of the problem not in isolation but in context. Measures in one field have to complement those in another.

Canada World View

Can you give us an example of that?

Mr. Kilgour

Crop substitution is an example. Countries that have introduced programs of this kind have learned that these measures work only to the extent that they are accompanied by effective enforcement of drug laws.

Another benefit we hope to derive from the Dialogue is the sharing of information, ideas and experience. I recently attended a meeting of experts under Canadian auspices in Costa Rica that contributed to that process.

As for ideas and experience, there is plenty we can usefully share, and not just at the governmental level. There's an example in my own home province of Alberta—a program called DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education), which specially trained community police officers deliver to sixth-grade school kids. The program started in the United States in the 1980s, took root in Edmonton, and has since spread to other parts of Canada and also to certain countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Quite recently there was a DARE conference in Brazil on its application in the hemisphere.

Canada World View

There are other hemispheric organizations looking at the drug problem—for instance, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) in the Americas. How is this process different?

Mr. Kilgour

First of all, the Dialogue on Drugs isn't intended to displace these other forums but to complement them. What's unique about it is that the Dialogue is one of foreign ministers looking at the problem



photo DFAIT

of illicit drugs in a hemispheric context and in relation to all these issues I've mentioned. As foreign ministers, they are well positioned to bring them to the attention of the appropriate cabinet colleagues. One point I want to stress about this initiative is that it's non-prescriptive. This is not Canada setting itself up as an example to the world or suggesting that other countries do what we do. This is Canada trying to get the various aspects of this common problem out on to the table, where we can look at them and talk about them in context.

Canada World View

The Drug Dialogue is about six months old now. How is it going?

Mr. Kilgour

So far I've visited 10 countries in connection with the Dialogue and the response in every case has been extremely positive.

Canada World View

What about the other aspects of our hemispheric relationship?

Mr. Kilgour

The future looks extremely good for Canada. I'm delighted wherever I've been to see just how highly regarded Canada and Canadians are. As a G-8 member we're perceived as an important partner—a partner of weight—by all of these countries. And our values are those of the vast majority of people in the hemisphere. We are becoming, as Prime Minister Chrétien put it, part of one big family in the hemispheric neighbourhood. ●

• cont'd from page 1

Security Canada AND Kosovo

A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION ON MANY

Canada's efforts to resolve

the crisis in Kosovo have spanned the full spectrum. We engaged in diplomatic efforts to end the campaign of violence by the Yugoslav regime against its own civilians; we took part in military action after the failure of repeated efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement; and we are providing humanitarian assistance to victims of the disaster.

On the diplomatic front, Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy visited Moscow to discuss with Russia's leaders that country's role in brokered a peace deal, and he met with United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan to discuss the need for UN involvement. The Minister subsequently participated in meetings of G-8 Foreign Ministers; these led to the drafting and co-sponsoring of a resolution put before and adopted by the United Nations Security

Council. That resolution formed the basis of the peace agreement signed by the Yugoslav military on June 9.

A peace agreement is only the first step in what will be a long process of refugee resettlement and reconstruction. The international security force, including Canadian personnel, will monitor and enforce the demilitarization of Kosovo, and it will work to establish a secure environment for the international civil presence. To allow for re-integration into the European community of nations, there will also have to be a focus on strengthening democratic institutions, such as a viable police force and a credible justice system, and on good governance practices, an area where Minister Axworthy has indicated Canada is prepared to share expertise.

An RCMP-led forensic crime scene examination team will spend four weeks in the region assisting the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in its investigation of crimes against humanity. The team will include police investigators, pathologists, photographers, and ballistics and mapping experts drawn primarily from the RCMP. Their mission will be to gather forensic and other evidence from the scenes of alleged atrocities, for submission to the Tribunal.

To assist with refugee resettlement, Canada and Belgium are jointly supporting a UN-led mission that will assess the impact of landmines in Kosovo. Mine experts will interview refugees and others



photos: CANAPRESS

to gain as much information as possible about mine placement and priority areas for demining to allow for resettlement.

Military action

Canada's military was praised for its effective contribution to the air campaign. Eighteen CF-18 aircraft of the Canadian Armed Forces flew combat missions from the NATO base in Aviano, Italy. In April, Prime Minister Chrétien announced that Canada would respond to a NATO request by sending 800 ground troops to the region for peacekeeping duty by late June. This figure was later raised to 1300.

Humanitarian assistance

Canada has supported the efforts of the international humanitarian agencies to provide basic necessities, such as food, water, shelter and medical supplies. Canadian Forces aircraft helped move emergency supplies within the region and airlifted over 5000 refugees to Canada. From March to mid-June, Canada supplied more than \$35 million in humanitarian aid and \$10 million in economic assistance. A total of \$100 million was earmarked under

the Humanitarian Evacuation Program of the UN High Commission for Refugees, to bring refugees to Canada and

help them resettle here. The government is also granting permanent entry to Canada to a number of Kosovar Albanians with relatives in this country, under the Family Reunification Program. ■

Minister Axworthy at
Stenkovci refugee camp
in the former Yugoslav
Republic of Macedonia,
May 1, 1999





photo: Réda Bouskri

Canadian Embassy personnel. Front row, left to right: Corporal Daniel Juteau, CIDA Officer Norman Boukhalife, Ambassador Franco D. Pillarella, Mission Administrative Officer Carolynne Smith, Corporal Ricardo Carr-Ribeiro. Second row, left to right: Political Officer Rick Savone, Ambassador's Secretary Claudette Vachon, Trade Commissioner Gilles Poirier, Warrant Officer Richard Day, Corporal Geoffroy Ethier, Master Corporal Robert Gallant. Missing from the photo: Corporal Pierre Murray.



photo: Rick Savone
Canadian and locally engaged staff at the Algiers Embassy



photo: Rick Savone
The newly constructed Chancery (1998) inside the Canadian Embassy compound in the district of Ben Aknoun, Algiers



photo: Richard Day
Political Officer Rick Savone plants an acacia tree in the new botanical garden of the National Institute for the Study of Desertification in Tamanrasset. CIDA Officer Norman Boukhalife and Institute staff look on.

Serving in Risky Places

The life of Canadian diplomats in Algiers

According to the stereotyped view, diplomats go to cocktail parties and have a good time abroad. Nowhere can this image be further from the truth than in Algiers. For the 12 Canadians posted in the capital city of Algeria and the 51 locally engaged staff, life in this country burdened by seven years of terrorist activity has its fair share of risks.

Bullet-proof vehicles and vests are normal tools for day-to-day activity. Says Political Officer Rick Savone, "While the situation in Algiers proper has calmed in recent months, there was a time when it was not uncommon to fall asleep to the sound of gunfire and exploding bombs." Diplomats are required to travel with armed military escort whenever they leave the fortified compound that houses the Embassy, the Official Residence and the staff quarters. Without the assistance of the six Canadian Military Security Guards, the mission's tasks would become infinitely more complicated.

Diplomats, including Canadians, are always at risk of being targeted by terrorists or of simply being in the wrong place at the wrong time. On numerous occasions, car bombs or explosions in city markets have gone off at almost the same time as they were driving by. And every now and then they have to deal with threats from extremist groups.

Nevertheless, our diplomats manage to provide a full range of services to Canadian and Algerian clients, including consular, visa and immigration services, as well as regularly updated travel advice. The commercial section, for its part, continues to provide assistance to Canadian and Algerian companies interested in trading opportunities. In November 1998, the section organized the first Canada-Algeria Bilateral Commission in several years, and this spring it planned and organized trade and investment missions in both directions. Two-way trade in 1998 was estimated at \$1.2 billion, and Algeria is still Canada's largest trading partner in all of Africa and the Middle East.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is also active in Algeria. CIDA Officer Norman Boukhalife, "Can support for the establishment of the Alg Stock Exchange, and support for develop projects encompassing environmental ai public health priorities are some of the Agency's most noteworthy achievements in Algiers." Also, through the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives and in collaboration with local NGOs, the Embassy has been instrumental in furthering the role of women in society, and providing for the health and education needs of abandoned and orphaned children.

Ambassador Franco D. Pillarella is proud of his staff and their work: "We go to great lengths to encourage dialogue between Canadian and Algerian civil society. Whether it is through our support to traumatised children or as a result of the frequent visits we organize for Canadian NGOs, we are able to work together with Algerians on political, economic and social issues of common concern."

Ambassador Pillarella and his staff are particularly proud to have received a citation under the 1998 Minister of Foreign Affairs Awards for Consular and Foreign Policy Excellence. "Their efforts have been remarkably successful in piloting our relations," said Minister Axworthy. "Their performance was even more remarkable when one takes into account exceptionally difficult living and working conditions in Algiers, as the poor security situation forces our staff to live under virtual house arrest."

Adding to the praise is the Algerian government's deep appreciation of the fact that, while a number of embassies closed their doors when terrorist violence reached its peak in 1993 and 1994, Canada's was one of the few that never flinched. ●



Opening doors to an international career

The Youth International Internship Program

You're a young Canadian with post-secondary education under your belt. You want to make a career in the wider world beyond Canada's borders. To land that international job, however, what's blocking you is a catch-22: first job it helps to have relevant experience on your résumé, but how do you get that first job where do you get experience?

For nearly 10 years, the deadlock-breaker has been the Youth International Internship Program.

The Program is operated by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) as part of the federal government's ongoing Youth Employment Strategy. It is a collaborative effort involving three partners:

- DFAIT administers the program and dispenses funding for internships.
- "Implementing organizations" (55 at latest count) plan and propose internship projects, recruit young people to fill them and place the recruits with host employers. The implementing organizations include Canadian national associations, business councils, chambers of commerce, band councils and non-governmental organizations.
- Also partners in the Program are the employers with whom the interns will work: over 900 Canadian or foreign companies, NGOs or international organizations.

According to co-ordinator Scot Slessor, since the Program started it has placed interns in more than 80 countries. He says, "The goal of the implementing organizations is to give the interns meaningful experience that matches their training and improves their marketability, and to show employers the energy and diversity of young Canadians." Many examples from DFAIT's files make that point.

One intern with a university background in peace and conflict studies worked with an international organization resettling refugees in Croatia. Another intern, whose degree was in sociology, gained relevant experience in Chile, researching the impact of a new highway on Indigenous communities.

For an engineering graduate, the Internship Program provided hands-on experience with a bridge-building project in Ghana. Another participant with business training helped a Canadian company plan its market entry into Venezuela.

In these fields and others, internships run from six months to a year.

Who's eligible

To be eligible for the Program, an applicant must be a Canadian citizen or permanent resident aged 30 or under, and this must be the recruit's first paid employment overseas. ■

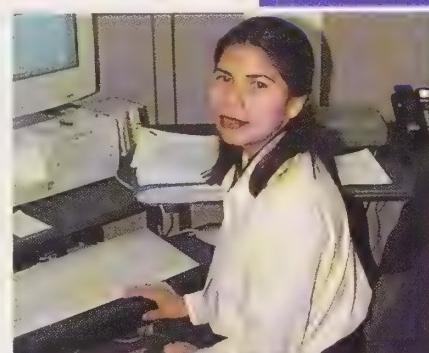


Photo: DFAIT

Minerva Hernandez-Iraheta, States, working on proposals for poverty reduction programs in Central America.

Just as that six-month assignment ended, DFAIT called her for an interview and Minerva landed a contract with the Department's Mexico and Inter-American Division. She is now in DFAIT's Hemispheric Summit Office helping to prepare for the Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas, which Canada will host in September 1999.

Minerva is enthusiastic about her internship. "It's been a great starting point for my career," she says. "I have a better picture now of how the countries of the hemisphere co-operate—and how quickly Canada's role in the Americas is growing."

"In addition to that, I've built up a network of people with the same professional interests as myself."

About finding a first job without experience, she says, "It's very hard. If you have specialized technical training you may be all right. For instance, mining companies may accept someone with geological training. But for the most part, employers want experience that you just don't have when you are fresh out of university or college."

Canada World View interviewed Minerva in May during the Balkans conflict, and she had a point she wanted to make about her experience. She says she is able to relate to the 5000 refugees from Kosovo who have found sanctuary in Canada: "I was in that position myself 15 years ago. Canada extended its arms to me in a time of need."

How to find out more

If you're interested in exploring the Youth International Internship option, a good starting point is the Program's Web site: www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/interns/

For a list of participating organizations with projects currently under way, call 1-800-559-2888 (in Canada) or (613) 944-2415, or e-mail the following address:
yiip-psij@dfaid-maeci.gc.ca

Minerva Hernandez-Iraheta:

A six-month OAS internship clears a career path

Minerva Hernandez-Iraheta of Toronto was close to graduation from York University when she saw an Internet ad for the Youth International Internship Program from a non-governmental organization specializing in the Americas. It turned out to be the door opener to her chosen career.

A native of El Salvador who came to Canada with her family as a refugee at age 14, Minerva was bent on working in the international field (her degree is in International Studies) but kept running into the brick wall of "experience required." Applying on-line for an internship, she made it quickly to the interview stage and was then accepted. Within weeks, she became one of 13 Canadian interns at the Washington headquarters of the Organization of American

Jules Léger

Calmness, friendliness and an ability to bring overheated temperatures down—in their recollections of Jules Léger, the career diplomat who became Governor General, these are the traits that people mention most often. Useful as such qualities are in diplomacy, by themselves they do not account for success of the kind that Jules Léger achieved in his chosen career. In fact, as the record demonstrates, they were accompanied by an ability to take on and master new and difficult assignments.

Joseph Jules Léger was born in 1913 in Saint-Anicet, Quebec, the younger of two sons of Ernest and Alva Léger. His brother, Paul-Émile, became a cardinal and Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montréal. Their father was a local storekeeper who doubled as postmaster and choir director.

After university studies in Montréal and Paris, Jules Léger joined the staff of the Ottawa daily *Le Droit*, where he became an editorial writer. Even in 1938, the year of Munich and appeasement, Léger's editorials included fierce denunciations of Hitler and the Nazi persecution of Jews.

His writings attracted the attention of a notable Ottawa resident, Prime Minister Mackenzie King, who offered Léger a junior position on his staff. In 1940, after passing the necessary examinations, he joined the Department of External Affairs and was promptly seconded to the Prime Minister's Office, where he served for three years.

Following this assignment, Léger took up the much-travelled life of a career foreign

service officer. In 1943, he helped open Canada's first legation in Chile. After his posting in Santiago, he served both in Ottawa and overseas, including in London. In 1953, at age 40, he was named head of the Canadian Embassy in Mexico City—at that time the youngest Canadian Ambassador ever.

In August 1954, he reached the top rung in his chosen profession when he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the first Francophone to hold the senior job in the Department. This was an eventful period marked by such dangerous moments as the Suez Canal conflict and the Hungarian uprising.

Léger's role in these crises was to ensure that Secretary of State Lester B. Pearson, representing Canada at the United Nations, got solid Departmental support in the form of information and expert advice. He did so with his usual unflappability. Basil Robinson, a retired diplomat who was then in the Department's Middle Eastern Division, remembers a weekend during the Suez crisis, when an urgent problem came up: "Rather than convening an emergency meeting at the office, he had his secretary call to invite some of us who were involved in the file over to his house to talk. This was typical of the low-key, informal way he operated and he got very good results in that mode."

Domestically, Léger's period as head of the Department covered a major political watershed: the change from the Saint-Laurent to the Diefenbaker governments in 1957. Léger handled the Departmental aspects of the transition with aplomb.

In 1958, he was appointed Canadian Ambassador to NATO. In 1962 he became Ambassador to Italy, and in April 1964 Ambassador to France. He served there until 1968 during the deep chill in Franco-Canadian relations, which reached its lowest temperatures with President de Gaulle's declaration "Vive le Québec libre".

Léger's efforts limited the long-term damage to relations between the two countries. As the writer Jacques Monet later commented, "His tact, patience, splendid judgment and solid, steady nerves did more than keep the lines open between Ottawa and the Quai d'Orsay."

In 1968, Léger entered a new phase of his career with his appointment

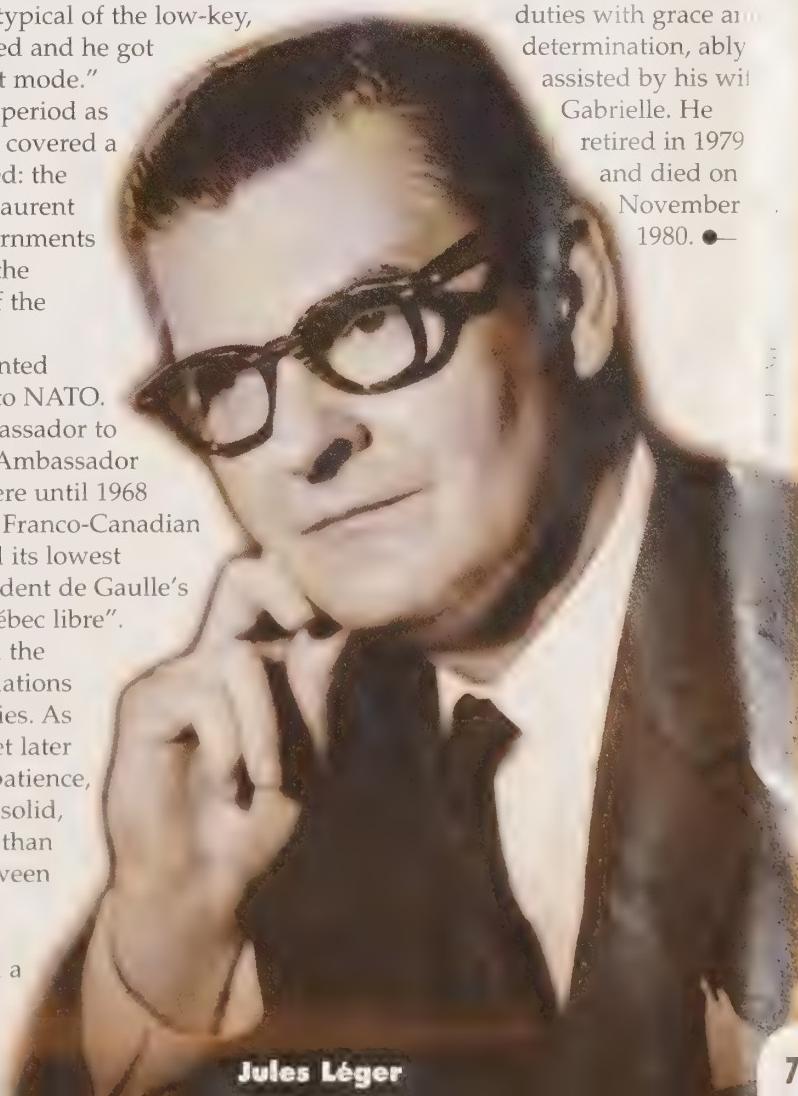
Gabrielle Léger dancing with Jules Léger in 1979.

photo: CANAPRESS



to the post of Under-Secretary of State under Gérard Pelletier.

In 1974, while Pierre Elliot Trudeau was Prime Minister, Léger was appointed Governor General of Canada. I suffered a stroke less than six months later, which left him partly paralysed and barely able to speak. But he persevered with his duties with grace and determination, ably assisted by his wife, Gabrielle. He retired in 1979 and died on November 1980. ●



Jules Léger

Although Canada has long enjoyed close relations with the United States and the Caribbean nations, historically it has been less engaged in Latin American affairs. All that changed in the early 1990s. Why? According to Paul Durand, Director General of DFAIT's Latin America and Caribbean Bureau, the decisive new factor was a political and economic revolution in the Americas in the 1980s—one comparable to that in Europe: "Military dictators... gave way to democratic governments, closed economies had become open, and relationships between these countries and their neighbour to the north had become less antagonistic. In short, the reasons for staying out had evaporated and the reasons for getting in were compelling." The new era began officially in 1990, when Canada signed the Charter of the Organization of American States.



Canada

Milestones since 1990

- The signing of trade framework agreements with four regional groups: the Central American nations, CARICOM, (the English-speaking Caribbean), the MERCOSUR nations (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) and the North American Free Trade Agreement. These agreements provide a framework to enhance trade and investment flows.
- The start of negotiations, currently involving 33 countries, including Canada, on the Free Trade Area of the Americas. If implemented as scheduled in 2005, the agreement will involve 34 countries with a population of 700 million people and a combined gross domestic product of \$10 trillion.

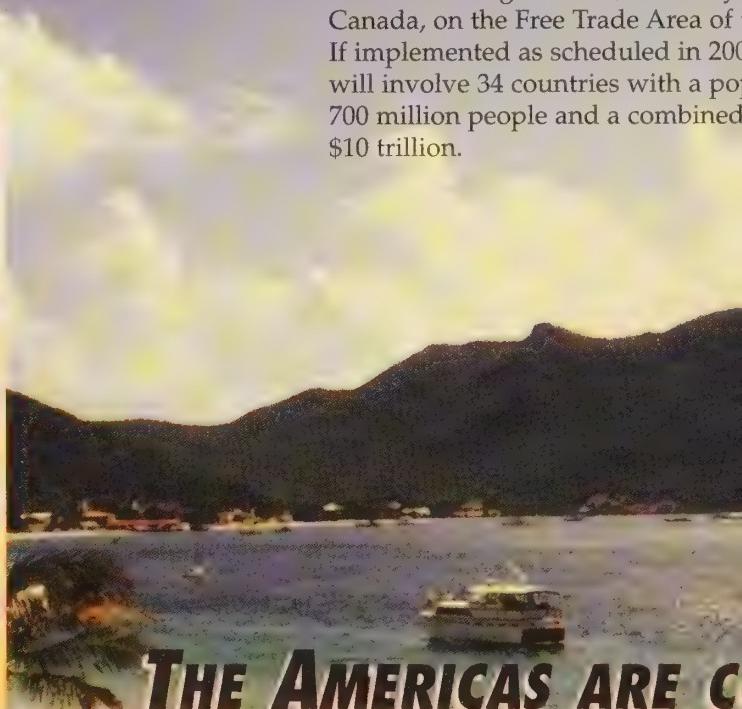
Canada returns the favour



Addressing the Mexican Senate in April, Prime Minister Chrétien linked the impressive line-up of hemispheric events in Canada in the coming two years to the strengthening of ties between this country and its neighbours in the Americas.

"The warm welcome I receive wherever I go in the hemisphere is a testament to that," said Mr. Chrétien. "Canada will be returning the favour on a number of occasions over the next two years."

As a sign of Canada's expanding relationship with its fellow nations of the hemisphere, our country will host a series of major events within the next two years.



THE AMERICAS ARE COMING

The XIII Pan American Games will run from July 23 to August 8, 1999, in Winnipeg. Attracting 5000 athletes from 42 nations along with 2000 coaches, trainers and supporting staff, the Games will be the largest celebration of sport and culture ever held in Canada, and the third-largest athletic competition ever for North America.

The Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas is the latest in a series launched by the First Ladies of the Central Americas in the 1980s as a forum in which to share experiences and co-ordinate activities. The themes for the 1999 meeting will be investment in childhood development and women's health.

THE LINKS
MULTIPLY

IN THE America

Regional security

- Piece by piece, Canada and its hemispheric neighbours have been bolting together a system of regional security, now defined as protection against both external and internal threats to democracy.
- Also in play is an important new concept embodied in the Declaration of Santiago, which calls for an immediate response by OAS members to the overthrow of a democratic government in a member state.
- Latin American countries have been strong supporters of Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy's human security approach to regional security. This takes as its point of departure the impact on individuals of threats such as landmines and the illicit drug trade.

Political ties

- Political links between Canada and its hemispheric neighbours have multiplied at all levels and now include regular summit meetings of presidents and prime ministers of the hemisphere.

Paul Durand says one reason these relationships are flourishing is because industrially and economically, Canada and the hemispheric community are a good fit.

"This is a unique regional relationship for Canada," says Durand. "Other nations have their regional neighbourhoods. This one is ours. We belong in it." ■

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COMING TO CANADA

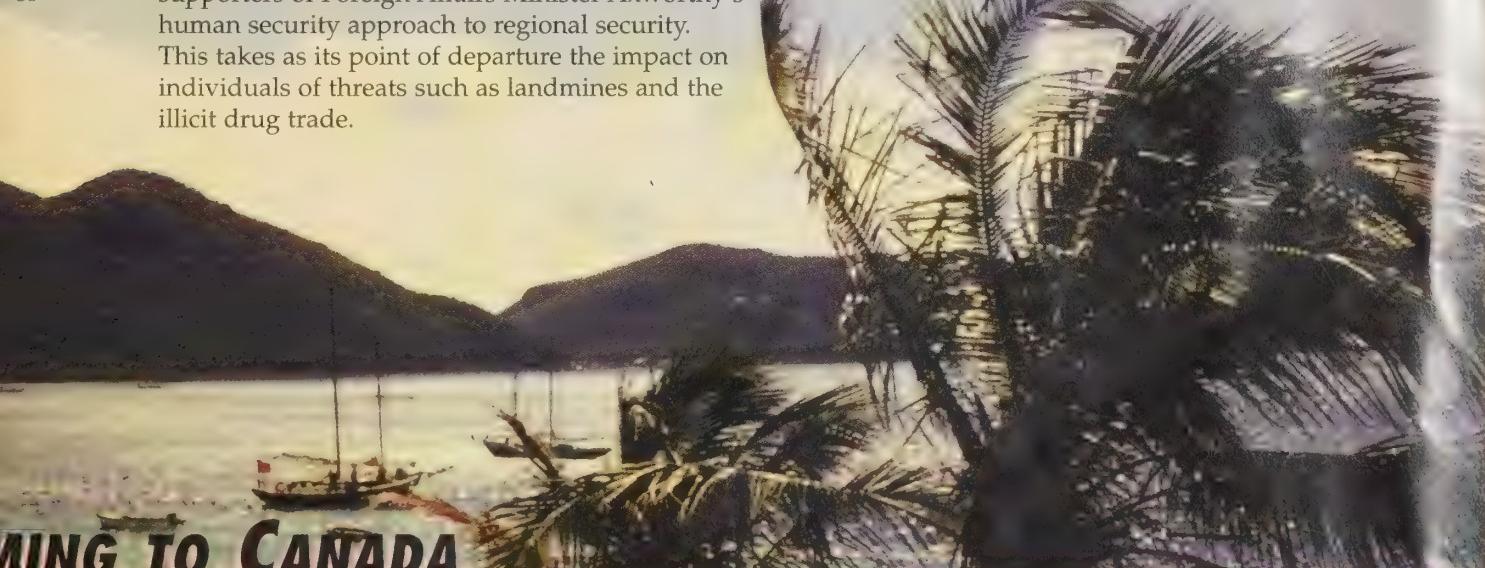
The Free Trade Area of the Americas Trade Ministerial Meeting convenes in Toronto early in November 1999. Canada has been chairing the FTAA negotiations during their first critical year and will be pushing to maintain the momentum of negotiations.

Running parallel with the FTAA negotiations will be the fifth annual meeting of the **Americas Business Forum**, scheduled for October 30–31 in Toronto. The Forum is the main channel through which businesses in the Americas contribute to negotiations on hemispheric free trade. Canada is co-ordinating this year's meeting.

The OAS General Assembly

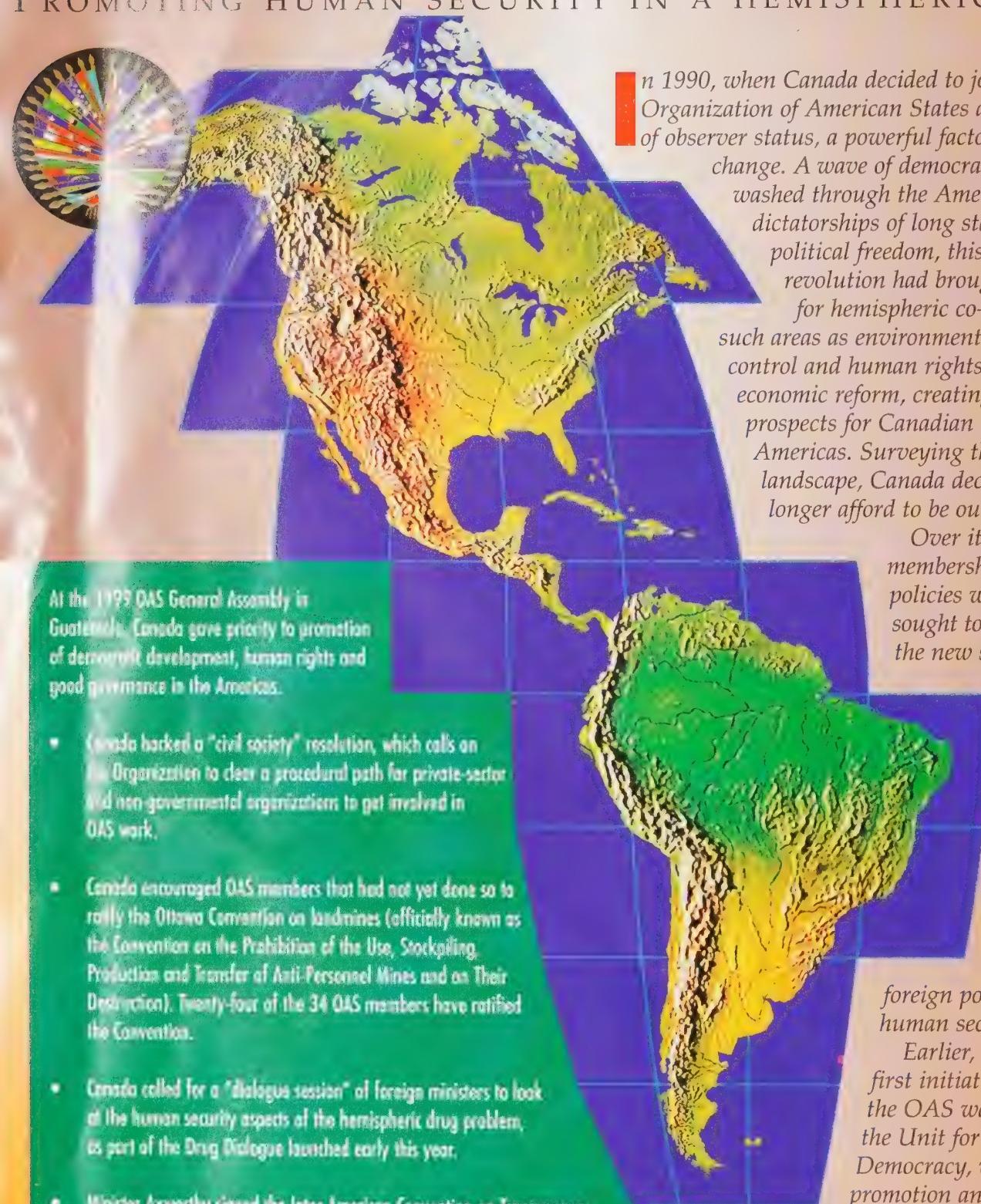
Assembly in June 2000 will be the Organization's first assembly of the new millennium. It will take place in Windsor and will mark Canada's 10th year of OAS membership.

Hemispheric leaders have accepted Prime Minister Chrétien's invitation to hold the **Third Summit of the Americas** in Québec City in 2001. Heads of state and government will consider how they can work together to improve the economic well-being and quality of life of their peoples.



Canada at the OAS

PROMOTING HUMAN SECURITY IN A HEMISPHERIC FORUM



At the 1999 OAS General Assembly in Guatemala, Canada gave priority to promotion of democratic development, human rights and good governance in the Americas.

- Canada backed a "civil society" resolution, which calls on the Organization to clear a procedural path for private-sector and non-governmental organizations to get involved in OAS work.
- Canada encouraged OAS members that had not yet done so to ratify the Ottawa Convention on landmines (officially known as the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction). Twenty-four of the 34 OAS members have ratified the Convention.
- Canada called for a "dialogue session" of foreign ministers to look at the human security aspects of the hemispheric drug problem, as part of the Drug Dialogue launched early this year.
- Minister Axworthy signed the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions. Under its terms, OAS member nations undertake to keep each other informed about new acquisitions of conventional weapons.
- Canada participated in efforts to reform and renew the OAS.

In 1990, when Canada decided to join the Organization of American States after many years of observer status, a powerful factor was hemispheric change. A wave of democracy had recently washed through the Americas, toppling dictatorships of long standing. Along with political freedom, this largely peaceful revolution had brought new possibilities for hemispheric co-operation in such areas as environmental protection, drug control and human rights. It had also sparked economic reform, creating new market prospects for Canadian business in the Americas. Surveying this changed landscape, Canada decided it could no longer afford to be outside the OAS.

Over its nine years of membership, Canada's policies within the OAS have sought to make the most of the new social and economic opportunities in the Americas. A current example is its promotion of a "people first" approach by the OAS, consistent with Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy's foreign policy emphasis on human security.

Earlier, one of Canada's first initiatives after joining the OAS was the creation of the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy, which supports the promotion and strengthening of democratic processes and institutions in member states. ●

ORFÉO

When *Orféo*, the latest stage production by Montréal-based Lemieux/Pilon Creation, had its U.S. première at the John F. Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C., in February, there were many reasons to celebrate this new achievement of Canadian culture. For the first time ever, a Canadian play was co-produced by the Kennedy Center, one of the world's most prestigious art centres and the United States' national centre for the performing arts. One of the busiest performing arts facilities in North America, the Kennedy Center hosts about 2800 performances and attracts over 1.7 million spectators each year.

Orféo is a dance-theatre piece

about a young man who refuses to accept the death of his wife. In the play, Orpheus is a living man reaching out to the life-size, moving image of his dead love standing beside him—only to find her a bodiless phantom. Therein lies the main technical challenge of the play: to synchronize choreography between the living and the dead. Michel Lemieux and Victor Pilon have taken up the challenge eloquently using a combination of live actors and high tech to create virtual images.

Judging from Lemieux/Pilon Creation's past successes, we can expect *Orféo* to have a long international career.

Canadian culture sweeps the world stage

The play's three-day run was virtually sold out. The Canadian Embassy in Washington, Québec Government House in New York City and Kennedy Center press offices worked closely together to interest the American and Canadian media, with the result that coverage of the première was extensive. The play received rave reviews in the media in both the United States and Canada.

But the success did not stop there. The Canadian Embassy in Washington had used the Washington première to attract presenters from the mid-Atlantic region and as far afield as Kansas, with a view to selling a bigger tour in 2000. The initiative paid off after performances in Long Beach, California, in late February. *Orféo* will be presented in Nebraska, Kansas and New York City early next year.

What prompted the Kennedy Center to spend more than US\$50 000 to co-produce and present *Orféo*? The story begins two years ago, when the Canadian Embassy started implementing a strategy to better project Canadian culture in the United States by targeting key cultural institutions. The Embassy booked the Center for what turned out to be a very successful presentation last season of an earlier work by Lemieux/Pilon Creation, *Le Grand Hôtel des Étrangers*. This prompted the negotiations for the co-production of *Orféo*.

The play is a highly futuristic representation of a very old story: the ancient Greek myth of Orpheus and Eurydice. In the words of Lewis Segal, the *Los Angeles Times*' dance critic, "High-tech Canadian theatre visionaries Michel Lemieux and Victor Pilon have turned the myth into a coldly beautiful neo-Romantic media opera . . . told through a series of haunting holographic images."

The play has also been co-produced by the Théâtre français of the National Arts Centre in Ottawa and Usine C in Montréal. It received financial support from DFAIT's Cultural Program, the Arts Council of Canada and the Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec. *Orféo* will be presented in four British cities next spring, including London and Glasgow, and in Hong Kong, Seoul and Taipéi in May and June of 2000. This June, it appeared at the Jerusalem Festival in Israel. ●



To learn more about DFAIT's Cultural Program, visit our Website (www.dfaid-maec.gc.ca) and click on Culture. To consult Canada's international cultural calendar, click on Cultural Attaché to contact us by telephone, call (613) 944-4000.

Canadians share their

views on hemispheric relations

People across Canada and throughout the hemisphere can now take part in an open discussion about the future of the Americas. PanAm byDesign

(www.panam-bydesign.net) is an interactive Web site that was featured at the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development (CCFPD) roundtable on the Americas, held in Calgary on March 17. The 80 participants from business, labour, NGOs and universities used the site to broadcast their day-long discussions to the Internet world.

The site was created by the University of Toronto McLuhan Program in Culture and Technology E-lab. Said director Liss Jeffrey, "We are very grateful for the opportunity to work with the CCFPD, and celebrate your far-sightedness and willingness to go outside the routine."

Taking part in the Calgary roundtable were: Professors Stephen Randall, Barbara ArNeil, Maureen Wilson and Mark Dickerson; NGO activists Ricardo Acuna, John Chan and Nola Kate Seymour; and Anna Nitolsawska of the Canadian Labour Congress. Presentations were made on human security, democracy and civil society in the hemisphere. DFAIT Assistant Deputy Minister (Americas) George Haynal was the keynote speaker.

To view the presentations and reports from the Calgary discussions, consult the following Web site:

www.panam-bydesign.net/ccfpd

The report on the Calgary roundtable recommends a human security focus to Canada's relations with other countries in the hemisphere, a role for the public in setting Canadian priorities, and attention to education, poverty, human rights, sustainable development and economic/trade issues.

The next Americas discussion will be held in Halifax on July 8, 1999. The focus will be on democratic development and civil society. Meetings this fall will be in Whitehorse, Montréal and Toronto. Other meetings will follow in 2000. ●—

Annual report highlights

June marks the third birthday of the CCFPD. Thousands of Canadians have been engaged in a wide range of activities and policy discussions, according to the latest CCFPD annual report, *Foreign Policy*

by Canadians. Public foreign policy development activities have included:

- 18 meetings of the National Forum on Canada's International Relations in 15 cities since 1996;
- 45 issue roundtables in Ottawa with Ministers and senior officials; and
- 75 other roundtables and conferences across Canada.

A total of 160 commissioned papers and policy option reports are available.

For more information about the CCFPD, visit our Web site at www.cfp-pec.gc.ca or call us at (613) 944-4150/0391. You can also reach us by fax at (613) 944-0687, or by writing to:

Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development
125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2



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IN • THE • NEWS



On the Record

Excerpts from Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's speech to the Senate of the United Mexican States, Mexico City, Mexico, April 9, 1999

Ladies and gentlemen, the embrace of democracy and free markets is not only transforming Mexico, it is transforming the Americas. And, as these fundamental values take deeper and deeper root, from Baffin Island to Tierra del Fuego, our hemisphere is becoming not just a group of nations connected by an accident of geography. But by an active identity. With the confidence and maturity to work together toward common goals.

That is why Canada joined the OAS almost 10 years ago. That is why Canada and Mexico took the bold step of negotiating NAFTA with the United States. And that is why hemispheric leaders endorsed a comprehensive vision and plan of action for our common future at the Miami Summit of the Americas in 1994.

In Miami, and last year in Santiago, we affirmed that greater shared prosperity is a centrepiece of that vision. And we endorsed achieving a Free Trade Area of the Americas as a principal means of making that happen.

But, ladies and gentlemen, we also made it clear that economic integration alone could not yield the better quality of life we all want. There must also be an equally strong commitment to consolidate democracy, to promote human rights and to address social inequalities through promoting education and eliminating racial discrimination.

Canada looks upon additional progress in each of these areas as cornerstones on which a truly shared hemispheric prosperity can be built. We believe they go hand in hand with progress on the FTAA. With Canada in the Chair of the Trade Negotiation Committee, we have made substantial progress in the FTAA negotiations . . . I am fully confident that we will reach our goal of concluding the FTAA by 2005.

Ladies and gentlemen, in Miami I spoke of Canada and its partners in free trade as being friends, *amigos*. In Santiago, I was moved to describe the nations of the Americas as having become *una gran familia*.

As we prepare for a new millennium, the time has come to get beyond such nice words. . . . Let us, together, build on the triumphs of the 20th century that are transforming Mexico, the Americas and the world. Triumphs not of ideology or armies. But of the one force that truly drives history and progress. The triumphs of people. ●—

For a full version of the speech, visit the Prime Minister's Web site (<http://pm.gc.ca>) and click on "Publications," or contact the PMO Press Office at (613) 957-5555.

The Canada-France Partnership

The special link between Canada and France goes back to 1534 when French navigator Jacques Cartier landed in the Gaspé Peninsula and took possession of the newly discovered territory. Some 225 years later, after Nouvelle France was ceded to Britain, the link became tenuous but it was re-established informally late in the 19th century.

Full diplomatic relations came in 1928, with the opening of embassies in Paris and Ottawa. Since then, the relationship has grown into a highly complex and diversified partnership involving billions of dollars in trade and investment, scientific exchange and political co-operation both at the bilateral and international levels, particularly through La Francophonie, the G-8 and the United Nations.

In the economic sector alone, as Ambassador Denis Bauchard noted in a speech in Montréal in June, France is Canada's seventh-largest supplier, with 1998 exports totalling some \$3.4 billion or more than double the 1993 level. Mr. Bauchard expects bilateral trade between our two countries to increase by 10 to 15 percent this year. Adding to his optimism is the fact that over the last 10 years, France was the only foreign supplier (apart from the United States) not to have suffered a loss in Canada's market share; instead its share rose slightly. Further, France is now the fifth-largest foreign investor in Canada.

This close relationship prompted Ottawa and Paris to sign the Canada-France Action Program during the official visit to Canada of French Prime Minister Lionel Jospin in December 1998. The Action Program aims to reinforce Canada-France joint undertakings bilaterally—in such areas as information technology and telecommunications, culture and scientific/technical relations—and multilaterally, in such fields as transatlantic relations and La Francophonie. The Action Program is a follow-up to the Declaration of Enhanced Partnership, signed during Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's visit to Paris in January 1997.

Canada and France have also agreed to work together to explore new approaches aimed at further promoting cultural diversity in a changing world. The two countries want to ensure that cultural goods and services are fully recognized and treated as not just any merchandise. Finally, measures have been taken to increase the exchanges and mobility of persons. In 1998, in the youth sector alone, 5000 young Canadians took part in exchange programs between our two countries.

In other words, the Canada-France partnership is healthy and strong. It is bound to continue expanding rapidly in the coming millennium, as the New and the Old World come ever closer together. ●—

Bon Voyage

Bon Voyage Travelling abroad this summer?

Each year, Canadians take about 90 million trips to foreign destinations for pleasure, adventure or business. While most of these trips go smoothly, sometimes things go wrong. You could be the victim of an accident, a natural disaster or a crime. What can you do when you are far away from a soul or don't speak the language? A situation like that could be quite worrisome.

But whatever may have happened, Canadian assistance is at hand. Most of Canada's missions offer consular services, designed to protect and safeguard Canadians and their interests abroad. Consular officials can provide services that range from simply replacing a lost or stolen passport to arranging for medical help or assisting your evacuation from a war zone or an area affected by a natural disaster. **Consular services** operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, through a network of over 250 offices in more than 180 countries.

Even where there is no Canadian diplomatic mission, you can still get help. In some countries, Canada has appointed private citizens honorary consuls. While they cannot provide the full range of consular services, they can still be of great assistance.

In other countries, Canadians can seek assistance at an Australian diplomatic or consular mission.

Here is a good example of Canadian consular services in action: While waiting for a taxi outside his hotel on a South Pacific island, a retired Vancouver man was robbed of all his money and identification, and suffered three broken ribs in the assault. An officer from the Canadian Consulate, alerted by the hotel, quickly arrived on the scene. The officer ensured that the man received medical treatment, helped him contact his health insurance company, made arrangements for payment of medical bills and replaced the stolen passport. The officer also arranged for the man to transfer funds from his bank in Vancouver through the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade in Ottawa. The funds were received the same day through the Consulate. ■

READ THIS!

When planning a trip abroad, there are countries you would not even think of visiting—nations at war, for example, or areas devastated by natural disaster. If you go anyway, it's at your own risk. In other cases, you plan on visiting a country or must go on a business trip, and you would like some basic information about your destination. In all cases, DFAIT consular services can be of great assistance. There are two types of information available. **Travel Reports** provide information on security and political conditions, health issues and entry requirements for over 200 foreign destinations. **Travel Advisories** (also sent to the media and constantly updated) are warnings to avoid a country or to leave it because the level of danger is too high to ensure your safety. To view reports and advisories, consult the Travel section of the Department's Web site (www.dfaid-maec.gc.ca); fax us at 1-800-575-2500 (in Canada) or (613) 944-2500; or call 1-800-267-6788 (in Canada) or (613) 944-6788.

To better prepare Canadians for travelling abroad, DFAIT has established the Consular Awareness Program, which provides several free "safe travel" publications and leaflets. They include *Her Own Way: Advice for the Woman Traveller*; *Bon Voyage, But . . . ; Crossing the 49th: A Compendium of Bumps on the Road for Canadians Going South*; *Canadian Performers: How to Enter the United States*; *México: ¿Qué pasa?—A Guide for Canadian Visitors*; *China, including Hong Kong: A Guide for Canadian Visitors*; *A Guide for Canadians Imprisoned Abroad*; *International Child Abductions: A Manual for Parents*; *Retirement Abroad: Seeing the Sunsets*; *Working Abroad: Unravelling the Maze*; and the *Weekly Travel Bulletin*. For copies, visit the Travel section of the DFAIT Web site, or call 1-800-267-8376 (in Canada) or (613) 944-4000.



Wherever you go outside Canada this summer, you know you can count on the efficient and dedicated assistance of the Canadian Consular Services. *Bon voyage . . . and enjoy the pleasures of a safe trip!*

News BRIEFS

CANADA TO CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

Canada will contribute \$1 million to the International Fund for Ireland over the next three years, in support of international peacebuilding efforts in Ireland.

"This contribution further re-affirms Canada's commitment to the peace process in Ireland," said Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy. "We are especially pleased that Canada's contribution will be applied toward activities which support programs for disadvantaged areas and promote intercommunity links and dialogue."

Canada has a particular interest in securing peace in Northern Ireland since close to 4 million Canadians are of Irish descent.

Canadian efforts toward reaching peace in Northern Ireland also include the participation of some prominent individuals. General (Ret) John de Chastelain is head of the Independent International Commission on Decommissioning; Chief Justice William Hoyt of the New Brunswick Superior Court serves on an international judicial body re-investigating the 1972 "Bloody Sunday" massacre; and Professor Clifford Shearing, head of the Centre for Criminology at the University of Toronto, provides expert recommendations to the Commission on Policing established under the Good Friday Agreement.

CANADA TO CONTROL IMAGING SATELLITES

Minister Axworthy and National Defence Minister Art Eggleton announced in June that, as the ownership of remote sensing satellites moves from the public to the private sector, Canada is developing new legislation to control commercial remote sensing satellites. The high-performance satellites can be used

for cartography, natural resources management and surveillance of the Earth.

"We need to take steps to ensure that photographs taken by these satellites are not used against Canada and its allies," said Mr. Axworthy.

Canada is a world leader in the design, construction and operation of high-performance civilian remote sensing satellites using Synthetic Aperture Radar. Among other things, the policy initiative seeks to maintain and protect Canada's critical industrial base and to promote regional stability together with the private sector.

The legislative process to implement the policy is expected to take up to two years, and implementation would precede the launch of Canada's first commercial remote sensing satellite.

HUMAN SECURITY: THE BERGEN MEETING

Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy expressed his satisfaction with the progress accomplished on the human security agenda at a two-day meeting of ministers and representatives of 11 governments in Bergen, Norway, on May 19 and 20. The meeting focussed on the identification of challenges and approaches for addressing major issues, including the elimination of anti-personnel mines, measures to counter the excessive accumulation and transfer of military small arms, prohibition of the use of child soldiers, and efforts to strengthen the adherence to international humanitarian and human rights laws.

The Minister said that the meeting "illustrated a growing commitment to promote the concept of human security and reflected the increasing international importance placed on the security and safety of the individual." Besides Canada and Norway, participants included Austria, Chile, Ireland, Jordan, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Switzerland and Thailand. South Africa attended as an observer.

The Chairman's Summary of the Bergen meeting is available on the DFAIT Web site (www.dfaidmaec.gc.ca), attached to pr release no. 117. Also available the site is *Human Security: Safety for People in a Changing World*, released Minister Axworthy on May 14. This document sets out a rationale for foreign policy taking safety and security for people as a central point of reference.

Commenting on the text, France's *Le Monde* said, "Within a few years, this document . . . may be remembered one of the first attempts to develop theory in support of limiting national sovereignty and establishing the right of intervention on humanitarian grounds."

ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE BAN: THE MAPUTO CONFERENCE

The First Meeting of States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (the Ottawa Convention) was held in early May in Maputo, Mozambique. Arriving from a visit to a Kosovar refugee camp in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy called on the international community to develop a capacity for rapid, co-ordinated humanitarian mine action in post-conflict situations.

"The tragedy of the Kosovars is compounded by the fact that their lands are now being mined," said the Minister. "The international community must be ready to respond urgently to ensure that when the time comes, they can return to their homes in safety."

To date, 135 countries have signed the treaty and close to 80 have ratified it. The Convention entered into force on March 1, 1999.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

The DFAIT Historical Section has just released two new publications. *Documents on Canadian External Relations: Volume 21 (1955)* covers a number of subjects, including the Sino-American conflict over Taiwan. It also includes recently declassified documents on secret Canada-U.S. strategic consultations, and Cabinet documents on the Avro Arrow and North American air defence. The price is \$99.95.

Canada and the Early Cold War (1943-1957), a collection of eight articles by Canadian scholars, explores aspects of Canadian foreign policy during the first stages of the Cold War. The price is \$14.95.

To order either publication, write to Canadian Government Publishing, Public Works and Government Services Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9. For telephone orders, call (819) 956-4800 or 1-800-635-7943. The publications are also available through bookstores. ●—

TO RECEIVE OUR MAGAZINE

Canada World View is distributed free of charge. Residents of Canada can subscribe by writing to: Enquiries Service, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 125 Sussex Drive, B-2, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2, Canada.

For copies of this and previous issues, contact DFAIT's Enquiries Service: Tel.: 1-800-267-8376 (toll-free) or (613) 944-4000 (National Capital Region) Fax: (613) 996-9709 E-mail: enqserv@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

GUIDED TOURS

Now you can visit DFAIT. The Lester B. Pearson Building is open to the public for guided tours in both official languages, on Tuesdays and Fridays between 10:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M. Just go to the reception desk and follow the signs.

For more information or reservations, call (613) 992-6164.



In Our NEXT ISSUE

Our next issue will focus on the concept of human security, plus the Francophonie, Commonwealth and APEC summits. We will also

discuss the film *The Man Who Might Have Been*, a National Film Board documentary about the tragic fate of Canadian diplomat Herbert Norman. ●—

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

Provided negotiations are successful, by 2005 the Free Trade Area of the Americas will link 700 million consumers in 34 countries, with a collective buying power of \$10 trillion a year.

Since joining the OAS in 1990, Canada has become its second-largest financial contributor, providing more than \$12.6 million or 12.4% of the Organization's annual budget.

Most Canadians (63%) believe that hosting international summits gives Canada a chance to show leadership and to play a role on issues of international importance.

A recent poll conducted for DFAIT shows that Canadians still think of **vacations, poverty** and **natural disasters** when asked what comes to mind if Latin America is mentioned. The survey was conducted during the Hurricane Mitch disaster. Only 2% think of **human rights** violations and barely 1% think of **trade** opportunities.

More than 2200 Canadians are currently imprisoned abroad for various offences. Of these, 60% are in the United States and the rest in prisons in over 100 other countries.

CETTE PUBLICATION EST ÉGALEMENT DISPONIBLE EN FRANÇAIS.

World View

Canada World View is published in both English and French under the direction of:

Richard M. Bégin
Communications Services Division
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
Canada

Canada World View is also available on the Internet:
www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/canada-magazine

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World View CANADA

La Francophonie: *A Celebration*



In early September, 52 heads of state and government are gathering in Moncton, New Brunswick, for the Eighth Summit of La Francophonie. The Moncton meeting has a special significance for several reasons: it honours the Acadian people, and celebrates the tenacity and vitality by which they have preserved their language and their culture for nearly four centuries.

The Acadian community has survived and flourished. Now it has put out the welcome mat to the world.

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Equally significant is that the Francophonie Summit is being held in a province where two thirds of the population is English-speaking. That says volumes about values cherished by Canadians: tolerance, openness and respect for other cultures. Canada's membership in La Francophonie benefits all Canadians, whatever their language. By hosting the Summit, for instance, Canada can promote its human security agenda and work for a safer and more prosperous world.



Last but not least, the Moncton Summit is the Summit of Youth. Young people from several countries have been consulted and listened to; they have been involved in Summit preparations and all the events leading up to the meeting. Says Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secretary-General of La Francophonie, leaders want to see this approach adopted more generally. The aim is to make La Francophonie an undertaking for everyone, transcending boundaries and generations. ●—

This Fall's Other Summits

Canada is participating in two other summits this fall. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum meets September 12–13 in Auckland, New Zealand, and the Commonwealth meets November 12–15 in Durban, South Africa.

APEC

The major themes of the APEC meeting are:

- expanding opportunities for business;
- strengthening the functioning of markets; and
- broadening understanding of APEC and support for it.

While Canada's priorities fit with the Summit's economic agenda, the Canadian delegation will raise other priority issues. These include the importance of addressing social impacts of the Asian financial crisis, promotion of the integration of women's issues in APEC, and ways of helping the region deal with the year 2000 computer problem.

Preceding the Summit on September 9–10 is the APEC Ministerial Meeting, bringing together foreign and trade ministers. With 50 percent of the world's population and 60 percent of its gross domestic product, the Asia-Pacific region is of great importance for Canada's trade, investment and political relations.

The Commonwealth

The central theme for the Commonwealth meeting, chosen by the host South African government, is "People-Centred Development—the Challenge of Globalization."

Canada strongly supports the choice of theme as it coincides with key Canadian foreign policy objectives: sustainable development, human security, democracy and human rights. The prosperity and security of Canada, and of our partners, depend on a stable international economic system and a secure environment for our citizens. The Commonwealth offers Canada an excellent forum for working toward these goals.

Among the events preceding the Summit will be a Commonwealth Youth Forum (November 3–9), a Commonwealth NGO Forum (November 6–8), the Commonwealth Business Forum (November 9–11) and a meeting of the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (November 11). ●—

Interview with

To welcome the world to Canada—to display our Francophone side—to showcase our rich culture—to stimulate debate on the major issues of youth, the economy and technology facing La Francophonie today—these are the main objectives of the Moncton Summit, according to Ronald J. Duhamel, Secretary of State (Western Economic Diversification) (Francophonie).

Canada World View met with Mr. Duhamel to discuss the issues before the Summit and, more broadly those facing La Francophonie at the dawn of the new millennium. We also asked him what membership in La Francophonie means for Canada.

Canada World View

Mr. Duhamel, the heads of state and government of La Francophonie have been meeting biennially for 13 years now. What has the creation of this organization meant, not only to its members but also to the international community as a whole?

Mr. Duhamel

La Francophonie gradually took shape in the 1960s through ministerial conferences bringing together various countries to discuss education, culture or development. Then in 1970 we created the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, with the participation of 21 governments. At the first Summit in 1986, there were 41 of us. Now in Moncton, 52 governments will be represented. I think those numbers clearly show that La Francophonie has met a genuine need.

To its members, La Francophonie has provided institutions needed to preserve the French language around the world, to raise awareness of our cultures, to influence world affairs, to bolster our economies, to strengthen human security and to carve out a place for us among the major political blocs.

Canada World View

Can you give us some specific examples of these achievements?

Secretary of State Ronald J. Duhamel

Ronald J. Duhamel talks to **Canada World View**

Mr. Duhamel

One is TV5, the television network of La Francophonie. It now broadcasts in over 100 countries on five continents—even in the United States and Latin America—beaming our cultural diversity all over the planet.

We set up a Francophone Information Highway Fund to boost the economies of developing nations, among other things. We also set up FrancoNet in order to give all the countries of La Francophonie Internet access.

Further, in a host of areas our ties are becoming ever closer with the United Nations, the Commonwealth and other international organizations. That gives us greater influence and presence at the international level.

Canada World View

Let's talk about the theme of the Moncton Summit: youth. Why youth, and what do you expect in terms of tangible results?

Mr. Duhamel

Throughout the world, young people are most affected by the changes taking place at century's end: the technological revolution, the globalization of markets, environmental problems, the forming of economic blocs, the disappearance of traditional jobs and the emergence of new jobs.

Too many young people feel marginalized these days. They need help to take their rightful place in the world. Over the past few months we have consulted with hundreds of youths in a number of countries. Young people will be present at the Summit. Together we will examine concrete projects—for instance, expanding our scholarship programs and increasing the number of internships in such growth sectors as information technology, science and

administration—in order to help youths acquire hands-on experience. We will adopt and immediately implement an action plan with the participation of young people.

Canada World View

How do you see the future of La Francophonie?

Mr. Duhamel

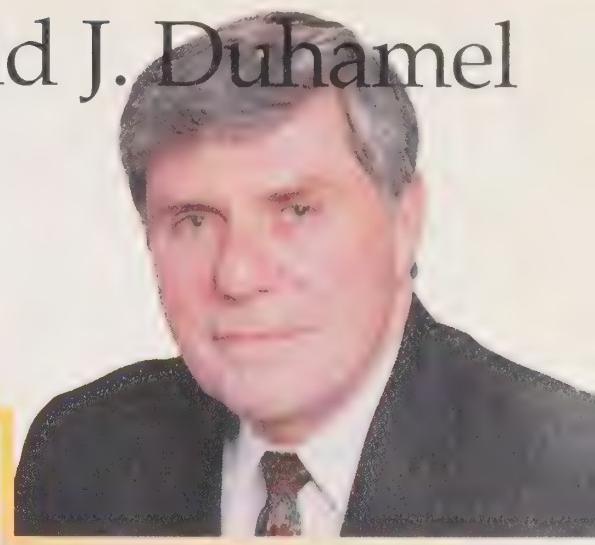
I'm very optimistic. Four years ago, La Francophonie restructured itself and adopted new institutions. We are more efficient than before. With the creation of the Secretary-General position in 1995, we enhanced the political dimension of La Francophonie on the international scene. We are exerting greater influence and making an active, positive contribution to world affairs. For example, in the human security area, La Francophonie co-operates with other international organizations to provide election monitoring missions, as well as mediation and conflict resolution missions where requested by states experiencing conflicts or tensions. We want to expand on that role of La Francophonie so we can better strengthen human security around the world.

Canada World View

Only a third of the 500 million people of the French-speaking world actually speak French. What does the organization plan to do to increase the use of the French language internationally?

Mr. Duhamel

First I should say that we don't want



the other languages spoken in our member countries to disappear. We simply want to ensure wider use of French by promoting its teaching as a second language, by taking advantage of new technology to help propagate its use, and by encouraging the use of French in international organizations. In addition, the Journée internationale de la Francophonie, celebrated each year on March 20, helps raise awareness of La Francophonie throughout the world.

Canada World View

In closing, what does our membership in La Francophonie offer to Canadians?

Mr. Duhamel

It is of tremendous benefit to Canadians. Look at trade, for example. In 1998, we did nearly \$18 billion worth of business with our Francophonie partners, a rise of about 7 percent from 1997. La Francophonie is now our fifth-largest trading partner, right behind the Commonwealth. That means jobs for Canadians from one end of the country to the other. In the development assistance area alone, businesses and individuals from across Canada are winning contracts that enable them to transfer their skills and technology to some 50 countries. In the final analysis, belonging to La Francophonie means value added for all Canadians. ●

Canada AND Kosovo

ACTION IN THE AFTERMATH

Canada's armed forces played a prominent part in the NATO military action against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, leading to the Kosovo peace agreement. With hostilities over, they are now heavily involved in the postwar phase. On the ground in Kosovo are a total of 1300 personnel, including 150 military engineers. These Canadians are helping to implement the peace settlement and to provide a secure environment for returning refugees, displaced civilians and relief organizations.



photo: DND



The most urgent task is dealing with the basket of issues arising from the unprecedentedly rapid return of more than 750 000 refugees to their homes in Kosovo. Canada's priority has been to focus on improving safety and security. A pressing issue has been the establishment of a United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK). Canada is providing civilian police to UNMIK. Currently deployed in Kosovo are 38 officers, to be joined by another 17 in September. The Canadian contingent could eventually reach 100 police officers. Meanwhile, 5 police trainers are assisting in the development of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Police Training School, which will train new Kosovar police officers.

Equally urgent is the task of defusing and disposing of tens of thousands of landmines, booby traps and unexploded ordnance (UXO) such as shells and bombs.

Canada is in the forefront of these efforts:

- It is providing up to \$5 million over three years to help with the work of mine clearance, mine awareness and assistance to victims, and with the establishment of an international Mine Action Centre in Kosovo under UN aegis. The Centre assists mine victims, educates civilians on mines, and supports teams that survey and clear mines. A Canadian lieutenant-colonel is serving at the Centre as liaison officer with NATO.
- It is contributing \$200 000 toward the cost of dispatching to Kosovo teams from two Canadian private-sector groups specializing in UXO disposal. One is the Wolf's Flat Ordnance Disposal Corporation, an Alberta-based company owned by the Tsuu T'ina First Nation, with previous experience in Panama. The other is the Canadian International Demining Centre, an NGO based in Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Another high-priority task is war crimes investigation by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. Sent to Kosovo in June was a nine-member team of crime scene forensic experts, organized by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and consisting of police and civilian specialists. They spent six weeks excavating mass graves and five crime sites, and conducting autopsies on 60 bodies; the aim was to collect evidence to support prosecution of those responsible for atrocities committed against ethnic Albanian villagers. The mission was considered so successful that Canada was asked to send another team, to be on site in September. Further, Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy recently announced that Canada will aid in investigations by providing intelligence information to the Tribunal.

In addition to dealing with the immediate humanitarian needs and putting in place the UN Interim Administration in Kosovo, there remains the massive task of rebuilding the Balkans after nearly 10 years of armed conflict. European countries will play a leading role in this effort, acting for the most part through the Stability Pact for Southeastern Europe. This major instrument for Balkan reconstruction was signed in June by the foreign ministers of European Union countries, Canada, Japan, the United States, the Russian Federation and other nations.

Work to implement the Pact will proceed under the auspices of the OSCE. It will cover economic reconstruction, democratization (including the supervision of elections) and support for human rights, plus refugee issues and regional security matters. Canadian participation will focus on providing assistance in selected sectors where Canada is recognized as having the expertise to make a significant difference, while leaving long-term economic reconstruction to others. ●—



photo: DND



photo: DND

The Office of Protocol: *The fine art* of

CHOREOGRAPHING AN INTERNATIONAL EVENT

When a country hosts an international event, it must follow set rules governing honours and precedence. In Canada, this is the responsibility of the Office of Protocol of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT).

Says Chief of Protocol Alain Dudoit, "Protocol consists in ensuring orderly, harmonious interaction among state and government leaders at official events. Our job can be likened to choreographing a full-length ballet."

And what a ballet! At the Moncton Summit, it involves playing host to 52 heads of state and government plus their delegations—nearly 1500 people

the RCMP, which supplies the limousines. Menu planning is another responsibility. Each person's dietary or religious restrictions must be known in advance, and the meals must be varied and easy to digest.

Last, Protocol must ensure that all facilities and equipment are available when needed. That means everything from vehicles to hotel and meeting rooms, tables, chairs, microphones, identification cards and more. Further, arrangements must be made for the media and for medical services. In other words, it's a mammoth undertaking.

To meet this challenge, Protocol has assigned 38 people full-time to the organization and staging of the Summit. Add more than 100 volunteers to all those involved with security, hospitality, food services, maintenance, equipment supply, etc., and the number rises to over 400 workers.

For Alain Dudoit and his team, as well as New Brunswick and Quebec representatives involved in organizing the Summit, the work hours have

been long—but that's the price to pay to ensure that the event is a success. ■

in all. If everything is to run smoothly, Protocol needs to know each delegation's arrival time to ensure that limousines are standing by at the airport. But that's just the beginning. Since the guests stay in different hotels and the ceremonies and meetings are held at various locations, detailed plans must be drawn up to ensure that everyone is in the right place at the right time.

In addition, an order of precedence must be followed. Heads of state come first, ranked according to the date they assumed office. Heads of government are ranked in alphabetical order by country name.

The Protocol Office is also responsible for VIP security—a job it shares with



We want to make our guests happy. If everything goes smoothly, I will be proud to say 'Mission accomplished.'

Chief of Protocol Alain Dudoit

Some statistics about the Summit:

- Up to 700 Canadian and foreign journalists are covering the event.
- More than 1500 RCMP officers are providing security.
- More than 4000 people are involved in one way or another.
- Some 48 000 meals are being served in eight days.

photos: DFAIT



Even the flags must be displayed in the proper order.

Marcel Cadieux

A veteran of nearly four decades in Canada's Foreign Service, Marcel Cadieux was a consummately skilled diplomat. But he was also a diplomat by instinct, and his views on the great issues of the day derived not so much from textbook or tradition as direct experience.

An example is his stance on the Cold War. Cadieux was known for his uncompromising anticommunism. This position had its roots in his political and religious convictions, and also in his on-the-job experience as Canadian adviser to the International Control Commission in Vietnam in the 1950s. He was shocked by the brutalities that accompanied the introduction of a communist regime in the North, and by the efforts to block the departure of Catholic refugees for the South.

On the issue of Canadian unity, this native of Montréal was both a committed federalist and a true Quebecer. As Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs during the 1960s, he always encouraged young Quebecers to consider a career in the Canadian Foreign Service. In a handbook he authored for aspiring young diplomats, he wrote, "French Canadians can play a useful and unique part in the administration while remaining loyal to the spirit of their race. Their Latin background sets them apart in particular to serve as interpreters of Canada in the countries of Latin America and widely in Europe."

He showed the same qualities at other points in his career. In the early 1970s, Cadieux was Canada's first Francophone Ambassador to the United States. A former colleague who served with him in Washington says, "During the Trudeau years, we were always trying to demonstrate to Americans the distinct identity of Canadians. Most Anglo-Canadian ambassadors just blended in with the Americans. He always kept his distinctiveness."

Cadieux was a tough, shrewd diplomat and a trained lawyer. In 1970, he represented Canada with extraordinary effectiveness in negotiations on Canada-U.S. maritime boundaries. He was a tough but common-sense negotiator who always stood firm on matters of principle.

But Cadieux was also a versatile diplomat who could win a game even with an unpromising hand. In 1972, when the Nixon administration slapped a hefty surcharge on imports into the United States, Prime Minister Trudeau flew to Washington to argue for a Canadian exemption. The negotiations that followed were tense. Cadieux was known as a legal expert but had no track record in economics. Despite this, he performed impressively—so much so that his next posting was to Brussels as Canada's first Ambassador to what was then the European Economic Community.

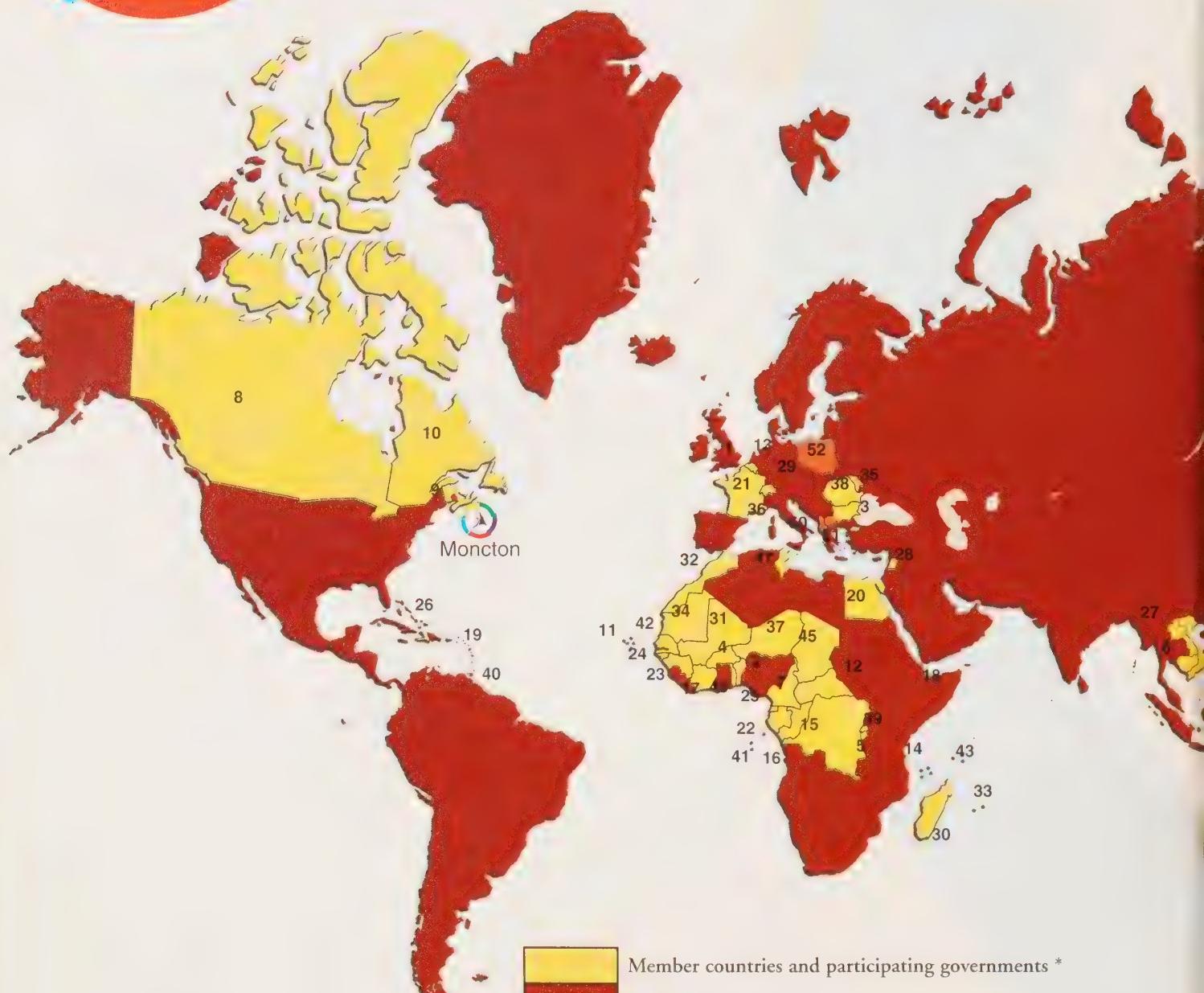
Marcel Cadieux died in 1981. He is survived by his wife Anita and two sons. ●

French Canadians can play a useful and unique part in the administration while remaining loyal to the spirit of their race. Their Latin background sets them apart in particular to serve as interpreters of Canada in the countries of Latin America and widely in Europe.

— Marcel Cadieux



La Francophonie



BELGIUM



BENIN



BULGARIA



BURKINA FASO



BURUNDI



CAMBODIA



CAMEROON



CANADA



(Canada)
NEW BRUNSWICK*



(Canada)
QUEBEC*

nie

A community built on sharing and dialogue



CAPE VERDE

CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLICFRENCH
COMMUNITY
OF BELGIUM

COMOROS

CONGO
(Democratic
Republic)CONGO
(Republic)

CÔTE D'IVOIRE



DJIBOUTI



DOMINICA



EGYPT



48

It all started in 1970 in Niamey, Niger, with the founding of the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, now known as the Agence de la Francophonie. Canada was one of the original members and continues to play a leadership role.

Since its first Summit, held in Paris in 1986, La Francophonie has become a valuable forum for exchanges and political dialogue. Today it consists of 52 states and governments from five continents representing 500 million people, of whom 170 million speak French. Other languages spoken in member countries include English, Arabic, Vietnamese, Romanian, Flemish and a host of African tongues. The diversity of cultures constitutes an extraordinary source of wealth, creativity and dynamic energy. This is the perfect forum for collectively dealing with the globalization-triggered trends toward uniformity and homogeneity.

The organization

In 1995 La Francophonie underwent restructuring, transforming itself into a more flexible, efficient organization. It has several main components:

- The Summit, meeting every two years, is the top decision-making body of La Francophonie.
- The Conférence ministérielle ensures that the decisions taken at the Summit are carried out.
- The Conseil permanent is in charge of Summit preparations and follow-up.
- The Secrétariat général is headed by a Secretary-General, who is elected for a five-year term. Boutros Boutros-Ghali is the first person to serve in this capacity.
- The Agence de la Francophonie is responsible for carrying out the cultural, scientific, technical, economic and legal co-operation programs adopted at Summit meetings.

The programs of La Francophonie cover five major areas: democracy and development; culture and communications; knowledge and progress; economic development; and international relations, including co-operation with other organizations such as the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the Organization of African Unity. La Francophonie also organizes standing and sectoral ministerial conferences, including a conference of education ministers and a conference of youth and sports ministers.

photo: Agence de la Francophonie



Secretary-General

Born in Cairo, Egypt, on November 14, 1922, Boutros Boutros-Ghali was elected the first Secretary-General of La Francophonie in November 1997 at the seventh Summit in Hanoi, Vietnam. Previously he had served as the sixth Secretary-General of the United Nations, from 1992 to 1996.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali has long been involved in international affairs as a diplomat, jurist, academic, politician and renowned author. As Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, he participated in the Camp David summit in September 1978 and played a role in negotiating the Camp David accords, signed in 1979.

Prior to that, from 1949 to 1977 Mr. Boutros-Ghali was a professor of international law and international relations at the University of Cairo. He has been a member of the International Commission of Jurists, the International Institute of Human Rights and the Académie des sciences morales et politiques (Institut de France, Paris), among other organizations.

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FRANCE



GABON



GUINEA



GUINEA-BISSAU

EQUATORIAL
GUINEA

HAITI



LAOS



LEBANON



LUXEMBOURG



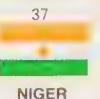
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February 17–19, 1986

QUÉBEC CITY, CANADA

September 2–4, 1987

DAKAR, SENEGAL

May 24–26, 1989

CHAILLON, FRANCE

November 19–21, 1991

MAURITIUS

October 16–18, 1993

COTONOU, BENIN

December 2–4, 1995

HANOI, VIETNAM

November 14–17, 1997

Moncton

Selected to host the eighth Sommet de la Francophonie, Moncton is the ideal location from a geographic, economic and cultural standpoint. The largest city in southeastern New Brunswick, this dynamic urban centre is located in the heart of the Maritimes' Acadian community, close to Quebec, the United States and some magnificent beaches. It is home to the Université de Moncton, Canada's largest French-language university outside Quebec, founded 35 years ago. Moncton is a model of harmonious relations between English- and French-speaking communities, with Francophones accounting for a third of its population of 110 000, including the suburbs.

Photo: CANAPRESS



From left: Quebec Premier Bernard Landry; Quebec Premier François Gérin-Lajoie; Prime Minister Chrétien at 1997 Moncton Summit

Over the years, La Francophonie has developed specific tools for better promoting the French language and spreading awareness of the French-speaking world's cultural diversity. A good example is the Montréal-based Agence universitaire de la Francophonie, with a membership of nearly 400 institutions of higher learning; its aim is to foster French-language scientific activities through research, education and training (including distance education), and the promotion of French. The biggest success story is undoubtedly TV5; this international French-language television network is a partnership between Belgium, Canada, France, Switzerland and several African countries. TV5 is one of the world's largest television networks and can reach nearly 100 million households in over 100 countries throughout the world.

Last, the Francophonie Games, first held in Morocco in 1989, bring together French-speaking youth from around the world for a wonderful celebration of sport and culture. The next Games will be held in Canada's Ottawa-Hull region, from July 14 to 24, 2001. Some 2600 athletes and artists will participate.

Canada's role

Canada hosted the second Sommet de la Francophonie, held in Québec City in 1987. Now, 12 years later, it is once again welcoming its partners. La Francophonie is a leading foreign policy focus for Canada. It is an international forum where we exert strong influence, and where we can defend our interests and promote democratic values. It is also a forum for cultural, economic and scientific co-operation. Canada is particularly interested in promoting democratic development, human rights, peace and human security.

The provinces' role

Participating government status was conferred on Quebec in 1971 and New Brunswick in 1977. This enables them to make an active, distinct contribution. There are even times when a provincial minister leads the Canadian delegation to ministerial conferences. Both provinces have "interested observer" status on international policy questions discussed at the Summit. For a number of years now,

Ottawa has invited the governments of Manitoba and Ontario to take part in the summits by appointing a representative to the Canadian delegation.

Canada's objectives

In Moncton, Canada wants to broaden the scope of the political discussions, foster greater co-operation with other international organizations, and increasingly focus efforts on issues related to human security and conflict prevention. In addition, Canada would like to accelerate the economic integration of the least developed Francophone countries into the international trading system, expand access to and familiarity with the new information technology, and support the production of Francophone content. In the area of co-operation, Canada wants to keep development projects from proliferating out of control; instead, it prefers consolidating those already under way.

Youth

Youth is the central theme of the Moncton Summit. The three traditional areas of discussion—policy, economics and co-operation—will thus be addressed from the perspective of youth interests and concerns. The aim is to:

- safeguard young people's future in the new millennium by contributing to enhanced human security;
- emphasize social and economic integration through familiarity with new technology; and
- take action to make the world a better place for young people by developing programs in partnership with youth.

To learn more about La Francophonie and the Summit, visit the DFAIT Web site:

www.dfaid-maec.gc.ca/foreignp/francophonie

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Parallel NGO Summit:

Spotlight on human rights of youth in Francophone countries

Coinciding with the meeting of heads of state and government of Francophone countries is a parallel summit of non-governmental organizations. Convening in Moncton on August 30, its purpose is to focus world attention on critical social and human rights issues in member countries of La Francophonie, and to make recommendations to the political leaders.

Organizing the parallel summit is a coalition of six Canada-based NGOs:

- Amnesty International (French Canadian section);
- the New Brunswick Committee for the World March of Women in the Year 2000;
- the Canadian Labour Congress;
- Développement et Paix;
- Oxfam Canada / Projet Acadie; and
- the Maritime Fishermen's Union.

Says Michel Frenette, director general of the French Canadian section of Amnesty International, "The summit of heads of state and government is a closed meeting that does not allow for the participation of the many non-governmental organizations that fight for the rights and welfare of the most disadvantaged people in Francophone nations. The parallel summit will allow us to address issues that will probably not be on the agenda of the official summit."

The parallel summit program runs from August 30 to September 4. On the first day, Développement et Paix and Oxfam Canada / Projet Acadie are jointly hosting a meeting on international development challenges in La Francophonie. Later that day is a meeting on women and poverty, organized by the committee of the World March of Women 2000.

September 1 is the date for a meeting on how globalization is affecting the fishing industry; this is organized by the Maritime Fishermen's Union. Featured on the program is a guest speaker discussing union rights in French-speaking African countries. In the

Même langue
mêmes droits



image: Amnesty International

evening, the Canadian Labour Congress and the New Brunswick Federation of Labour are hosting a conference on union rights in the face of globalization; this is followed by workshops looking at union rights and freedoms in New Brunswick and Canada.

On September 2, Amnesty International is holding a conference on human rights issues in Francophone and other countries. The planned main focus of discussion is the drafting of children for military service, sexual slavery and child labour. Amnesty hopes to present a petition to the assembled heads of state and government, requesting them to adopt an optional protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child to prohibit military recruitment of anyone younger than 18. The plan is to spotlight the many human rights violations committed against youth, not only in Francophone countries but throughout the world.

On September 3, at a closing press conference, organizers are to report on results and announce recommendations for the heads of state and government. Also planned is the official launch of a major Amnesty International book on torture, by New Brunswick poet and author Serge Patrice Thibodeau.

The parallel summit closes on Saturday, September 4, with outdoor entertainment organized by Amnesty and featuring groups from two New Brunswick high schools: Mathieu-Martin and Louis J. Robichaud. ●

Canadians Get Involved in Foreign Policy Development

In recent months, the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development (CCFPD) held consultations on various subjects across the country. Following are the results of these discussions, roundtables and other activities, starting with youth.

Youth perspectives on the Francophonie Summit

Last spring, in collaboration with DFAIT's Francophonie Affairs Division, CCFPD organized a series of consultations with young people to assist the government in preparations for the Francophonie Summit by offering a youth perspective.

The Fédération de la jeunesse canadienne-française co-ordinated six initial meetings across Canada in Edmonton, Alberta; St. Boniface, Manitoba; Sudbury, Ontario; Shawinigan, Quebec; Bouctouche, New Brunswick; and Chéticamp, Nova Scotia. More than 300 young Canadians discussed such themes as education, training and socio-economic integration; Francophone co-operation; culture and new media; and human rights, participation and citizenship.

Five representatives from each of the meetings were selected to come to Ottawa to share their ideas with each other and present their findings to government officials. Their ideas and suggestions are being taken under consideration at the Moncton summit of La Francophonie. Among the recommendations:

- The government should foster student exchanges and create a job information network to help youths find employment and gain international experience in other Francophone countries.
- Existing and new development assistance programs should add a youth component to their strategies.
- The government should promote French on the Internet as well as in cultural, scientific and sports events, etc.
- Canada should continue to play a leadership role in promoting human rights through La Francophonie and other international organizations, with particular focus on women, child labour and child soldiers.



Canadian Centre
For Foreign Policy
Development

Renée Massicotte from St. Boniface was one of 300 youths who came to Ottawa to meet with Diane Marleau, then Minister responsible for La Francophonie. She said, "I consider myself very lucky to be here and to have had the opportunity to speak on behalf of the young Francophones of Manitoba and Canada. A big big thanks to the organizers!"

Academic Roundtable

I would like to say how fruitful the discussions were. It was extremely useful to be able to hear about the various problems experienced across the country and to realize how many of them were widely shared. I would strongly recommend that the Centre maintain this type of gathering as an annual event.

—Professor Alex McLeod, Université du Québec à Montréal

Leading international relations academics are concerned about the future of university teaching in Canada. On May 7, CCFPD hosted the first annual Academic Roundtable, on the subject of links between the university community and foreign policy needs. To strengthen foreign policy teaching at Francophone universities, the Roundtable recommended the translation from English to French of at least one Canadian foreign policy text or book. Discussions also focussed on opportunities for young scholars.

Graduate Student Seminar

In the same week as the Academic Roundtable, 14 graduate students met to present their work to DFAIT policy makers for comment and advice. This was the first annual Graduate Student Seminar. Papers were read on a wide range of topics, including trade, culture, gender, peacekeeping and human security. ●

For information on next year's Graduate Student Seminar, visit the CCFPD Web site (www.cfp-pec.gc.ca). For information on other activities, visit the Web site or contact the Centre by telephone at (613) 944-4150, by fax at (613) 944-0687 or by letter at the following address: Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2.

NATIONS

IN • THE • NEWS



photos: CANAPRESS



On the Record

Excerpts from a speech by Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy to the Group of Eight (G-8) Foreign Ministers' meeting, Cologne, Germany, June 9, 1999

Over the past few days, we have, together, brought about the beginning of the end of the Kosovo conflict. Kosovo is a good illustration of the human security crisis that the world is facing at the end of this century, and marks a turning point in global affairs, where the security of people figures prominently as an impetus for action.

Eighty-plus percent of the conflicts in recent years have been intra-state conflicts. Ninety percent of the casualties are civilians—and more often than not, they are the deliberate targets of violence. Consider the impact on children alone of the past decade's violent conflicts: 2 million children killed and 4 million disabled.

As it gains a new weight in international affairs, human security raises contradictions with existing norms. Some are concerned that there is a tension between national security and human security. In fact, the two concepts are complementary, not mutually exclusive. Improving the human security of its people strengthens a state's legitimacy, stability and security.

The norm of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states remains basic to international peace and security. . . . However, in cases of extreme abuse, as we have seen in Kosovo and Rwanda, among others, the concept of national sovereignty cannot be absolute. One obvious standard [for intervening] is the perpetration of genocide or other crimes against humanity.

The point is that times are changing, and the UN Security Council cannot stand aside in the face of the outrages we have seen in a variety of violent disputes—for example, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Angola.

I believe that peace and security—national, regional and global—are only achievable if they are built upon human security. ●



Minister Axworthy at the G-8 Foreign Ministers' meeting

For the full text of the speech, visit the Department's Web site at www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca and click on "Publications," or call the Media Relations Office at (613) 995-1874.

Republic of Korea

Visit of President Kim broadens and deepens Canada-Korea relations

From July 4 to 6, Korean President Kim Dae-jung paid his first state visit to Canada, reinforcing the ties between the two countries. Several agreements were signed during the visit, particularly in the areas of telecommunications, environment and military co-operation. Canada and Korea will also explore opportunities to collaborate on projects aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Canadian involvement in the Korean Peninsula began in the late 19th century, when Canadian missionaries played an important role in education and health care. Official involvement began in 1947, when Canada participated in the United Nations commission supervising free elections. A darker chapter in Canada-Korea relations came with the 1950-53 Korean War. In all, 28 000 Canadian troops fought under the UN Command; they formed the third-largest contingent and suffered 516 fatalities.

Canada recognized the Republic of Korea in 1949 and established its first embassy in Seoul in 1973. Since then, relations have steadily expanded. Korea is Canada's third-largest export market in the Asia-Pacific region. By 1997, two-way trade had grown to almost \$6 billion and was roughly in balance. In 1998, however, Canadian exports declined, mostly because of the financial crisis in Asia. There are now signs of some recovery.

In other areas such as education and tourism, the future appears quite promising. South Korea is now the largest single source of students coming to Canada from the Asia-Pacific region. Some 8000 Korean students attend Canadian institutions for long-term study, contributing approximately \$160 million to the Canadian economy. Another 8000 students come to Canada each year for short-term study and specialized training, contributing another \$50 million.

In the tourism sector, South Korea has become Canada's third-largest source of tourists from the Asia-Pacific region, after Japan and Hong Kong. In 1994, Canada lifted visitor's visa restrictions on Korean nationals, and subsequently Air Canada started regular direct service from Toronto and Vancouver to Korea. The result has been an impressive jump in the number of Korean tourists visiting Canada, from about 40 000 before these developments to nearly 200 000 last year.

On the political front, Prime Minister Chrétien expressed Canada's strong support for Korea's Engagement Policy aimed at normalizing relations with the North. He added that the Republic of Korea's pursuit of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula is in the interest of the international community. The Prime Minister also commended President Kim for his personal struggle for human rights and democracy in his country. ●

To learn more about the Canada-Korea partnership, visit the Prime Minister's Web site (pm.gc.ca) and click on "Publications," or contact the PMO Press Office at (613) 957-5555. You can also visit the Department's Web site (www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca) and click on "Asia-Pacific."

Film profiles the

fate of a brilliant

Canadian diplomat

On April 4, 1957, Herbert Norman, Canada's Ambassador to Egypt, leapt to his death from a Cairo rooftop. What led him to such a tragic end?

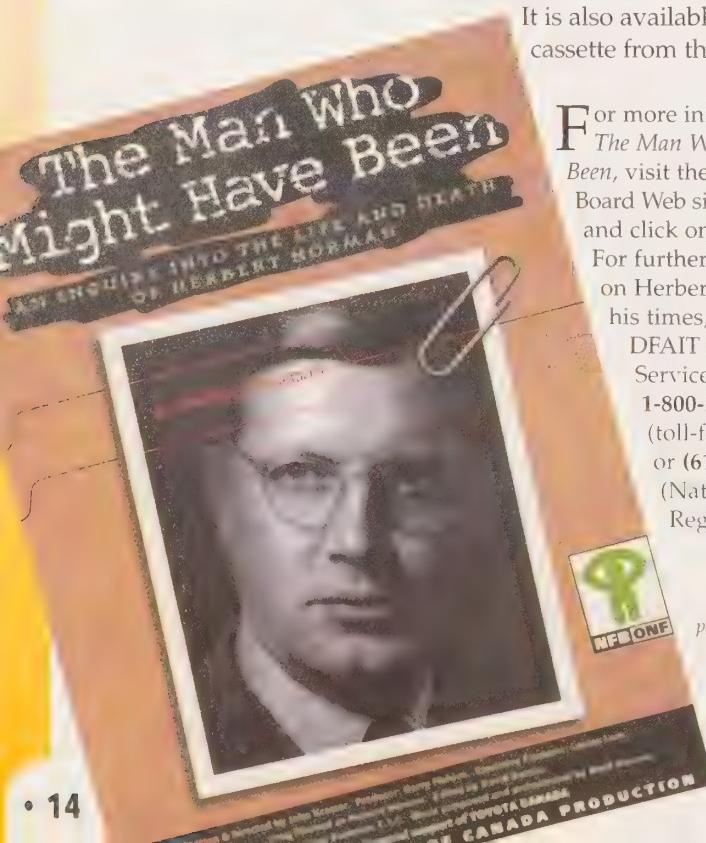
Norman was born in Japan in 1909, the son of Canadian missionaries. After growing up there, he studied at the University of Toronto and at Harvard. His doctoral dissertation, entitled *Japan's Emergence as a Modern State*, was such a penetrating analysis of Japanese society that it became required reading, and had a profound influence on the shaping of the postwar Occupation Government and on the new generation of Japanese leaders.

In 1939, Norman joined External Affairs and was sent to Tokyo. Repatriated in 1942, he headed the Department's intelligence unit responsible for analysing intercepted Japanese messages. In 1946, he served on the intelligence staff of U.S. General Douglas MacArthur in occupied Japan. In the 1950s he served in Washington and New Zealand before going to Cairo in 1956.

Despite his successes, there was something haunting Herbert Norman: the accusation that he was a Soviet spy. Canadian authorities cleared him in 1950, but in the United States the FBI pursued its investigation. Although never proven, in 1957 the accusation resurfaced at a hearing of a U.S. Senate subcommittee. Psychologically shattered, Norman took his life.

Decades later, Norman's tragic fate awakened the interest of film director John Kramer. The result is his chilling and revealing documentary, *The Man Who Might Have Been*. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada (NFB), the film premiered last fall and will be shown on CBC television in October (check local listings).

It is also available on video cassette from the NFB. ■



For more information on *The Man Who Might Have Been*, visit the National Film Board Web site (www.nfb.ca) and click on "Titles." For further information on Herbert Norman and his times, contact the DFAIT Enquiries Service at 1-800-267-8376 (toll-free in Canada) or (613) 944-4000 (National Capital Region).

poster: NFB

The Upper North Side:

The Red Maple Leaf

waves proudly in the

BIG APPLE

What's the Upper North Side? A New York neighbourhood somewhere north of the Bronx? No! It's the packaging label of a highly successful cultural program that the Canadian Consulate General in New York conducts to keep Canada visible in the big city.

New York City's status as a world hub of finance, business and media makes it a place where Canada wants to be noticed. As Public Affairs Consul Kevin O'Shea explains, "Getting visibility is a major competitive challenge. Companies spend millions to get their brand across here. We decided to make use of the vitality of Canada's culture."

This year's program featured many highlights:

- Canadian pop groups performed in a series of concerts staged in collaboration with the famed Bottom Line music club in Greenwich Village.
- Rockefeller Center was the site of a Hockey Hall of Fame exhibit co-sponsored with the NHL.
- The best Canadian chefs in New York cooked up a storm at an event organized in collaboration with James Beard House, a centre of the American culinary arts. In addition, the celebrated 57/57 restaurant in the Four Seasons Hotel presented two weeks of Canadian dishes on the menu.
- Canadian films were screened on two weekends at the Cantor Film Center.

A package of direct-mail and other promotional tools was developed, including an Upper North Side Web site (www.uppernorthside.org), and a 24-page brochure was mailed to 70 000 addresses.

This July, Canadians were in the spotlight at Central Park Summerstage, a series of outdoor

performances in the heart of Manhattan. On the schedule were a tribute to Joni Mitchell plus appearances by La Bottine Souriante (a Quebec country-jazz band), Nova Scotia singer Laura Macdonald and the Toronto rock group Ester. ■

THE UPPER NORTH SIDE



CANADA IN N.Y.

A SEASON OF EVENTS

SEPTEMBER
1999

www.uppernorthside.org

News BRIEFS

CHILD LABOUR: CANADA WELCOMES NEW CONVENTION

Canada has welcomed the reaching of agreement on a new convention prohibiting and eliminating the worst forms of child labour. The convention emerged from the General Conference of the International Labour Organization, a Geneva-based UN Specialized Agency of which Canada is a member.

The purpose of the convention is to protect children against the worst forms of child labour, such as all forms of slavery or similar practices—for instance, the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage, serfdom, and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict. It also prohibits the use, procurement or offering of children for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances, or for illicit activities, such as the production or trafficking of drugs; and it bans work that, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy said he was particularly pleased that the convention refers specifically to the plight of children in armed conflict—a major concern of Canada's human security agenda.

HUMAN SECURITY CHALLENGE FOR ASEAN

At meetings of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in late July, Minister Axworthy pressed his counterparts to work toward increasing human security in Asia. The Minister was in Singapore to participate in ASEAN's 6th Regional Forum and 32nd Post-Ministerial Conference.

"Now that we seem to be facing a gradual but steady turnaround on the financial crisis in Asia, it is time to turn our focus to other human security issues that may affect peace and stability in Asia," declared Mr. Axworthy.

After the meetings, the Minister proceeded to Bangkok for a series of discussions with Thai Foreign Minister Surin Pitsuwan and Deputy Prime Minister Bhichai Rattakul. "Thailand recently joined the Lysøen Agreement for joint action on human security issues, and in so doing has become our key partner in the region in advancing this dialogue," said Mr. Axworthy.

CANADA TO STEP UP FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

While in Bangkok, Minister Axworthy announced that Canada is prepared to ease restrictions on contacts with Myanmar in order to join ASEAN and other countries' joint effort in the fight against the production and trafficking of illicit drugs in the region.

"We've had a pretty tough, restrictive policy against any direct contact (with Myanmar). The major problem.... is that any discussion on drugs here has to involve Myanmar. So we agreed that we would be prepared to engage with the Burmese on this matter."

Myanmar is considered one of the world's top suppliers of heroin. It is part of the infamous Golden Triangle (with Laos and Thailand) known for its production of illegal drugs. "Some 90 percent of hard drugs entering Canada come from that region, so we have a direct interest," said Mr. Axworthy. ASEAN's goal is to have the region narcotics-free by 2020.

SYMPOSIUM ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Along with China and Norway, Canada co-hosted the Second Plurilateral Symposium on Human Rights, held at the end of July in Qingdao, China.

Discussions covered four topics: implementation of the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights; rights of minorities; labour rights; and freedom of expression. Some 14 countries from the region participated as observers.

Remarkable Minister Axworthy, "China's involvement in the Symposium, particularly as co-host, represents progress in mutual efforts to explore and develop initiatives aimed at greater understanding and further implementation of international human rights standards."

HEMISPHERIC EVENTS

PAN AM GAMES

Over 5000 athletes from 42 countries participated in the Pan Am Games in Winnipeg from July 23 to August 8. Pan Am Sports Association President Mario Vazquez Rana described the event as "the best Games ever." Canada certainly had its best Games ever, winning 196 medals. DFAIT's International Cultural Program sponsored a Carnival of the Americas during the Games, featuring the Neville Brothers, First Nations Hoop Dancers, Jane Bunnett and the Spirits of Havana, and Jimmy Cliff. Over 60 000 people enjoyed the performance celebrating the region's cultural diversity.

CONFERENCE OF SPOUSES OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS

This year's Spouses' Conference is being held in Ottawa from

• cont'd from page 15

September 29 to October 1. The themes are Childhood Development and Women's Health.

AMERICAS BUSINESS FORUM

From November 1 to 3, business leaders from all parts of the hemisphere will gather in Toronto to discuss hemispheric free trade.

FTAA TRADE MINISTERIAL MEETING

Trade ministers of the hemisphere meet in Toronto on November 3 and 4 to discuss the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas. Canada has been chairing the FTAA negotiations during the first critical year and will be pushing to maintain the momentum. ●

GUIDED TOURS

Now you can visit the Department. The Lester B. Pearson Building is open to the public for guided tours in both official languages, on Tuesdays and Fridays between 10:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M. Just go to the reception desk and follow the signs.

For more information or reservations, call (613) 992-6164.



In Our NEXT ISSUE

Our fall-winter issue will focus on Canada's role in international affairs in the 20th century—how Canada's foreign policy developed, and how Canada has

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125 Sussex Drive, B-2
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

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E-mail: enqserv@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

left a strong imprint particularly in the areas of human security, human rights, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

The **first** Secretary-General of the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (ACCT) was a Canadian. **Jean-Marc Léger** served from 1970 to 1973.

Another Canadian, **Jean-Louis Roy**, served as ACCT Secretary-General from 1990 to 1997.

The Francophonie Summit is expected to bring an economic windfall of some **\$40 million** to the Moncton area, the province of New Brunswick and the country.

The period from March 20, 1999, to March 20, 2000, has been declared the **Year of Canadian Francophonie**.

Besides its Paris headquarters, La Francophonie has **regional offices** in Lomé (Togo), Libreville (Gabon) and Hanoi (Vietnam). It has **liaison offices** to the UN Organizations in Geneva (Switzerland) and to the European Union in Brussels (Belgium), as well as a **Permanent Observer Office** at UN headquarters in New York.

CETTE PUBLICATION EST ÉGALEMENT DISPONIBLE EN FRANÇAIS.



Canada World View is published in both English and French under the direction of:

Richard M. Bégin
Communications Services Division
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
Canada

Canada World View is also available on the Internet: www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/canada-magazine



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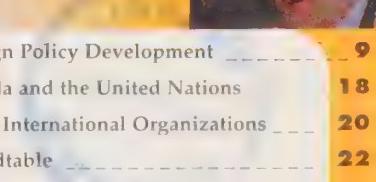
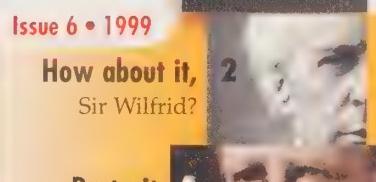
CANADA

World View

from Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Jean Chrétien

• SALUTING •
100 years
of International Achievement

1900
2000



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Canada

• A rendez-vous with history •

For Canada the 20th century has been an era of steady, determined and quiet affirmation of our country's personality in international relations.

Canadian foreign policy had very modest beginnings but has evolved into an intricate and complex process by which we exert a positive influence on world affairs. Throughout the century, Canada has actively contributed to a more secure and prosperous world. It participated in British Imperial affairs and later the Commonwealth; it joined the League of Nations after the First World War and played a pivotal role in the establishment of its successor, the United Nations, after the Second World War; and it is constructively involved in La Francophonie, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum and other international bodies, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Group of Eight leading industrialized nations (G-8). This is a record that speaks for itself.

When the Department of External Affairs was created in 1909, it was staffed by an Under-Secretary and four clerks, and was basically a branch of the Prime Minister's Office. Canada had a few commercial and immigration agents abroad, but no diplomatic representation. Today, the Department of

Foreign Affairs and international Trade (DFAIT) has some 8000 employees and locally engaged staff in over 200 posts around the globe and at headquarters in Ottawa.

Despite Canada's relatively small population of 30 million, its voice carries weight in world affairs. This is partly because of the high standards set in the 1920s for the recruitment of Foreign Service Officers, and partly because of Canada's leading role in the Second World War. It is also because of the sheer determination and vision of the men and women who worked so hard to carve out a truly Canadian foreign policy and to establish Canada as a major middle power in international affairs.

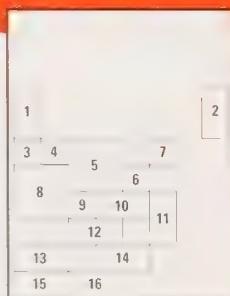
This historical issue of *Canada World View* is dedicated to these men and women, who believed in an ideal and made it possible. To tell their story in greater depth, we have doubled the size of the issue to 32 pages, up from our regular 16-page format.

The issue looks at both past and current achievements, and explores avenues toward a foreign policy for the 21st century. We hope you enjoy this issue of *Canada World View* and find it useful and informative. ●

The Editors

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- 2 Prime Minister Jean Chrétien
- 3 Trafalgar Building, First headquarters of the Department of External Affairs from 1909 to 1914
- 4 Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden, circa 1915
- 5 San Francisco Conference, creating the UN in 1945. Justice Minister Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King
- 6 East Block, Parliament Hill, Headquarters of the Department of External Affairs from 1914 to 1973
- 7 Prime Minister Richard Bedford Bennett, circa 1931
- 8 Quebec Conference, 1943. Standing: Prime Minister King, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Seated: U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Lord Athlone
- 9 Inside the Department of External Affairs, East Block, circa 1920
- 10 Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and U.S. President Dwight David Eisenhower, 1959
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- 15 Lester B. Pearson Building, headquarters of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade since 1973
- 16 South African President Nelson Mandela and Prime Minister Chrétien, 1997



"Canada
has its
autonomy
and intends
to keep it."

PRIME MINISTER WILFRID LAURIER
Colonial Conference, 1907

foreign
MILESTONES
SINCE
CONFEDERATION



bout it,

Sir Wilfrid?

Was it Canada's century?

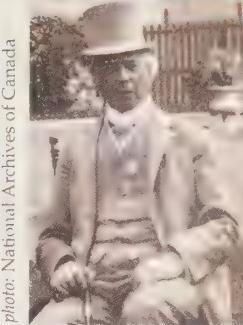


photo: National Archives of Canada

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier could be asked today whether history had fulfilled his prediction that the 20th century would belong to Canada, what would be his answer?

He might begin by clarifying what he actually said. Often misquoted, Laurier's exact words were, "As the 19th century was that of the United States, so I think the 20th century shall be filled by Canada." The United States had come of age in the preceding 100 years, extending its borders to the Pacific, surviving a civil war and emerging as a world power. The issue, then, was not ownership of a century but fulfilment of a national aspiration or destiny.

Measured in those terms, how has Canada fared? When Laurier became the country's seventh prime minister in 1896, the Dominion of Canada was still considerably less than an independent nation: it was effectively subordinate to Britain within the Empire in such matters as foreign affairs and defence. With its five million people, Canada was a vast, underpopulated and politically divided country with an unstable economy, an uncertain future and only tenuous links from coast to coast. In a 1911 speech, Laurier himself spoke of "vast fertile lands still unoccupied and untilled . . . transportation facilities still in the most rudimentary stage . . . with industry stagnant and . . . agriculture

unremunerative." And, although he did not mention it, across the border was a nation of 93 million where the concept of "manifest destiny" still had a respectable following.

The transformation of the past century would certainly have delighted Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Now a three-ocean nation of 10 provinces and three territories, Canada has become not

preference is no more. Free trade, an issue that contributed to his electoral defeat in 1911, is now a reality on a North American scale.

In its external relations, Canada has evolved as an independent nation pursuing a global foreign policy. It is a member of the United Nations, NATO, the Commonwealth, La Francophonie, the Organization of American States,

"As the 19th century was that of the United States, so I think the 20th century shall be filled by Canada."

only the world's breadbasket and a top-ranking supplier of natural resources, but a leader in such advanced sectors as telecommunications and information technology, undreamed of in 1900. The century brought wars and depressions to Canada, as it did to the world, but it eventually led to peace, stability and socio-economic well-being. In 1999 Canada is a member of the economic elite of G-8 nations and, by the measurement of the UN's Human Development Index, it is the best country in the world to live in. The landscape has changed in other ways that would probably please Sir Wilfrid: Imperial

APEC and other international organizations, and is a major dispenser of aid to developing countries. And symbolizing Canada's unique identity is the red Maple Leaf flag that flies over the Peace Tower in Ottawa and wherever Canadians make a contribution around the world.

The 20th century has seen our country evolve from a patchwork of provinces and territories to a continent-wide confederation, from colonial status to independence and from weakness to strength. In that sense, Canada filled the century with the realization of Laurier's vision. ●

• 1880

Sir Alexander T. Galt appointed Canada's High Commissioner to London.



photo: National Archives of Canada

• 1882

Hector Fabre appointed General Agent for the Province of Québec in France, as well as Commissioner-General and commercial agent for Canada. Fabre served in Paris until 1911.

• 1893

Appointed joint plenipotentiary alongside the British Ambassador in Paris, Sir Charles Tupper negotiated a trade agreement with France. This translated the right of commercial autonomy into practice for the first time.

• 1894

John Short Larke appointed resident commercial agent in Australia, the first official Canadian Trade Commissioner abroad.

THE QUIET ARCHITECT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNA

O.D. Skelton

More than once over his long political career, which spanned from 1908 to 1948, Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King demonstrated a talent scout's ability to reach into the world outside government and recruit people who were outstandingly well suited for public service leadership.

Oscar Douglas Skelton was a case in point. In 1922, early in King's first term as Prime Minister, he heard Skelton speak at a Canadian Club luncheon on the need for Canada to develop its own foreign policy. This was a position close to King's own heart and he was hearing it expressed by a speaker with Liberal Party ties. Three years later Skelton,

then 47, was asked by King to succeed Sir Joseph Pope, Canada's second Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Up to then, Skelton's life had been spent almost entirely in the academic world. Born in 1878 in Orangeville, Ontario, he won a scholarship to Queen's University, doing so well that he received a master's degree at age 21. After completing his doctorate at the University of Chicago, he wrote and passed exams for the elite Civil Service of India, then part of the British Empire, but did not take up employment there. Instead Skelton moved back to the United States for a period, then returned to Canada and to Queen's, where he served as Sir John A. Macdonald Professor of Political Economy and later as Dean of Arts. Along the way, he acquired a reputation as a top-notch teacher and writer.

What King offered Skelton was a chance to go beyond writing and speaking about the need for greater Canadian independence; here was an invitation to do something concrete about it. Skelton made the most of the opportunity, undertaking to transform the Department of External Affairs and also to found Canada's Foreign Service. A firm believer in competitive entrance examinations and promotion by merit, Skelton saw that the first task was to build a core of excellence. This he did by recruiting as many of the best and brightest Canadian postgraduate students as he could attract, as well as luring promising staff from other departments and the private sector. His finds included Lester B. Pearson, Norman Robertson, Hugh Keenleyside, Jean Désy, Escott Reid, Georges Vanier and many more who made significant contributions to Canadian public life.

Skelton's shy demeanour and instinctive prudence concealed a fierce passion for two related causes: Canadian independence and the building of a strong Foreign Service. As one of King's closest advisers, Skelton became immensely influential in the government. When the breezy, flamboyant Conservative R.B. Bennett replaced King in 1930, Skelton's



O.D. Skelton and L.B. Pearson on board the Berengaria in 1923, on their way to the League of Nations in Geneva

• 1902

At the Fourth Colonial Conference in London, Laurier rejected the British concept of centralization and a single Imperial navy.

• 1909

Establishment of the Department of External Affairs (DEA) under the authority of the Secretary of State, with Under-Secretary Joseph Pope and four clerks.

The Trafalgar Bldg., Ottawa, first site of DEA offices, 1909–14.

• 1912

External Affairs Act of 1909 amended to give the Prime Minister direct responsibility for the Department of External Affairs.

• 1914

AUGUST 5: In the name of the British Empire, King George V declared war on Germany. Ottawa was simply informed that Canada was at war.



photo: National Archives of Canada

obvious mastery of the job overcame Bennett's initial wariness, and the quiet nationalist stayed on as Under-Secretary of State until King returned to office in 1935. With Hitler now in power, the threat loomed of renewed conflict in Europe. Recalling what Canada had suffered in the Great War less than 20 years before—the heavy loss of soldiers' lives, the ballooning national debt, the internal divisions created by introduction of conscription—Skelton advised King to resist or limit Canadian involvement in another world war. When the reality of Nazi aggression swept these arguments aside, Skelton soldiered on as a loyal public servant. Though fighting ill health, he remained a tireless chief, leading by example. In 1941 he died on the job in the middle of a busy working day, at the age of 63. ●—

"Foreign Policy
is an extension of
domestic policy
and as we **have gained control** of the **one**,
so we **must gain control** of the **other...**"

O.D. SKELTON

Canadian Club, Ottawa, January 1922

• 1919

JUNE 26: Canada signed the Versailles Peace Treaty with Germany as an independent nation within the British Commonwealth.

photo: Riddell Papers—York University Archives

In its own right,
Canada participated
in the creation of the
League of Nations. ►



• 1923

Conclusion of the Canada-U.S. Halibut Fisheries Treaty. Prime Minister King decided not to include the British in the negotiations because the Treaty dealt solely with North American affairs. This was the first international treaty that a Dominion signed without the accompanying signature of Britain.

• 1925

Opening of Canada House, the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London. ▼

photo: National Archives of Canada



photo: National Archives of Canada

CHARLES MURPHY
(1909-11)**WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE**
(1911-12)

Although Murphy and Roche were assigned the title of Secretary of State for External Affairs, the real authority remained with the Prime Minister. ■

ROBERT BORDEN
(1912-20)

was a staunch imperialist when in opposition, but in office he fought effectively for greater Canadian autonomy in Imperial and foreign affairs. In the First World War, he insisted on a greater Canadian say in British military planning. After the war, he made sure that Canada had its own delegation to the Paris Peace Conference and at the League of Nations. ■

ARTHUR MEIGHEN
(1920-21, 1926)

was a neophyte in international relations and did not see himself as an international statesman in the mould of Borden. Consequently, he relied heavily on Under-Secretary of State Joseph Pope and Legal Adviser Loring Christie. ■

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING
(1921-30, 1935-46)

was Prime Minister for 22 years and Secretary of State for External Affairs for all but the last 2 of them. His period in office saw Canada achieve independence in international affairs, with major events including the development of the modern Commonwealth, triumph in the Second World War and the founding of the United Nations. ■

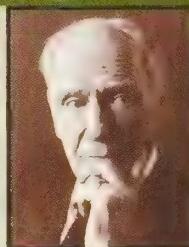
The Makers of Canadian Foreign Policy

HOWARD GREEN
(1959-63)

was a strong proponent of limited nuclear disarmament and made this a central plank of Canadian foreign policy. The issue was to play an important part in the fall of the Conservative government in 1963. Green also sought closer ties with Latin America: during his tenure Canada began sending observers to meetings of the Organization of American States. ■

PAUL MARTIN SR.
(1963-68)

was an experienced Cabinet minister and had been active in Canada's delegations to the United Nations before assuming the External Affairs portfolio. Martin's period in office was eventful and challenging, marked by the Cyprus crisis, the deepening war in Vietnam, the 1967 Middle East war and Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence. ■

MITCHELL SHARP
(1968-74)

helped draft the Liberal Party's foreign policy platform; among other things, this called for establishment of diplomatic relations with China and a review of Canadian participation in NATO. Sharp advocated a "Third Option" policy approach designed to lessen Canada's dependence on ties with the United States and establish closer links with Europe. ■

ALLAN J. MACÉACHEN
(1974-76, 1982-84)

was a former academic and skilled politician. In addition, he served as Government Leader in the House of Commons and was a close confidant of Prime Minister Trudeau. He played a significant role in the development of Prime Minister Trudeau's "Peace Initiative." ■

MARK MACGUIGAN
(1980-82)

was an academic and a politician. He served as Secretary of State for External Affairs in the government formed after Pierre Trudeau returned to power in 1980. ■

JEAN CHRÉTIEN
(1984)

was a veteran of many Cabinet posts under Pierre Trudeau and was destined to become Prime Minister himself. He held the External Affairs portfolio for only a few months in the short-lived government of Prime Minister John Turner. ■

JOE CLARK
(1984-91)

had briefly held the post of Prime Minister in 1979-80. He served as Secretary of State for External Affairs in the government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, holding the portfolio longer than anyone since Lester B. Pearson. During his tenure, Canada joined the Organization of American States and made strong overtures to the Asia-Pacific region. ■

BARBARA McDougall
(1991-93)

was a former business journalist and had previously served in Cabinet as Minister of State for Privatization and Regulatory Affairs and Minister of Employment and Immigration. She was only the second woman to hold the External Affairs portfolio. In recent years she headed the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. ■

• 1926

Vincent Massey named the first Canadian Minister to the United States. His appointment marked the beginning of Canada's autonomous relations with that country. The following year, Canada officially opened a Legation in Washington.

The Imperial Conference adopted the Balfour Declaration, which formed the basis of the Statute of Westminster, adopted in 1931 (see box on page 12). It further stipulated that, henceforth, the High Commissioners (instead of the Governors General) would be "the most important channels of communication between the governments of the Commonwealth."



photo: National Archives of Canada

• 1927

Canadian Legation established in Paris. Philippe Roche appointed Canadian Minister to France.



photo: National Archives of Canada

RICHARD BEDFORD BENNETT
(1930-35)

sought to build a trade policy based on imperial preference and set in motion action that led, after his defeat in the 1935 election, to reciprocal trade agreements with the United States. ■

LOUIS ST. LAURENT
(1946-48)

was Canada's first full-time Secretary of State for External Affairs. A convinced internationalist, St. Laurent believed that Canada should play a strong role in the UN and other international organizations. After he became Prime Minister, St. Laurent supported Canadian membership in NATO and Canadian participation in the UN intervention in Korea. ■

LESTER B. PEARSON
(1948-57)

was arguably the dominant figure of the century in Canadian foreign policy. Recruited in 1929, he became Under-Secretary in 1946. Together with Louis St. Laurent, he shaped Canada's postwar foreign policy. He entered politics in September 1948 and was immediately appointed Secretary of State for External Affairs in the government of St. Laurent. He was the only Canadian to serve as President of the United Nations General Assembly (1952) and to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (1957). From 1963 to 1968 he was Prime Minister of Canada. ■

SIDNEY EARL SMITH
(1957-59)

had served as president of the University of Toronto before joining the government of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, who took a direct and active hand in the conduct of foreign affairs. During his tenure, Smith sought to expand relations with Latin America and to promote disarmament issues. He died in office in 1959. ■

THE PRIME MINISTERS AND MINISTERS WHO CHARTED THE COURSE OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY IN THE 20TH CENTURY

From the time of Confederation, the Prime Minister's Office had handled Canada's external relations. In 1909 the situation changed when legislation created a separate government department, to be headed by a Cabinet minister with the title of Secretary of State for External Affairs. From 1912 to 1946, this Cabinet post was held by the Prime Minister of Canada. In 1993 the title was changed to Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PERRIN BEATTY
(1993)

as Secretary of State for External Affairs from spring 1993 until the electoral defeat of the short-lived government of Prime Minister Kim Campbell. In recent years he has served as President of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. ■

ANDRÉ OUELLET
(1993-96)

was the first person to hold the renamed Foreign Affairs portfolio, with the title of Minister of Foreign Affairs. During his time in office, the Department absorbed significant budget cuts, and Canada's international agenda focussed particularly on reform of the United Nations. ■

DONALD JAMIESON
(1976-79)

came to politics by way of broadcasting. After serving as Secretary of State for External Affairs, in 1982 he was appointed High Commissioner to the United Kingdom. ■

FLORA MACDONALD
(1979-80)

was the first woman to hold the External Affairs portfolio, serving under Prime Minister Joe Clark. Since retiring from politics, she has maintained her commitment to internationalism and to improving conditions throughout the world. ■

LLOYD AXWORTHY
(1996-)

the current Minister of Foreign Affairs, has held many Cabinet posts. In 1997 he successfully led the international campaign for adoption of a convention banning anti-personnel mines and is now providing leadership on human security in international affairs. ■

• 1928

Canadian Legation established in Tokyo. Sir Herbert Marler appointed Canadian Minister to Japan.



Photo: National Archives of Canada

• 1931

The government of Prime Minister R.B. Bennett passed legislation taxing all advertising in an attempt to slow the influx of U.S. magazines into Canada. The law was repealed by Mackenzie King's government in 1936.

• 1932

Canada hosted the first Imperial economic conference ever held outside London. A system of preferential tariffs was established for the Empire. As a result, Canada maintained considerable market share in Britain and throughout the Empire during the Great Depression.

Sir Joseph Pope
(1909–25)Oscar Douglas Skelton
(1925–41)Norman Robertson
(1941–46, 1958–64)Lester B. Pearson
(1946–48)Escott Reid (Acting
Under-Secretary of
State, 1948–49)Arnold Heeney
(1949–52)Dana L. Wilgress
(1952–53)

Behind the POLITICIANS:

The civil servants who piloted Canada's foreign affairs during the 20th century

H. Hume Wrong
(1953)Jules Léger
(1954–58)Marcel Cadieux
(1964–70)A. Edgar Ritchie
(1970–74)H. Basil Robinson
(1974–77)Alan Gotlieb
(1977–81)Gordon Osbaldeston
(1982)Marcel Massé
(1982–85)James H. ("Si")
Taylor (1985–89)de Montigny
Marchand (1989–91)J. Reid Morden
(1991–94)Gordon Smith
(1994–97)Don Campbell
(1997–)

The civil service head of the department responsible for Canada's foreign affairs was known as Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs until 1993, and thereafter as Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. ●

● 1935

Conclusion of a three-year, most-favoured-nation trade agreement between Canada and the United States. This would form the basis for increasingly close relations between the two countries later on.

● 1936

Tens of thousands of people attended the official unveiling of the Vimy Memorial.



photo: National Archives of Canada

● 1937

JUNE 29: Prime Minister Mackenzie King met with Adolf Hitler and indicated that Canada would come to the aid of the United Kingdom in case of German aggression.



photo: National Archives of Canada

Shaping Foreign Policy:

ENGAGING ALL CANADIANS

Since 1867, Canadians have built a democracy characterized by a well-functioning, vital civil society. Professional groups, academics, research institutions and think tanks, business and labour organizations, and community groups have flourished.

They have also played a continuing and increasingly prominent role in shaping Canada's foreign policy. The inclusion of civil society has deep roots. In particular, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs (CIIA) has taken a leading part in public discussions. CIIA Director John Holmes, a former diplomat and teacher, helped build a base of informed citizens and aware internationalists.

In recent decades, Canadians have sought a more active role. Non-government organizations (NGOs), experts, academics and professionals from every discipline all help shape foreign policy. NGOs have led the way in human rights, and DFAIT has set up regular NGO consultations. Academics and other experts have helped shape specific disarmament measures and

create "second track" diplomacy. Canadian doctors, police officers, scientists, engineers, teachers, artists and many others help make Canadian foreign policy a reality on the ground abroad.

Parliamentarians, too, play an important role. Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy consults the House of Commons Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs on issues including Canada's participation in peacekeeping missions and nuclear disarmament.

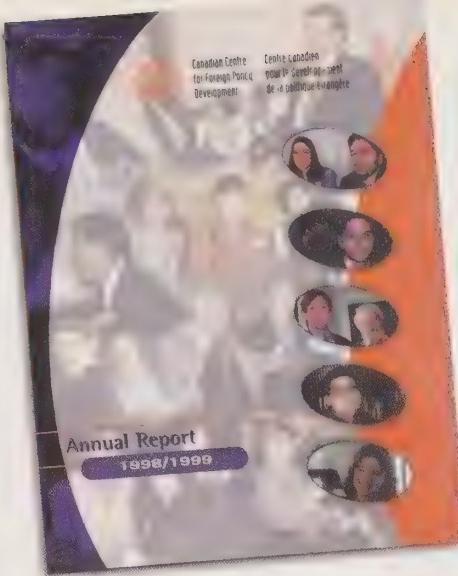
As for citizens' involvement, in 1994 a Special Parliamentary Committee recommended that public input should be strengthened "to ensure that the voice of Canadians can be heard."

In 1996, Minister Axworthy established the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development (CCFPD). The Centre directly engages Canadians through the National Forum, roundtables and policy option papers, enabling them to participate in broadening ideas and foreign policy making.

Canadian youth also participate in the formulation of foreign policy through forums and seminars. Through internships provided by the Department's Youth

Canada has established itself as a leader in the field sometimes called public diplomacy. The Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development is at the heart of Ottawa's efforts to include citizen policymakers.

—Christian Science Monitor, Boston



Canadian Centre
For Foreign Policy
Development

International Internship Program (www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/interns/), which is part of the government's Youth Employment Strategy, Canadian youth also contribute in a direct way to the advancement of current foreign policy objectives.

These processes have strengthened Canada and have earned the country international recognition and credibility in promoting democracy and civil society. Such public participation will be increasingly important in the new millennium. As Minister Axworthy has said, "In the future, our success internationally will hinge on our ability to harness the creative ideas in all sectors of Canadian society through an open policy process." ●

For more information, visit the CCFPD Web site (www.cfp-pec.gc.ca) or contact the Centre by telephone at (613) 944-4150/-0391, by fax at (613) 944-0687 or by letter at the following address:
Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

• 1939

MAY 21: King George VI and Queen Elizabeth (now Queen Mother) unveiling the War Memorial in Ottawa.

SEPTEMBER 10: Canada declared war on Germany.

• 1940

JUNE 10: Canada declared war on Italy.

JUNE 12: Canada participated in the first Inter-Allied Meeting in London and pledged to work with the Allies for an "enduring peace" based on the "willing co-operation of free peoples in a world in which, relieved of the menace of aggression, all may enjoy economic and social security."

AUGUST 18: Establishment of the consultative Canada-U.S. Permanent Joint Board on Defence. In 1947, Prime Minister King announced that both countries had agreed to continue and enhance their defence co-operation.

• 1941

Conclusion of the Hyde Park agreement between Canada and the U.S. for joint defence production.



1



2



3

1. General Maurice Baril, Chief of Defence Staff of the Canadian Armed Forces, during a visit to Canadian units of the NATO-led Peace Stabilization Force, Drvar, Bosnia and Herzegovina, October 1997

2. Canadian soldier giving bath to young Rwandan at hospital, August 1994

3. 102-year-old woman and her granddaughter welcoming a Canadian member of the NATO force in Urosevac, Kosovo, June 1999

• 1942

JANUARY: In Washington, along with 25 other countries, Canada signed the United Nations Declaration, which stated, "Each Government pledges itself to co-operate and to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact (Germany, Italy, Japan) and its adherents."

Elements of the Declaration were to form the basis for the United Nations Organization, established in 1945.

AUGUST: Dieppe beach, France, where Canadian casualties amounted to more than 3300, including 1800 taken prisoner.

▶



▶

• 1943

JULY 9: In the House of Commons, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced a new foreign policy doctrine entitled "functionalism," based on the principle that the involvement of countries in different international activities should vary in accordance with their contribution to those activities, and that the largest countries should not dominate or smaller ones insist on an equal voice in all affairs.

JULY 9-10: Canada participated in the Allied landing in Sicily.

photo: CANAPRESS

PEACE and Security: CANADA'S HALLMARK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

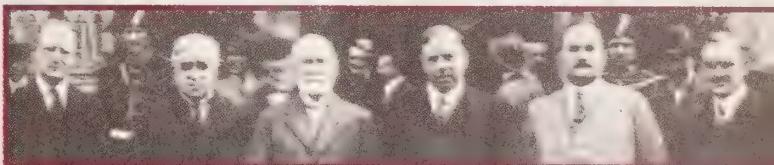
If Canada's foreign policy throughout the 20th century had to be described in only two words, they would be peace and security. Right from Sir John A. Macdonald's refusal in 1884 to send a



**Sir John A. Macdonald,
Canada's first prime minister**

military contingent to relieve the besieged British garrison in Khartoum, down to our recent decision to participate in the United Nations' latest peacekeeping mission in Sierra Leone, Canadian diplomacy has always focussed on promoting international peace and security.

photo: National Archives of Canada



**Canadian delegation at a session of the League of Nations, Geneva, 1928—
from left to right: O.D. Skelton, Philippe Roy, Senator Raoul Dandurand,
Prime Minister King, Charles Dunning, Walter Riddell**

down by Turkish nationalist forces at Chanak (now Canakkale), in Turkey. King's refusal clearly showed his desire to disengage Canadian external policy from that of Britain. Like every one of his predecessors, he was reluctant to involve Canada in Imperial skirmishes that did not threaten Britain itself.

On the other hand, when Britain was threatened at the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, Canadians broadly supported the decision of Prime Minister Robert Borden's government to dispatch a Canadian Expeditionary Force to Europe. Borden was, however, upset that King George V had declared war on Germany in the name of the British Empire—including Canada—with London simply informing Ottawa that it was now at war with Germany. Things would be different at the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939: one week after the British, Canada declared war on Germany through a vote in Parliament. This time Canada had asserted its autonomy loud and clear.

12 →

• 1944

MARCH 17: Minister of Munitions and Supplies C.D. Howe tabled the Draft Convention for International Air Transport in the House of Commons, the first such document in the world. Later that year in Chicago, the draft provided the basis for the establishment of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which has its international headquarters in Montréal.



photo: CANAPRESS

JUNE 6: D-Day: Canada participated in the Allied invasion of Europe.
Photo: Canadian troops land at Bernières-sur-mer, France.

JULY 1-23: Based on U.S., British and Canadian plans, the Bretton Woods Conference on International Economic and Financial Co-operation agreed on the establishment of two institutions: the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank).

11 •

After the First World War in 1919, when Canada joined the new League of Nations, it strongly supported the binding arbitration mechanisms and the disarmament provisions in the League's Covenant. The head of the Canadian delegation, Senator Raoul Dandurand, played a major role in defending the rights of Europe's ethnic and religious minorities, totalling some 25 million people in the 1920s; his efforts helped ensure that the League strengthened its procedures in overseeing their treatment.

The Statute of Westminster

One of the most important pieces of legislation in Canadian constitutional history was the Statute of Westminster. Adopted by the British Parliament on December 11, 1931, it made Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland and Ireland "fully independent dominions equal in status to but closely associated with the mother country" as part of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

As a result of the Statute, a Canadian ambassador (then called a minister) no longer had to be introduced by a British ambassador when presenting credentials to a host government. In addition, Canada could now be invited to join some international organizations that did not recognize dependencies or colonies—for example, the Pan-American Postal Union.

The Statute confirmed the right of dominions to independent conduct of their external relations. Its adoption prompted Mackenzie King to say, "We in Canada have just as good material and brains for the Foreign Service as any other part of the Empire."

Session of the Council of the League of Nations, Madrid, June 1929, with Canadian representative Sen. Raoul Dandurand attending



photo: National Archives of Canada



photo: Riddell Papers—York University Archives

• 1945

APRIL 25: Opening of the San Francisco Conference on the establishment of the United Nations, showing the Canadian delegation. At the front: Justice Minister Louis St. Laurent and Prime Minister King. On June 26, Canada signed the UN Charter. Canadian forces played a key role in the liberation of Holland.

• 1947

JANUARY 13: St. Laurent outlined a new postwar foreign policy based on the principles of national unity, political liberty, the rule of law, Christian values, and acceptance of international responsibilities. Canada would achieve this by participating in constructive international action through multilateral organizations.

For the first time, Canada was elected to a two-year term as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, beginning in January 1948. ▶



photo: United Nations

CANADA'S PRIVILEGED FORUM: THE UNITED NATIONS

After the Second World War, the United Nations (www.un.org) became the main global forum where Canada would work for world peace and security. The process of drafting the UN Charter had been controlled by the major powers, but Canada made its views known. In particular, Canada helped secure the principle of "functionalism," establishing that one of the criteria for election to a non-permanent seat on the Security Council should be a member's contribution to the preservation of peace and security, rather than its size or strength. Canada also played an important part in the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed by the UN on December 10, 1948. Canadian international law professor and human rights expert John Peters Humphrey wrote the first draft of the Declaration.

Canada was a strong advocate of international peace and security in the years when the UN's effectiveness was undermined by Cold War politics. At the same time, Canada accepted and even promoted the idea of a Western regional union for collective defence, and became a co-founder of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949 (www.nato.org). As a result, in 1951 Canadian military units were sent back across the Atlantic to bolster NATO forces protecting Western Europe.



photo: National Archives of Canada

L.B. Pearson giving a press conference during the Suez Crisis, October 30, 1956

Joining NATO marked a turning point in Canadian policy. Traditionally, Canada had been loath to enter into commitments separately with either Britain or the United States. It found it easier to participate in an organization of which both those countries were members.

Canada took similar action in 1950, when it dispatched troops to fight under UN command in the Korean War. During the conflict, U.S. General Douglas MacArthur, the commanding officer of the UN Force, pressed to expand the war into China to retaliate for Chinese "volunteers" fighting alongside the North Koreans. This could have triggered a third world war. Canada sought a different way of resolving the conflict: in UN corridors and Washington offices, Canadian diplomats worked with exceptional zeal and skill to advance arguments for a negotiated peace.

Canada's most outstanding contribution to world peace and security came in 1956 with the Suez Crisis. Lester B. Pearson played a masterful role in orchestrating a peaceful resolution to the conflict. Former diplomat John Holmes compared Pearson's role to that of a "quarterback,"

The Suez Crisis

The Suez Crisis erupted in July 1956 when President Nasser of Egypt suddenly nationalized the Suez Canal, which was run by an Anglo-French consortium. After the failure of direct negotiations, Britain and France secretly encouraged an Israeli attack on October 29, with the aim of bringing down

Nasser and regaining control of the canal. Three days later, British planes began bombing Egypt's airfields and military installations. The action created severe tensions with Canada, the United States and most Commonwealth members. It also sharply divided public opinion in Canada, where 43 percent supported the action and 40 percent disapproved.

Determined to help end the conflict, Prime Minister St. Laurent sent a message to Prime Minister Anthony Eden of Britain, warning him not to count on Canada's support for its action against Egypt. After Eden privately indicated his openness to a United Nations intervention, Lester B. Pearson began considering the idea of a UN force to maintain peace after a ceasefire. With the approval of St. Laurent and the Cabinet, Pearson then went to the UN headquarters in New York to drum up support for his plan. Pearson convinced Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld and key countries, including Britain, France and the United States, to support a Canadian resolution proposing the creation of a UN intervention force. The General Assembly passed the resolution on November 4. Canadian Major-General E.L.M. Burns was assigned to head the UN force.

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photo: National Archives of Canada



14 →

Meanwhile, British and French paratroopers had begun landing in the Canal Zone. In a telegram to St. Laurent, Eden justified the intervention on the grounds that it was required to end the fighting and ensure safe operation of the canal. An infuriated St. Laurent expressed dismay in stringent terms. The United Nations Emergency Force was finally created on November 6 and deployed two weeks later. The first-ever UN peacekeeping mission was born and it included Canadian forces. That forever identified Canada with UN peacekeeping activities and earned Pearson the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize.

• 1949

APRIL 4: Canada signed the North Atlantic Treaty and became a founding member of NATO. Here the Canadian Ambassador to the United States, Hume Wrong, signs the Treaty.



• 1950

Outbreak of the Korean War: Canadian forces joined in the UN contingent defending the South.

• 1955

Lester B. Pearson became Canada's first Secretary of State for External Affairs to visit the Soviet Union. Pearson, at a luncheon with Politburo members in Moscow.

• 1956

JULY: The Suez Crisis (see box above). Canada played a major role in resolving it.



photo: National Archives of Canada

Recognition of China

Canada had struggled with the issue of recognizing China ever since 1949, when communist forces dislodged the Nationalist government and proclaimed a people's republic. Canada had opened an embassy in Nanking in 1941, but it was closed in 1951 on the orders of the Beijing government, after Canada had supported a UN resolution condemning China as an aggressor in Korea.

Successive Canadian governments sought recognition for China and its admittance to the United Nations, but international tensions and conflicts thwarted their efforts. Finally, in 1969 the government of Prime Minister Trudeau entered into negotiations with Beijing. Despite opposition from Washington, Trudeau was anxious to end China's isolation, convinced that it made little sense to ignore rather than deal with a major power in international affairs. Official recognition came on October 10, 1970. Back then, most Western nations still acknowledged instead the claims of the Nationalist regime on the offshore island of Taiwan, which occupied a disputed seat as a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Canada's example prompted similar action by several countries and eventually the United States in 1973.

13

inventing plays and giving signals, shifting his ground to take advantage of openings and exploiting adversity to better jump in. His vast experience and his nimble grasp of essentials gave him the necessary confidence, and his own assurance under pressure inspired the confidence of others."

Since 1956, the UN has deployed more than 40 peacekeeping missions around the world and Canada has participated in nearly all of them. Peacekeeping has become a Canadian specialty, demonstrating our country's commitment to international peace and security (www.dfaid-maec.gc.ca/peacekeeping/menu-e.asp).



Prime Minister Trudeau with Chinese Chairman Mao Zedong in Beijing, October 1973

photo: CANAPRESS

A NEW WORLD ORDER

In 1983–84, with no break in sight to the Cold War, Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau launched a personal peace initiative. Visiting leaders of both East and West blocs, he sought to persuade them to launch negotiations with the aim of reducing nuclear weapons stocks and lessening tensions. Although his efforts found some support, the superpowers remained aloof. In 1985, Moscow and Washington finally agreed to bilateral discussions on limiting nuclear weapons arsenals.

The Cold War era ended a decade ago with the collapse of communist regimes in the East bloc. The result was a dramatic reduction in international tension. However, expected peace dividends have failed to materialize and the world faces an array of new threats to peace and security: mass migration, transnational crime, environmental degradation,

• 1958

Canada was elected to a second two-year term on the UN Security Council.

FEBRUARY 24–APRIL 28: First Conference on the Law of the Sea in Geneva. With the longest coastline in the world, Canada played a leading role in the negotiations and in the shaping of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, which would finally come into force on November 16, 1994. Shown here is the Canadian delegation, headed by Canada's High Commissioner in London, George Drew (seated far right). ►

MAY 12: Ottawa and Washington signed the North American Air Defence Agreement (NORAD). In 1981, it was renamed the North American Aerospace Defence Command.

• 1961

Repulsed by South Africa's racist policies against its black majority, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker sided with African and Asian members at the Commonwealth Conference and was the only white leader to oppose that country's application for renewed Commonwealth membership. As a result, South Africa withdrew its application.



photo: Jim Nutt Collection

overpopulation, underdevelopment and more. In recent years, for instance, the number of small-scale conflicts has multiplied and their nature has changed. In 1997 alone there were no fewer than 87 armed (mostly intrastate) conflicts, almost all of them in the developing world.

In 1995 the Government of Canada responded to the changed situation. After a comprehensive review of Canada's external relations, it announced a new "pillar" of Canadian foreign policy: the "protection of our security, within a stable global framework."

PEACEBUILDING

In recognition of the connection between security, stability and development, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) (www.dfaid-maec.gc.ca/peacebuilding/index-e.asp) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) (www.acdi-cida.gc.ca) launched the Canadian Peacebuilding Initiative in 1996. Two objectives of equal importance underpin this joint undertaking: to assist countries in conflict in their efforts toward peace and stability; and to promote Canadian peacebuilding capacity and participation in international peacebuilding initiatives. The CIDA Peacebuilding Fund supports initiatives that promote dialogue, develop local leadership and strengthen local institutions to contribute to

peacebuilding in countries affected by conflict. To date, more than 40 projects have been completed or are under way in Africa, the Middle East, Haiti and Bosnia, among others. The DFAIT Peacebuilding and Human Security Program supports international action, dialogue, applied research and policy development with a focus on war-affected children, small arms proliferation, strengthening of the civilian components of peace operations and multilateral mechanisms set up by regional and international organizations.

The Trudeau Peace Initiative

On October 27, 1983, in a speech at the University of Guelph, Ontario, Prime Minister Trudeau advocated several confidence-building measures to reduce Cold War tensions, including a conference of the five nuclear powers with a view to decreasing nuclear weapons arsenals. This was the launch of what became known as the Peace Initiative. To promote the idea, in the following months Trudeau travelled to France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, West Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Nations in New York. In February 1984, he announced that he had received "pledges of co-operation to defuse East-West tensions" from East Germany,

Czechoslovakia and Romania. Also expressing support was Premier Zhao Ziyang of China, the only nuclear power to favour the initiative. Soviet officials gave encouragement but declined to participate actively.

The initiative culminated in June 1984, shortly before Trudeau's retirement, at the G-7 Summit meeting in London. There, in his last official appearance as Prime Minister, he convinced his colleagues to issue a pledge to "pursue the search for extended political dialogue and long-term co-operation with the Soviet Union." Tangible progress came only later, in January 1985, when the United States and the Soviet Union started negotiations on an agenda for discussions on limiting nuclear weapons stocks. The discussions led to several agreements between Washington and Moscow in the following years. Political dialogue also made strides: today Russia, the successor state to the former Soviet Union, is a member of the G-8, the expanded group replacing the G-7.



photo: CANAPRESS

Prime Minister Trudeau with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London, June 1984

• 1963

DECEMBER 31: Canada received nuclear warheads for its Bomarc missiles, acquired in 1959 and deployed at North Bay, Ontario, and La Macaza, Québec. In 1970 the government announced that Canada would withdraw its armed forces from their nuclear roles. As a result, the Bomarcs were phased out of service in 1971. The issue of equipping the missiles with warheads had triggered a major debate in Canada and strained relations with the United States.

• 1965

APRIL 2, PHILADELPHIA: Prime Minister Pearson gave a speech critical of U.S. policy in Vietnam and calling for a suspension of the bombing campaign. President Johnson responded by attacking Pearson for interfering in U.S. domestic affairs. In 1972, Canada would again criticize the bombing in Vietnam.

JULY 1: Publication of the Merchant-Heeney Report on Canadian-American Relations. The report argued for more institutional links between the two countries and quiet diplomacy to resolve differences.



Rwandan refugees in Zaire, November 1996

15

THE HUMAN SECURITY AGENDA

Complementing our work on peacebuilding, human security has become a core component of Canadian foreign policy. Human security means making the security of ordinary people a central concern, rather than solely the security of territory or governments. In simple words, it means putting people first. A human security agenda involves working to ensure that people need not fear for their rights, their safety or even their lives.

On October 12, 1999, the Speech from the Throne (www.pco-bcp.gc.ca/sft-ddt/doc/index-e.htm) stated, "As we move into the 21st century, Canada has the momentum to lead the way toward a safer and more secure world. The Government will give increased prominence to human security in its foreign policy, working to achieve meaningful progress in the councils of the world on a global human security agenda." It also noted, "The Government will further develop the capacity of Canadians to help ensure peace and security in foreign lands."

Areas of action include anti-personnel mines, the International Criminal Court (ICC), small arms, illicit drugs, transnational organized crime and human rights initiatives. Other events include an International Conference on War-Affected Children that Canada will host in 2000. The Conference is one in a series dealing with children's issues. In the spring, Canada and Ghana will co-host a conference on the protection of war-affected children in West Africa. These events will contribute to Canada's preparations for the UN Special Session on Children in 2001, which will set concrete goals for child rights, welfare and protection into the next decade. Among Canada's partners are the UN Security Council, the General Assembly and the UN specialized agencies—plus the Human Security Network, a coalition of 11 countries (led by Canada and Norway) and 9 prominent NGOs and international organizations.

Working with non-governmental organizations is of central importance to Canada because the many different measures required to build human security cannot become accepted international practice through government action alone. NGOs played a key part in the process culminating in

• 1967

Canada was elected to a third two-year term on the UN Security Council.

JULY 24: President de Gaulle strained Canada–France relations with his cry of "Vive le Québec libre" in a speech from the balcony of Montréal's City Hall. ►



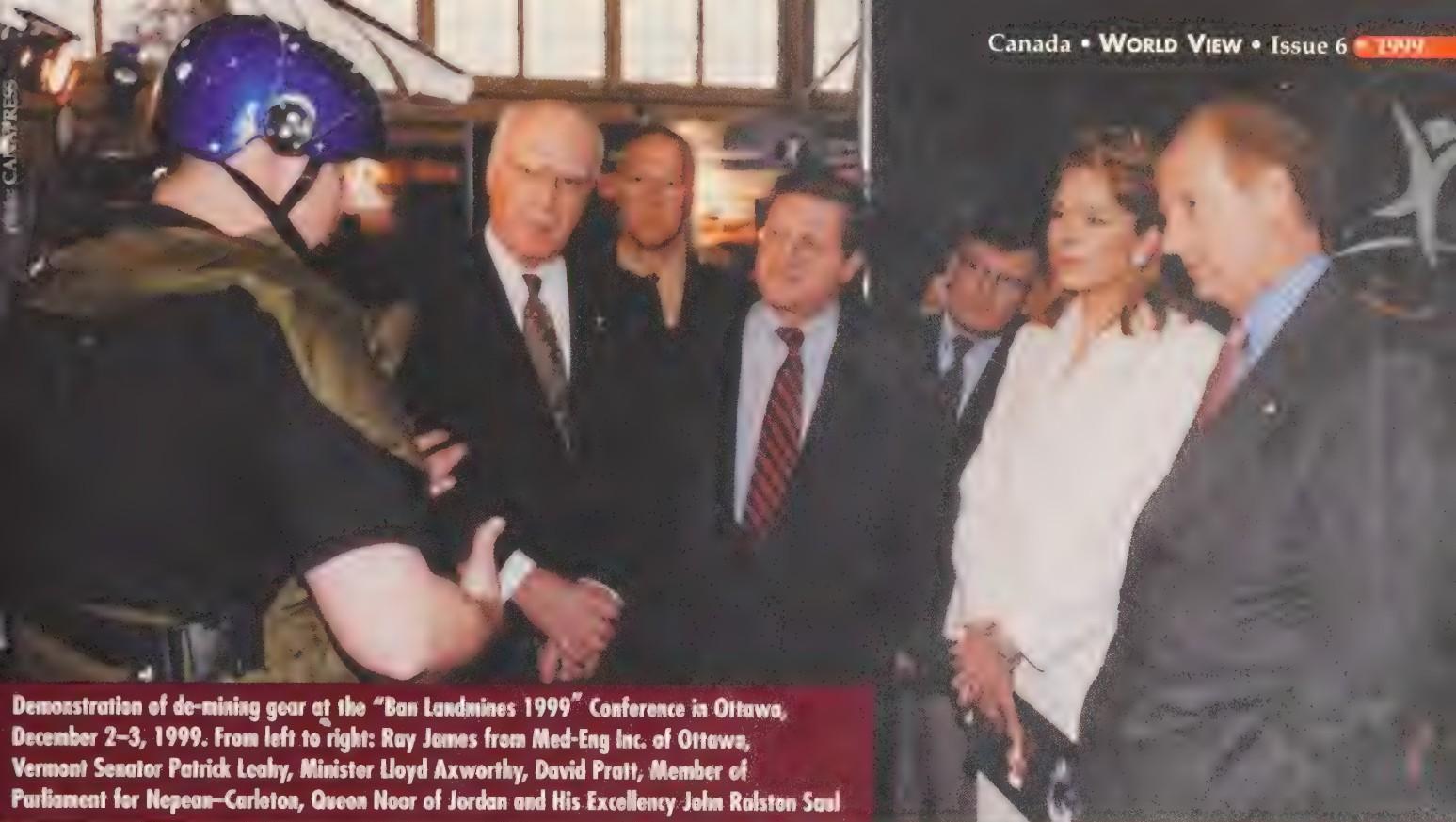
photo: National Archives of Canada

• 1969

APRIL 3: Prime Minister Trudeau delivered a defence policy statement declaring the government's intention to substantially reduce Canada's NATO commitments in Europe, especially the presence of Canadian troops on European soil.



photo: CANAPRESS



Demonstration of de-mining gear at the "Ban Landmines 1999" Conference in Ottawa, December 2-3, 1999. From left to right: Ray James from Med-Eng Inc. of Ottawa, Vermont Senator Patrick Leahy, Minister Lloyd Axworthy, David Pratt, Member of Parliament for Nepean-Carleton, Queen Noor of Jordan and His Excellency John Ralston Saul

the adoption of the Ottawa Convention (www.mines.gc.ca) banning anti-personnel mines, signed in December 1997. The most rapidly ratified treaty of its kind in history, the Convention came into force on March 1, 1999.

The signing of the Convention represented a major victory for Canadian diplomacy: Canada had taken the international lead in convincing a majority of nations to adhere to the treaty. In late 1998, Minister Axworthy received the North-South Prize of the Council of Europe for his unique contribution to the campaign to ban landmines. And last October, he received the first Endicott Peabody Humanitarian Award from the United Nations Association of Greater Boston for spearheading the global ban on landmines.

Another victory for Canada's human security agenda was the adoption in July 1998 of the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court (www.un.org/icc). Canada played a central role in bringing about the Court, and is leading efforts to ensure that the ICC will be an independent and effective institution. The ICC will become operational once 60 nations have ratified the statute establishing it. The ICC will

be the first permanent international court with the power to prosecute individuals for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and (eventually) crimes of aggression. In December 1999, Canada became the first country to table legislation to implement the Statute of the ICC within its national legal system. The legislation includes, among other items, amendments to Canadian extradition and mutual legal assistance legislation to ensure complete compliance with ICC obligations.

WHAT LIES AHEAD

The 21st century holds both promises and threats for humankind. While no one can predict what shape international peace and security will take in the new millennium, one thing is certain: more than ever, Canadians will lead in international efforts to build lasting peace and security for all the people of the world. ●

For further information about Canada's work on human security, please visit the following Web site:
www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/foreignp/humansecurity/menu-e.htm

• 1970

Canada became a founding member of the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, the forerunner of La Francophonie.

JUNE 25: Tabling of the White Paper entitled *A Foreign Policy for Canadians*, which recommended that foreign policy be related to six national interests: economic growth, social justice, quality of life, sovereignty and independence, peace and security, and a harmonious natural environment. Canada's role in peacekeeping was to be downplayed, there was to be closer contact with Europe and developing nations and foreign aid was to be increased.

OCTOBER 10: Canada recognized the People's Republic of China. Pictured here are Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Chou En-Lai at the caves at Loyang, China.

• 1972

FEBRUARY: Canada became a permanent observer with the Organization of American States.

APRIL: A strategy paper on relations with the United States offered three policy options: (1) maintaining the status quo; (2) moving toward closer integration; and (3) developing a long-term strategy to strengthen Canada's economic and national life through reduced dependence on the United States. The Trudeau government decided in favour of the "Third Option."

Canada AND THE United Nations

HALF A CENTURY OF CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT

In 1945, Canada was one of 50 countries that gathered in San Francisco to create a new global organization with high aims: to work for peace and security; to foster international co-operation in solving economic, social and humanitarian problems; and to promote culture and respect for human rights.

Over half a century later, the United Nations is still central to Canadian foreign policy. It is an invaluable forum through which we and others can resolve differences and work toward shared objectives on hundreds of issues of international significance.

The United Nations is the only multilateral organization whose membership approaches universality and whose agenda encompasses all areas of human activity, in every region of the world. That is why it is so important to Canada. As the cornerstone of a rules-based international system, the UN is a vital forum through which we have sought to influence world affairs, to defend our security and sovereignty within a stable global framework, to promote our trade and economic interests, and to protect and project Canadian values such as fairness, equal opportunity and respect for human rights.

Individual Canadians have taken major roles within the UN, and many of its great accomplishments have had a Canadian dimension. For example, John Peters Humphrey was the principal author of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed on December 10, 1948; Lester B. Pearson developed the concept of peacekeeping during the 1956 Suez Crisis; and Maurice Strong chaired both the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, in Stockholm, and the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in Rio de Janeiro, serving as well as founding Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.

Canadians have occupied key positions within the United Nations system, including the presidency of the General Assembly (Lester B. Pearson, 1952–53);



and in January 1998 a Canadian, Louise Fréchette, was appointed the first-ever UN Deputy Secretary-General.

Canada has six times been elected to the powerful UN Security Council, serving terms in 1948–49, 1958–59, 1967–68, 1977–78, 1989–90 and now in 1999–2000. During

its current tenure on the Council, Canada's priorities revolve around issues of human security, such as the protection of civilians in armed conflict, war-affected children, conflict prevention, peacebuilding, mass refugee flows, illicit small arms trafficking, gross human rights abuses, and failures of governance and the rule of law.

Canada's current contribution to the UN budget is US\$28.6 million, or 2.754 percent of total assessments. That makes it the seventh-largest contributor, exceeded only

photo: National Archives of Canada



L.B. Pearson at a UN committee meeting in 1948

• 1976 • 1977 • 1979 • 1983

Canada was elected to a fourth two-year term on the UN Security Council.

Canada was given permanent member status in the Group of Leading Industrialized Nations. The Group of Six (G-6) became the Group of Seven (G-7).

To protest against apartheid, Canada terminated its trade agreement with South Africa.

OCTOBER 27: Prime Minister Trudeau launched his Peace Initiative and visited leaders in several countries of the East and West blocs. Trudeau's Peace Initiative led to his being awarded the Albert Einstein Peace Prize on November 13, 1984 (see box on page 15). ▶



photo: United Nations



photo: CANAPRESS

United Nations

by the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Britain and Italy. We always pay our annual assessed contributions in full, on time and without condition.

Canada is a member of many of the UN specialized agencies, including the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. It also supports and is active in the work of the International Monetary Fund, the UN Development

Programme, the World Food Programme, the UN Environment Programme and other bodies.

Peacekeeping is one of the best-known functions of the UN. Since the late 1940s, some 80 000 Canadians have served on peace or humanitarian operations, large and small, around the world. Early missions included UN supervision of elections in Korea in 1948 and observation of the cease-fire between India and Pakistan in 1949; and right now peace-keeping missions are under way in East Timor, Sierra Leone, Bosnia and Kosovo. Canada has participated in the majority of peace support operations mandated and sanctioned by the UN.

Canada believes that promoting human security is an important dimension of the UN's role. One of the human security initiatives launched by Canada at the UN is our effort to enhance the protection of civilians in armed conflict. Under Canada's presidency in February 1999, the Security Council debated this issue and called on the Secretary-General to prepare a report. Issued in September, the report contains concrete recommendations for protecting civilians in conflict situations. Canada and other countries are now working toward implementation of the recommendations.

As Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy said in his speech at the opening of the 54th session of the General Assembly last September, "Security for all of us begins and ends with a strong, effective United Nations focussed on this goal. We the peoples should resolve to work together to achieve this end." ●

Canada has seven diplomatic missions accredited to the UN:

- **NEW YORK**—responsible for overall relations with the United Nations and member countries, including the Security Council and the Peacekeeping Operations Unit;
- **GENEVA**—responsible for relations with the UN offices in Geneva, including the High Commissioner for Refugees, the Human Rights Commission and the Conference on Disarmament;
- **MONTRÉAL**—responsible for relations with the International Civil Aviation Organization;
- **NAIROBI**—responsible for relations with the Centre for Human Settlements and the UN Environment Programme;
- **PARIS**—responsible for relations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
- **ROME**—responsible for relations with the Food and Agriculture Organization; and
- **VIENNA**—responsible for relations with the UN offices in Vienna, including the International Atomic Energy Agency.

For more information on Canada's action in the UN system, visit the following Web site:
www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/onu2000un/menu.htm

For information on the United Nations, visit:
www.un.org

• 1985

This year marked a definite warming in Canada-U.S. relations. As a result, on May 22, 1986, the two countries launched free trade negotiations. The Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) received final approval at the end of 1988 and officially came into force on January 1, 1989.

JULY 6: Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark announced a series of sanctions against South Africa, including a ban on the sale of computers and other sensitive equipment to the South African police. On October 22, at the urging of Canada, the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Nassau called on Pretoria to renounce apartheid and open discussions with its black majority, and set out limited economic sanctions. The next day, at a special session of the UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Mulroney declared that Canada was ready to invoke total sanctions against South Africa, up to and including the cessation of diplomatic relations.

photo: DFAIT



CANADA AND THE OTHER INT'L

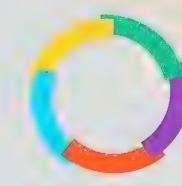
While the UN is central to Canadian foreign policy, Canada belongs to a number of other international bodies that focus on specific issues and regions.

More information on these organizations can be obtained from the Department's Web site at: www.dfaid-maec.gc.ca by clicking on "Foreign Policy" or "The World."



THE COMMONWEALTH

The Commonwealth now comprises 54 countries, most of them former British colonies. It is a major international forum for furthering Canada's foreign policy objectives, particularly in the areas of international development, human rights, good government and human security issues. Commonwealth member states now account for nearly one quarter of the world's population and one third of the membership of the United Nations. The Commonwealth Secretariat is located in London, Canada, which is the second-largest contributor to Commonwealth Secretariat programs, has assisted in shaping and modernizing the organization. www.thecommonwealth.org



LA FRANCOPHONIE

La Francophonie is a global community of peoples and countries that are either partly or wholly French-speaking. Canada was one of the founding nations of La Francophonie's main working arm, the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, now the Agence de la Francophonie. This body promotes co-operation in education, culture, science and technology. La Francophonie is an important element of Canadian foreign policy. The federal government has encouraged the provinces to participate. Québec and New Brunswick attend Francophonie conferences as "participating governments," while Ontario and Manitoba have representatives on Canada's delegations. www.francophonie.org



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

After having been an observer for more than 30 years, Canada finally took full membership in the Organization of American States in 1990, after a tide of change had brought democracy to nearly all of the Americas. For the past nine years Canada has worked through the OAS to make the most of the new social and economic opportunities opened up by the democratic transformation, and to marshal support for its own foreign policy agenda—for instance, ratification of the Ottawa Convention on anti-personnel mines. www.oas.org

• 1986

First Summit of La Francophonie, of which Canada was a founding member, in Paris. Prime Minister Mulroney attended, along with Québec Premier Robert Bourassa and New Brunswick Premier Richard Hatfield. Québec and New Brunswick received the status of "participating governments."

• 1987

SEPTEMBER 2-4: Second Summit of La Francophonie in Québec City. Canada announced the cancellation of \$325 million of debt owed by seven African nations, plus a \$17 million aid package to African members. ►



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS



ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION FORUM

Beginning 10 years ago as a 12-country discussion group, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum has since become the main organ for promoting freer trade and economic co-operation in a vast region that includes Asia, the Pacific and the Americas. Among APEC's 21 members are all the region's major economies, including Canada, the United States, China, Chinese Taipei, Russia and Japan. Between them, the APEC economies account for 58 percent of the world's gross domestic product and 46 percent of world trade. Canada has three seats on the APEC Business Advisory Council, which meets annually with leaders to discuss its recommendations.

www.apecsec.org



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Canada has been a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization since it was created in 1949 to deter Soviet aggression in Europe. During the Cold War, Canada committed substantial land and air forces to NATO until 1969, and reduced contingents beyond that time. In 1994, Canada withdrew its forces from Europe but maintained its commitment to the Atlantic Alliance. The Canadian Forces took part in NATO's 1999 Kosovo campaign, and Canadian ground troops are serving in NATO's Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Beyond its role as a military alliance, NATO is a forum for co-operation on economic, scientific and human security issues.

www.nato.int



ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE

Created in 1975, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe was given what then seemed an unpromising task: to promote international co-operation across the barriers of the Cold War. Since that conflict ended, the OSCE has come into its own as an effective instrument for co-operation between its 55 member states on a range of issues that include security, confidence building, economic development and human rights. Because of this emphasis on human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, Canada has found the Organization an excellent forum in which to promote its human security agenda.

www.osce.org



ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

A grouping of 29 industrialized democracies, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development came into being in 1961 to replace an earlier body that had co-ordinated Europe's economic revival under the Marshall Plan. The OECD is mandated to promote sustainable economic growth and employment, and a rising standard of living in member countries. In a wider sphere, it works for the expansion of world trade and investment. Member countries regularly review each other's macro-economic, technology and energy policies.

www.oecd.org

• 1988

OCTOBER 26: Canada was elected to a fifth two-year term on the UN Security Council, beginning in January 1989.

• 1989

Canada signed the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), becoming a full-fledged member the following year. Canada was an observer since 1972.

• 1990

Canada condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and imposed sanctions on Iraq, including the freezing of Iraqi assets in Canada. Operations were suspended at the Canadian Embassy in Kuwait.

Canada World View

spoke with four distinguished observers of Canadian foreign policy.

Here is what they had to say:



photo: University of Toronto

Janice Stein

is Harrofton Professor of Conflict Management and Negotiation, and Director of the Munk Centre for International Studies, at the University of Toronto.



photo: Prime Minister's Office

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp,

P.C., C.C., has a long record of distinguished service as a public servant and politician. Among his Cabinet positions, he served as Secretary of State for External Affairs under Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau. He is currently Special Adviser to Prime Minister Jean Chrétien.



photo: Ottawa Citizen

Lawrence Martin

is a national columnist for Southam newspapers. He is the author of several books on Canada-U.S. relations and on the former Soviet Union.



photo: Laval University

Louis Bélanger
is Professor of Political Science at Laval University in Sainte-Foy, Québec.

R

Mitchell Sharp

I was in the House of Commons on that momentous day in September 1939 when Canada declared war on Nazi Germany. This was a central event in the development of Canadian foreign policy. In 1914 we had entered the First World War because the Empire was at war. But by 1939, Canadian foreign

policy had come of age and it was an independent decision.

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What events of the 20th century were most important in terms of their effect on Canada's international relations?

Janice Stein

At the onset of the First World War, Canadian foreign policy was made as much in London as it was in Ottawa. In the war's wake, Canada achieved full control over its own foreign policy.

Louis Bélanger

The Statute of Westminster of 1931 was the founding moment in the continuing evolution of Canadian foreign policy. Canada's participation in the Second World War helped to define its role in relation to the two main pillars of its foreign interests, the United States and Europe.

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Janice Stein

Canadian troops made a very important difference in the early stages of the Second World War. Canada emerged from the war uninvaded, unoccupied, undefeated and poised to play a major role in the shaping of the postwar order.

Lawrence Martin

Prime Minister Mackenzie King's relationship with Franklin Delano Roosevelt helped build the economy, strengthened our military capability and gave Canada new influence in world councils.

Louis Bélanger

By the end of the war, Canada was able to play a role in the world community. Canada's participation in the creation of the UN enhanced and extended this role.

• 1992

1991

Canada commended the repeal of apartheid laws in South Africa, lifted some Canadian sanctions against that country and applauded the start of constitutional talks for an egalitarian South Africa. Remaining Canadian sanctions were lifted in 1993.

Canada participated in international military action to expel Iraqi troops from Kuwait and restore that country's sovereignty.



photo: CANAPRESS

After the collapse of the USSR, Canada established diplomatic relations with several former Soviet republics.

Canada recognized the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and announced that it would contribute troops to UN peacekeeping operations in that war-torn country. Canada opened an embassy in Sarajevo in April 1996.



photo: DND



Janice Stein

This was the heroic age of Canadian diplomacy. Extraordinarily talented diplomats, such as Lester B. Pearson and Norman Robertson, helped shape the UN, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and peacekeeping.

Lawrence Martin

Canada's achievement of a seat at the G-7 (now G-8) table was another significant event, giving us increased international clout in the global economy. During that time, Trudeau maintained a degree of independence from the United States, allowing Canada to act as a bridge between the superpowers.

Mitchell Sharp

An enormous change in foreign relations was our support for freer international trade in its widest context. For those who remember the excessive tariffs that sank us in the Great Depression, this transformed the world. Freer international trade, based on respect for reciprocal trade agreements, now holds much promise for poorer countries.

Louis Bélanger

The Free Trade Agreement with the United States, together with the North American Free Trade Agreement and Canadian participation in the Organization of American States, was an important event in the slow transition of foreign policy focus from European affairs to those of the Western Hemisphere.

Janice Stein

The end of the Cold War has allowed Canada the freedom to take new initiatives and to define our own voice and role.

Has Canada made a difference in world affairs?**Janice Stein**

There's no question it has: at the United Nations; by broadening NATO's charter beyond strict military responsibilities; and by pioneering and developing the concept of peacekeeping.

Mitchell Sharp

Another example of growing Canadian leadership was the decision, 40 years ago, to help developing countries through the creation of the forerunner of the Canadian International Development Agency. And Canada led the non-communist world with its recognition of the People's Republic of China. Thirty countries, including the United States, followed suit.

Louis Bélanger

Considering its middle-power status, Canada has made some difference in world affairs, especially in helping to construct a new multilateral order after the Second World War.

Lawrence Martin

Canada has made a modest difference. In its foreign policy with the United States, it has set the standards for enlightened international relations.

What should Canada's foreign policy priorities be in the 21st century?**Mitchell Sharp**

They should include extension of freer international trade to the whole of Latin America and perhaps Europe. Peacemaking has limited applicability. But we can reduce conflicts through wider trade, leading to increased prosperity for the poor as well as for the rich.

Janice Stein

Canada must secure the well-being of its citizens, and it must do so largely by what it accomplishes beyond its own borders. The challenge will be to define the Canadian voice abroad in ways that enhance the well-being of Canadians at home. We will have to form partnerships to maintain security as a public good, necessary to an orderly and well-functioning global environment. We must partner with others on cultural issues to strengthen and define our culture among the others that enrich the global community.

Lawrence Martin

We must remain a nation and not be swallowed up by the forces of continentalism and globalism. We must pursue enlightened multilateral policies, including nuclear disarmament, and we must fight to counter environmental devastation. Canada should act to reform the international monetary system and lessen the impact of international currency speculators.

Louis Bélanger

In the most general sense, the prime goal for Canada in the coming century is to define its own national interest. We have convinced ourselves that what is good for the international community is also good for Canada, but there is room for further definition and Canadian foreign policy should reflect this. More specifically, closer relations with the United States mean that we will have to use our traditional diplomatic strengths to help manage and resolve tensions between U.S. foreign policies and those of the rest of the world. ●

• 1993

After playing a leading role in the negotiations, Canada signed the Chemical Weapons Convention. It ratified this international convention on September 26, 1993.

Canada participated in the multilateral process of the Middle East Peace Talks, chairing the Refugee Working Group and participating in the other working groups, including those on water resources and the environment.

• 1994

Appointment of Mary May Simon as Canada's first Circumpolar Ambassador.



photo: CANAPRESS

• 1995

Announcement of Canada's new foreign policy approach based on three "pillars": the promotion of prosperity and employment; the protection of our security within a stable global framework; and the projection of Canadian values and culture.

• 1996

SEPTEMBER: Canada hosted in Iqaluit the inaugural meeting of the Arctic Council, bringing together all circumpolar countries.

"Laurier, not feeling in touch with the British machinery entrusted with the duty of fighting his battle for him, sometimes has secret agents of his own at Washington and is always suspected by our Embassy at Washington of working behind their backs. Now this is obviously an evil state of things . . ."

**LORD GREY TO LORD ELGIN (COLONIAL SECRETARY),
MARCH 1, 1906**

"Canada . . . is a sovereign nation and cannot take her attitude to the world docilely from Britain, or the U.S., or anybody else. A Canadian's first loyalty is not to the British Commonwealth, but to Canada and to Canada's King, and those who deny this are doing, to my mind, a great disservice to the Commonwealth."

**GOVERNOR GENERAL LORD TWEEDSMUIR
OCTOBER 12, 1937**

"The people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other Empire."

**U.S. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
AUGUST 18, 1938**

"We, too, have our obligations as a good friendly neighbour, and one of these is to see that . . . our country is made as immune from attack or possible invasion as we can reasonably be expected to make it, and that, should the occasion ever arise, enemy forces should not be able to pursue their way either by land, sea or air, to the United States across Canadian territory."

**PRIME MINISTER KING
AUGUST 20, 1938**

"Living next to you is like sleeping with an elephant: no matter how friendly and even-tempered is the beast, one is affected by every twitch and grunt."

**PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU
NATIONAL PRESS CLUB, WASHINGTON, 1969**

"I must stress the exemplary character of Canada. Here . . . is a vast country, the land of the Aboriginal peoples, the land of the Inuit, at once English- and French-speaking, that is perfecting the art of living together in a spirit of peace and tolerance."

**FRENCH PRESIDENT JACQUES CHIRAC
IQALUIT, NUNAVUT, SEPTEMBER 6, 1999**

Interview with

In October 12, 1999, a new session of Canada's Parliament opened with the traditional Speech from the Throne setting out the Government's plans. The Speech noted that Canada has a record of constructive internationalism that has helped make the world a better place in the 20th century. It also said, "As we move into the 21st century, Canada has the momentum to lead the way toward a safer and more secure world."

Canada World View asked Prime Minister Jean Chrétien for his thoughts on the achievements of the past and his views on the directions of Canadian foreign policy in the 21st century.

Canada World View

Prime Minister, the Speech from the Throne stated that Canada makes a difference in world affairs. In your view, how has Canada been able to make that positive difference?

Prime Minister Chrétien

As we explained in the Speech, the promise of Canada was born in an age when countries were forged through war or revolution. Our

nation's founders chose a unique path, which has become the Canadian way and a kind of Canadian trademark around the world. We created a country dedicated to peace, order and good government for all its citizens. We dared to break the mould of the nation-state founded on a single language, culture or religion. And we succeeded.

Canada is a bilingual country in which both men and women of many different cultures, races and religions participate in economic, social and political life. Our diversity is a source of strength and creativity—an incredible achievement in a century in which racial and ethnic intolerance has so often been a pretext for unspeakable acts of repression and a cause of war. In many respects, we are a model for other countries and peoples. It is this unique character, plus the fact that Canada has no imperialist past and has always been unequivocally dedicated to peace and security in the world, that made it possible for us to make a difference.

DECEMBER 2-4, OTTAWA: Canada hosted an international Signing Conference and Mines Action Forum. It became the first country to sign and ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, known as the Ottawa Convention. The Convention became international law on March 1, 1999.

photo: CANAPRESS



JULY 18: Canada signed the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, having chaired the final phase of the negotiations. The Court is to have jurisdiction over crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. It will become operational once 60 countries have ratified the Statute.

photo: CANAPRESS



Prime Minister Chrétien

Jean Chrétien talks to **Canada World View**

Canada World View

Can you give us some concrete examples of how Canada has made a difference?

Prime Minister Chrétien

In a violent century, Canada has been an abiding voice for freedom and peace.

During the two world wars, the Korean War and many of the smaller conflicts of the last 40 years, Canadians have never hesitated to answer the call of duty to turn back the forces of tyranny and ethnic intolerance.

Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for pioneering the idea, in 1956, of deploying soldiers not to make war but to keep the peace along the Suez Canal. Since that historic innovation, Canada has earned international respect and acclaim for our willingness to enter the breach when peace is threatened.

Canada has also made a difference by working with like-minded nations to alleviate the grinding poverty that is a part of life for far too much of humanity. We are known throughout Latin America, Africa and Asia for our innovative development assistance initiatives.

Canada World View

A hundred years ago, Prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier said that the 20th century would be Canada's century.

Focussing strictly on foreign policy, do you believe that we have fulfilled his prediction?

Prime Minister Chrétien

Canada began as a small colony with little industry and no role of its own in global affairs. Within a few generations, we evolved into an independent nation with an advanced industrialized economy and a voice in the councils of the world: the United Nations, the G-8, the OECD [Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development], NATO, the Commonwealth, La Francophonie and many others. Canada is now serving its sixth elected term on the United Nations Security Council. I think it is fair to say that Laurier's prediction has proved entirely correct. And I must say that, as we approach the next century, I feel the same sense of optimism.

Canada World View

In your view, what lies ahead as we move into the third millennium?

Prime Minister Chrétien

We still have a long way to go to eradicate war, poverty, disease, pollution, terrorism and drug trafficking, to name just a few of the problems and dangers that still plague the world.

As we prepare for the 21st century, Canada is in the vanguard promoting an emerging agenda of human security. It is an agenda that seeks to put the needs of people first, to enhance their quality of life in every respect—protecting their right to free expression and making them safe from the terror and tools of war.



photo: CANAPRESS

These objectives have always been at the heart of Canadian foreign policy but they have gained added impetus with the end of the Cold War. Working through international organizations, with other nations and with non-governmental organizations, we have made tremendous headway on this agenda.

We played a leadership role in forging the international convention banning the scourge of anti-personnel mines—a treaty known as the Ottawa Convention, which came into force faster than any other convention in the history of the United Nations. We were at the centre of the process that led to the creation, last year, of the International Criminal Court, which will bring to justice those who commit crimes against humanity. And we have made creative proposals to renew the international financial system, which has been buffeted by crises in recent years. That's our agenda for the 21st century, and we are fully committed to its realization. ●

• 1999

JANUARY 1: Canada started serving a new two-year term as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council—its sixth Council term since 1948.

SEPTEMBER: As the outcome of a Canadian initiative in February, UN Secretary-General Annan tabled a report containing 40 recommendations for the protection of civilians in armed conflict. Canada will play a leading role in the Security Council working group established to ensure that concrete action is taken by the Council and other UN bodies.

For information about the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), visit the following Web site:
<http://pm.gc.ca>
 For further information about Canada, visit
<http://canada.gc.ca>

N A T I O N S

I N T H E N E W S

On the Record

Excerpts from a speech by Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy to the Atlantic Diplomatic Forum, which gathered the heads of mission to Canada of some 110 countries in St. John's, Newfoundland, November 5, 1999

Developments over the past decade have profoundly altered global life. The most remarkable aspect of this evolution is the emergence of the security of people as a force in foreign affairs. It is a prominent element of Canada's foreign policy.



The alternately transnational and interstate nature of many human security threats calls into question exclusive notions of state sovereignty, which is not an end in itself. Where human security is imperilled on a massive scale, the challenge for all of us is to consider the limits of sovereignty and the conditions for humanitarian intervention.

Canada has made the protection of civilians a priority during our tenure on the UN Security Council [1999–2000]. Canada has been working to adapt Council sanctions so that they minimize the impact on civilians.

As a result of a Canadian initiative, Secretary-General Annan released a report this fall on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. It contained 40 recommendations for action. Canada will act vigorously to ensure they are pursued.

This year, other institutions and groups—NATO, the OAS, La Francophonie and the G-8—have similarly shown the capacity to adapt to the challenges of human security.

The Commonwealth, through its Ministerial Action Group (CMAG), took a leading role in efforts to restore democracy in Nigeria. It is the same principled approach that CMAG is now applying in Pakistan. It will continue to lead efforts to return democracy to that country.

Advancing human security also means holding accountable those who violate international humanitarian and human rights law. The culture of impunity must be broken.... [This aim] is behind our vigorous support of the International Criminal Court.

Armed conflicts pose a devastating threat to children's security. In 2001, the UN will hold a Special Session on Children. In anticipation, Canada has been active in building an action-oriented strategy relating to war-affected children.

The Ottawa Convention [on anti-personnel mines] works. The number of victims is declining. Trade in anti-personnel mines has all but vanished. The number of producing countries has decreased. More than 14 million stockpiled mines have been destroyed.

The focus on the human dimension is driving activity to address the proliferation of small arms and light military weapons. The OAS has concluded a convention on trafficking and illegal shipments.

Last month, Central African countries worked out a detailed action plan to confront the devastating impact of these weapons on security. A proposal for a UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons is on the table. Canada is working to ensure the agenda is comprehensive and action-oriented.

There remains no greater risk to the security of states and people than the possibility of nuclear annihilation. The need for a strong global non-proliferation regime and progress in nuclear disarmament and arms control is vital.

Fighting the illicit drug trade is part of our human security agenda. At the OAS, Canada chaired the negotiations that created a new multilateral evaluation mechanism. And I initiated a Ministerial Dialogue on Drugs with my OAS counterparts this year.

The arrival this summer of boatloads of human cargo on Canadian shores brought home the ugly reality of the smuggling and trafficking in human beings. Bilateral efforts between Canada, China and the U.S. can go some way to confront this problem. Still, global measures are needed that address the interrelated nature of these and other transnational crimes. The completion of the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime is therefore vital.

The human security agenda puts the security of people first. It is an approach that Canada has embraced as a response to a changing world where threats to people increasingly drive the global agenda, as a reflection of our values and as a means of advancing our interests. ●—

For the full text of the speech, visit our Web site at
www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca and click on "Publications," or call the
 Media Relations Office at (613) 995-1874.



British Parliament



Canadian Parliament



U.S. Capitol

Between Two Giants

Canada finds its place in the sun

From Wolfe's conquest of New France in 1759–60 down to the First World War, Canada's external relations were officially the responsibility of Great Britain. For this reason, at the time of Confederation our Constitution said nothing at all about external relations.



British Governor General Lord Grey, circa 1906

Canadian representatives in London and Paris were not granted diplomatic status until the mid-1920s. Trade Commissioners did not have diplomatic status either. Until 1927, that was the full extent of Canadian representation abroad.

Canada's relations with the United States were conducted by its British Governor General, the British Embassy in Washington and the Foreign Secretary in London. Treaties involving strictly bilateral Canada-U.S. issues, such as the Alaska boundary dispute or waterways management, were negotiated and signed by the British.

Canada began to assert itself at Imperial conferences. While London envisaged a more centralized Empire, Prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier declared, "Canada has its autonomy and intends to keep it." It was Laurier who created the Department of External Affairs in 1909. In 1912 his successor, Robert Borden, took a similar approach, making clear that Canada expected a voice in the formulation of Imperial policy.

With the First World War, Canada got what it wanted. By 1917, the Canadian contingent had grown into a full army with its own commander. Borden believed that its sacrifices had earned Canada a place in world affairs. At the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, he succeeded in gaining recognition of Canada as an "autonomous nation within the Commonwealth." It was with this status that Canada joined the League of Nations.

In 1923, Prime Minister Mackenzie King refused to include the British in the negotiation of a Canada-U.S. treaty to protect halibut fisheries, arguing that purely North American affairs were involved. This was the first international treaty Canada signed without the British.

In 1931, the adoption of the Statute of Westminster confirmed Canada's autonomy in handling its external relations. The Second World War was a turning point for Canada: even as it gave vital support to the British war effort, it developed closer relations with the United States. In 1940 the two countries created a

Permanent Joint Board on Defence, and in 1941 they integrated wartime military production. After the war, Canada maintained and expanded its defence and economic ties with the United States. In 1958, the NORAD agreement on joint air defence was signed.

Tensions, however, troubled the relationship. In the early 1960s, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and President John F. Kennedy felt a mutual antipathy. A point of friction was Diefenbaker's refusal to equip Canadian forces with nuclear arms. Friction persisted in the mid-1960s, when Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson openly criticized U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

In the 1970s, as well, relations were strained as a result of Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau's nationalistic economic policies, and the coolness remained even though Washington intervened to secure membership for Canada in the G-7 (now the G-8). Finally, with the election of Brian Mulroney's Conservatives in 1984, a rapprochement began; this culminated in the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA), which came into force on January 1, 1989.

While there has been no shortage of disputes since then, bilateral trade has grown dramatically: today, some 85 percent of Canada's exports go to the United States. This phenomenon has led many observers to conclude that Canada will inevitably be absorbed into the United States. Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy disagrees. Certainly, he advocates a more co-ordinated approach to better tackle common threats, such as terrorism, illegal immigrants and drugs. At the same time, he says, Canada and the United States will remain two proud sovereign nations enjoying a strong relationship across the world's longest undefended border. ●

photo: National Archives of Canada



Prime Minister John Diefenbaker with President John Kennedy and their wives in Ottawa in 1962

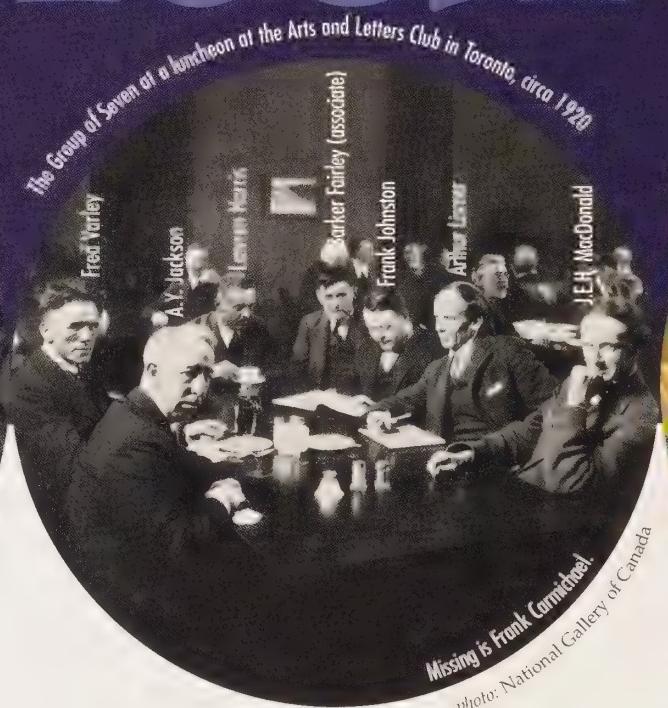
photo: National Archives of Canada



Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson and President Lyndon B. Johnson signing the Canada-U.S. auto pact, January 15, 1965, at LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Texas

Culture

Celebrating our



Think about foreign policy, and images of international political gatherings naturally come to mind. Seldom do we think of our artists performing or exhibiting their work abroad. Yet artists are major contributors to a country's international image and prestige.

The first diplomat who fully understood the importance of promoting Canadian culture abroad was Vincent Massey, Canada's first-ever Minister to Washington. According to his biographer, during his four-year tenure in the U.S. capital from 1926 to 1930, Massey represented Canada's political and commercial interests competently but in the cultural sphere he was an extraordinary success.

In 1935, after being named Canada's High Commissioner to Great Britain, Massey and his wife

resumed their efforts to gain recognition for Canadian culture. They worked tirelessly, promoting Canadian music and painting in particular. The crowning achievement was a comprehensive exhibition of Canadian paintings at London's prestigious Tate Gallery in the fall of 1938.

Of course, the Masseys were the exception: most of our representatives abroad were not in a financial position to promote Canadian culture on their own. Only the few with personal wealth could afford to do it. Fortunately, Massey set an example that was to become departmental policy years later.

In 1966, the Department of External Affairs established a Cultural Affairs Division to formulate, co-ordinate and execute Canada's cultural policy. In 1995 the government went a step further, naming as a "pillar" of our foreign policy

"Culture is the face"

the promotion and projection of Canadian culture and values abroad.

That includes providing financial backing to professional artists and cultural organizations for tours, exhibitions and participation in festivals abroad. In October 1999, for instance, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade supported 74 activities. Among them:

- The Montréal Symphony Orchestra toured Germany, playing in Hanover, Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Cologne, Hamburg and other cities. After the tour, the Orchestra performed at New York's Carnegie Hall.
- A Mexico City exhibition featured paintings by the Group of Seven.
- Mexico City was also the site for performances by the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, North America's oldest ballet company.

uniqueness around the world



photo: National Gallery of Canada



photo: Montreal Symphony Orchestra

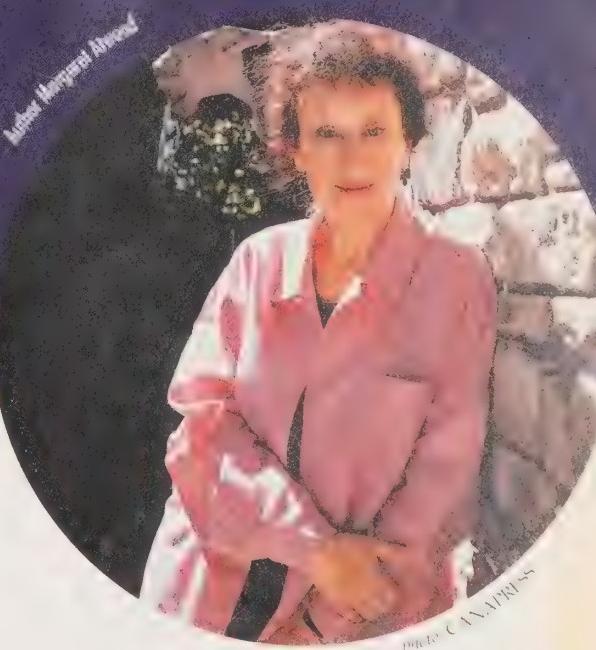


photo: CNA/PRSS

of Canada abroad."

—HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN RALSTON SAUL

George Zukerman, distinguished solo bassoonist with the National Arts Centre Orchestra, conducted recitals and master classes in China.

The Department's International Cultural Relations Program helps Canada's arts and cultural industries market their creations abroad by providing market information and intelligence, as well as assistance in devising export strategies. A substantial part of the Program is channelled through diplomatic missions. Recently, several missions organized special screenings of the Canadian film *The Red Violin*, which played to full houses and influential audiences in New York, Los Angeles, Washington, Mexico City, Taipei and Tokyo. Louis Hamel, Director of Arts and Cultural Industries Promotion, says

Program costs are low compared with those of other countries engaged in the same kind of operation: "A significant share of our funding supports activities that are sponsored by other people. The yield in visibility is high, with reviews and media coverage publicizing the events far beyond the points of presentation." Hamel attributes the Program's success chiefly to the creative excellence of Canadian artists: "An invitation to participate in a major international festival, for example, isn't given lightly. These doors open only to quality. And Canada has that to offer."

Success stories of the Program include the Cirque du Soleil, now a major attraction all around the world; Robert Lepage, whose plays staged in major capitals won him international acclaim; and Jeff Wall, whose large-scale, back-lit Cibachrome photographs have appeared in the world's most prestigious exhibitions and galleries.

Meanwhile, thanks to the Canadian Studies programs at major foreign universities and the assistance of the Canada Council for the Arts, numerous Canadian authors (including Margaret Atwood, Rudy Wiebe and Roch Carrier) have been invited to lecture abroad and their books are widely read around the world. ●

For more information about DFAIT programs that promote Canadian art and culture abroad, visit the Department's Web site at: www.dfaid-maec.gc.ca or contact Louis Hamel, Director, Arts and Cultural Industries Promotion Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0G2; Tel.: (613) 992-9948.

The Millennium bug abroad

Be prepared in case it persists

The year 2000 (Y2K) problem has been a real concern for the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. We have worked with other countries and international organizations, such as the G-8, the UN and the OECD, to promote action and monitor progress.

By the time you read this article, the problem should be resolved in most developed countries. However, in less-developed nations, experts were predicting that disruptions in several areas of human activity could persist for several weeks, if not months.

The potential problems include disruptions in transportation services such as cancellations, delays, unconfirmed bookings and unannounced changes in scheduled services. Telecommunications services may fail or not be readily available because of excess demand. In some countries, banking services, including the use of credit and debit cards, may not always be available. Power failures could be experienced intermittently, as well as disruptions in medical services, water supply, sanitation and public health services.

While the problems may be short-lived or restricted to parts of some countries, DFAIT's Consular Affairs Bureau advises that until the Y2K bug is permanently corrected, you should stay well informed about Y2K measures in the country where you are travelling.

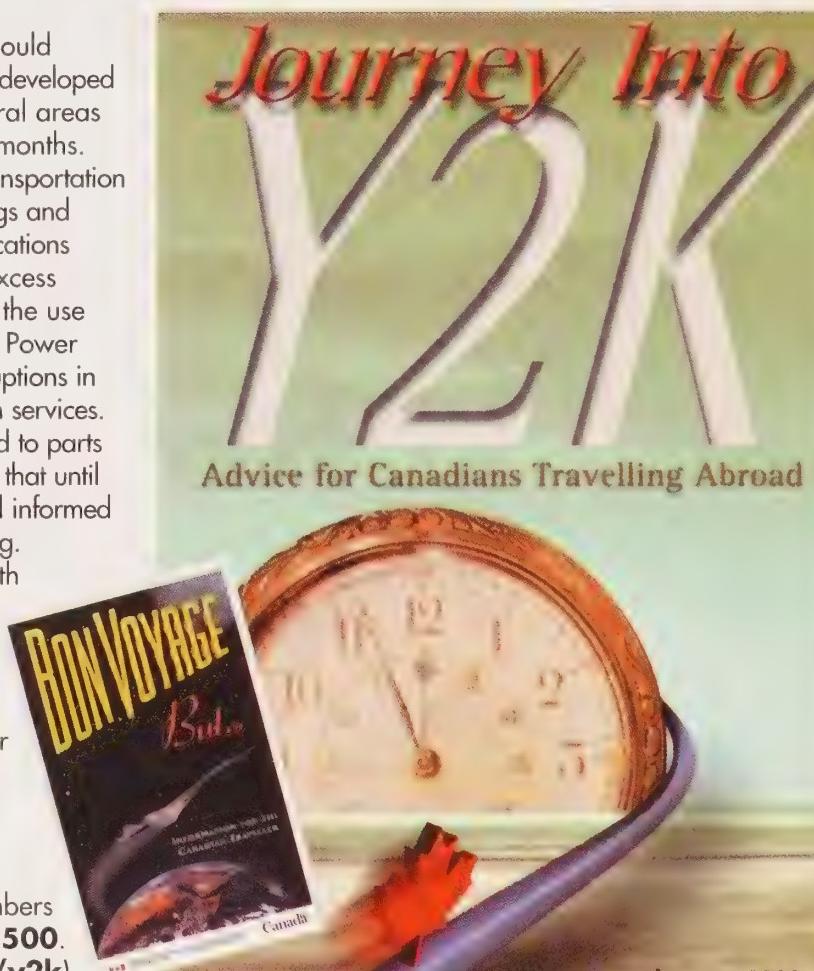
The concern extends to Canadian businesses with foreign partners—particularly small enterprises—whose operations may be hit by the bug. This could affect the shipment of goods or movement of people.

Whether you are a tourist or a business traveller, the Department can help you. Before you go, consult our travel reports, which include information on Y2K country readiness, in the "Travel" section of the Department's Web site at www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca or call the Consular Affairs Bureau at **1-800-711-8977** (Canada/U.S.A.) or **(613) 944-3037**. Our fax numbers are **1-800-575-2500** (in Canada) or **(613) 944-2500**.

A special Web site (www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/y2k) offers further information, as well as numerous useful links. When abroad, contact a Canadian embassy or consulate for assistance. Addresses and telephone numbers are on the Department's Web site, in the publication *Bon Voyage, But...* and in local telephone directories. Two special publications are also available from the Consular Affairs Bureau and on our Web site: *Journey Into Y2K: Advice for Canadians Travelling Abroad* and *Y2K and Your International Partners: Do More Than Cross Your Fingers*.

Finally, in case of emergency abroad, you can obtain assistance from DFAIT headquarters in Ottawa by calling **(613) 996-8885** collect. ●

**Bon voyage...
but be ready!**



As the year 2000 rings in, there is more for the international traveller to think about than simply getting somewhere on time. Not all computers around the world will be prepared to deal with the year 2000 rollover, and some could malfunction. All computers, from large mainframes to laptops, must be checked for non-Y2K-compliant embedded chips. Many are being reprogrammed or replaced.

News BRIEFS

CANADIAN INITIATIVES FOR Kosovo AND THE BALKANS

In November, Canada announced a two-year package of initiatives costing up to \$100 million in support of the rehabilitation of Kosovo and the Balkans. The measures focus on community-based assistance, humanitarian aid, democratization, human rights, mine action, peacekeeping training, support for war crimes investigations, police peace support and police training to fight organized crime.

The initiatives were announced by DFAIT, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and the departments of National Defence (DND) and the Solicitor General. Part of the package supports efforts of international organizations including the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Canada also opened an office in Pristina to co-ordinate the implementation of these initiatives and to liaise with international organizations. CIDA and DND will team up to provide humanitarian aid, including education, primary health care, school repairs, the distribution of roofing kits, de-mining training, and winter shelter packages for an estimated 5000 families.

CANADA ASSISTS IN BOLSTERING SUDAN PEACE PROCESS

Several Canadian initiatives were announced in the fall bolstering international efforts toward a negotiated settlement to the 43-year civil war in Sudan.

Appointed by Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy, Senator Lois Wilson is Canada's special envoy to the Sudan

Peace Process, where she is leading our country's participation in the International Partners Forum (IPF) of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). CIDA has provided \$300 000 to support the operation of the IGAD Talks Secretariat. This is in addition to the more than \$100 million for food, medical supplies, seeds and tools provided to victims of the conflict since 1990. CIDA also supports efforts of Canadian and Sudanese NGOs, including the Waterloo-based Project Ploughshares and the Montréal-based Alternatives, to promote dialogue among the diverse elements of Sudanese civil society and to encourage community reconciliation as a basis for sustainable peace.

Minister Axworthy appointed John Harker, an Ottawa-based specialist on African issues, to lead a mission to Sudan to examine allegations about human rights abuses, including the practice of slavery. The Minister also met with Canadian companies active in Sudan. "Canadians want assurances that the operations of Canadian enterprises are not worsening the conflict or the human rights situation for the Sudanese people," he said.

PEARSON CENTRE OFFICE OPENS IN MONTRÉAL

The Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre, based in Cornwallis Park, Nova Scotia, opened an office in Montréal in the fall to provide additional support for the Centre's Francophone programming.

The Pearson Centre was established in 1994 to support and enhance Canada's contribution to international peace, security and stability. The Montréal office has been set up in response to growing demand, both in Canada and abroad, for French-language peacekeeping training.

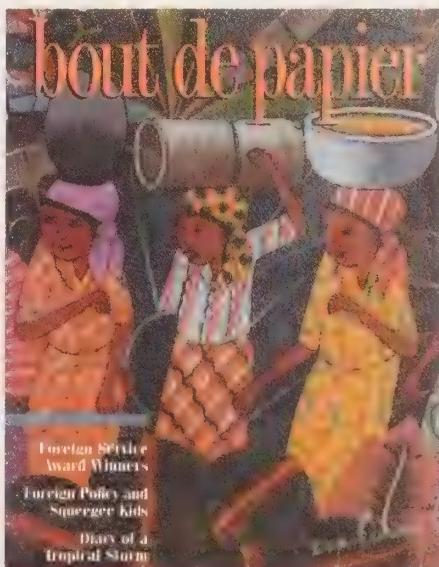
Its activities complement those already conducted in French at the Nova Scotia campus.

In charge of the Montréal office is Jocelyn Coulon, a former journalist who was head of international news at the Montréal daily *Le Devoir* from 1987 to 1999. The office is funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

DIPLOMATS ON DIPLOMACY

The Professional Association of Foreign Service Officers (PAFSO) invites you to subscribe to its quarterly publication, *bout de papier*.

Canada's magazine of diplomacy and foreign service, *bout de papier* is of particular interest to anyone who would like to learn more about the challenges and rewards of a diplomat's



life. The publication also examines current international political, trade and economic issues, and explores countries and life abroad.

The annual subscription fee is \$16 in Canada, \$20 in the United States and \$22 overseas. To subscribe, contact *bout de papier* at: 47 Clarence Street, Suite 412, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 9K1, Canada; tel.: (613) 241-1391; fax: (613) 241-5911; e-mail: boutdepapier@pafso.com.

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- Canadians in the World Web site: www.canschool.org

Acknowledgement

Special thanks to the senior departmental historian and the staff of the Historical Section of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, whose close co-operation made this issue of *Canada World View* possible.

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In Our NEXT ISSUE

Our next issue will focus on foreign policy challenges in the 21st century. We will also examine worldwide progress in implementing the Ottawa

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DID YOU KNOW THAT...

The **Paris Bureau** of the **Canadian Commissioner-General** was the first office abroad to come under the jurisdiction of the **Department of External Affairs** in 1913. However, the Commissioner-General, **Senator Philippe Roy**, did not have **diplomatic status** since Canadian representation abroad remained the preserve of the British until 1926.

In 1924, the Government of Canada purchased and opened **Canada House at Trafalgar Square** in the heart of **London**, to serve as the office of the **Canadian High Commissioner**. King George V and Queen Mary officially opened Canada House on June 29, 1925.

In 1927, Canada took a seat for the first time on the **Council of the League of Nations**, the governing body of the League and the equivalent of today's United Nations Security Council.

Early in 1943, it took the newly appointed **Canadian Minister to the Soviet Union**, Dana L. Wilgress, and his staff eight weeks to reach **Kuibyshev**, the temporary wartime location of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The trip by plane had to be made via **Brazil**, the **Gold Coast** (now Ghana), **Egypt** and **Iran**.

Lester B. Pearson was so well regarded in UN circles that in 1946 he was considered for the position of **United Nations Secretary-General**. His candidacy was blocked by the Soviet Union, which felt that, with the headquarters of the new organization in New York, it would be inappropriate for the chief officer to be a North American.

CETTE PUBLICATION EST ÉGALEMENT DISPONIBLE EN FRANÇAIS.



Canada World View is published in both English and French under the direction of:

Richard M. Bégin
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Communications Services Division
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Canada World View is also available on the Internet: www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/canada-magazine



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World View

CANADA

Special Edition

HUMAN Security

putting people first

Fall • 1999

For more than two years now, Canada has advocated an international agenda that focusses on human security, responding to critical changes in our world since the end of the Cold War. Key among these developments is one troubling fact: security has increased

for the majority of states during this period, but for many of the world's people it has declined.

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Canada

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As our world changes and borders become more porous, a new approach to security is required. To meet this crucial challenge, Canada has made human security a leading foreign policy theme. This initiative means taking the security of ordinary people as a central point of reference, rather than simply the security of territory or governments. A human security agenda means working to ensure that people need not fear for their rights, their safety or even their lives.

This special edition of **Canada World View** explores human security, reviews elements of Canada's human security agenda and invites public discussion of the issues.

It also takes an in-depth look at the creation and role of the International Criminal Court. Human security requires the replacement of a culture of impunity with a culture of accountability. It calls for a means of deterring the most serious atrocities commonly committed against civilians in modern conflicts. The Court is a prime example of how the international community can develop new norms and mechanisms for addressing threats to the safety and security of the world's people. ●—

Conclusions

of the Group of Eight (G-8) Foreign Ministers' Meeting
Cologne, Germany, June 10, 1999

**Human Security Issues**

The effective protection of people, both individually and collectively, remains central to our agenda. The G-8 is determined to fight the underlying causes of the multiple threats to human security, and is committed to creating an environment where the basic rights, the safety and the very survival of all individuals are guaranteed. We emphasized that crucial cornerstones of human security remain democracy, human rights, rule of law, good governance and human development.

We regarded the spread of small arms, the danger posed by landmines, international terrorism and transnational crime, drugs and infectious diseases, poverty, economic distress and oppression to be among the most serious threats to mankind. As effective action against these threats, the G-8 agrees to support:

- the protection of civilians and the safeguarding of the rights of children in armed conflicts;
- combatting illicit small arms proliferation;
- control of conventional arms transfer;
- implementation of the Ottawa Convention on landmines; and
- combatting organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism, including by advancing the conventions for the suppression of terrorism financing and combatting acts of nuclear terrorism. ●—

Interview with

Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy has been deeply concerned about the worldwide decline in people's security since the end of the Cold War. For more than two years now, he has tirelessly called for an international political agenda that includes the concept of human security.

Canada World View met with Minister Axworthy and asked him why it has become so important to include this concept in the conduct of international affairs.

Canada World View

Minister Axworthy, you are a forceful advocate the concept of human security. What drives your action?

Minister Axworthy

I think the international community must deal with the strange contradiction we have seen since the end of the Cold War. While the end of the superpower confrontation has meant greater security for states touched by that rivalry, we have also seen an increase in the number of civil conflicts, often with large-scale atrocities. When states are secure, it clearly does not follow that people are secure. At the same time, globalization while bringing many benefits, has also meant a rise in violent crime, the drug trade, terrorism, disease and environmental deterioration. We need to rethink how we define security. The human security approach says that the security of the individual is the yardstick to use.

Canada World View

But many of these threats have existed for years if not centuries. The history of humankind is a bloody one. What is different today that makes it imperative to address the issue?

Minister Axworthy

Lloyd Axworthy talks to **Canada World View**

Minister Axworthy

Civilian conflict is not new, but the increase in conflicts in the past decade makes rethinking our traditional approach imperative. And problems such as environmental deterioration, drug trafficking and international terrorism are new or growing, and affect us here in our own country. Canadians also travel a lot more than they used to, whether for business or tourism or study, and so our exposure to these problems is much greater than it used to be.

Add the fact that technology brings the graphic details of all this into our living rooms and you can see how, in an interconnected world, sooner or later the insecurity of others becomes our concern—and sometimes the cause of our insecurity. A human security approach is therefore not only desirable but increasingly indispensable. For Canadians, human security means a safer, less expensive and more receptive world. Our own security and prosperity require global stability.

Canada World View

For our readers, can you define what is at the heart of the concept of human security?

Minister Axworthy

It is, in essence, an effort to construct a global society where the safety of the individual is at the centre of international priorities and a motivating force for international action; where international humanitarian standards and the rule of law are advanced and woven into a coherent web protecting the individual; where those who violate these standards are held fully accountable; and where our global, regional and bilateral institutions—present and future—are built and equipped to enhance and enforce these standards.

Canada World View

When you talk about enforcing humanitarian standards and holding those who violate them fully accountable, aren't you

advocating a policy of intervention in the affairs of a sovereign state?

Minister Axworthy

No, human security does not create a "right to intervene." However, it does support the rights of populations affected by gross physical attack, coercive threats and intimidation. In the face of state-sponsored murder, appalling violations of human rights and the calculated brutalization of people, the humanitarian imperative to act cannot be ignored. In this situation, when other means of addressing the threats have been exhausted, robust measures (including military action) may be needed to defend human security. It is in this context that NATO's response to the conflict in Kosovo should be understood.

Canada World View

This raises the issue of who determines when, where and how to intervene in a sovereign state. NATO was chastised in many quarters for its action in Kosovo. Many observers said that the decision about whether to intervene should have been left to the United Nations Security Council. What's your answer to these critics?

Minister Axworthy

NATO's decision to act was not taken lightly. But the evidence of atrocities was undeniable. The problem with the Security Council is that it has not been as relevant as we need it to be in the very changed and very dangerous world in which we live. We need to consider how it must adapt to the new realities in order to protect people better. That is why Canada introduced the issue of the protection of civilians in armed conflict at the Council in February. We requested that Secretary-General Annan study the issue and make concrete recommendations about what the role of the Council should be to better promote the security of

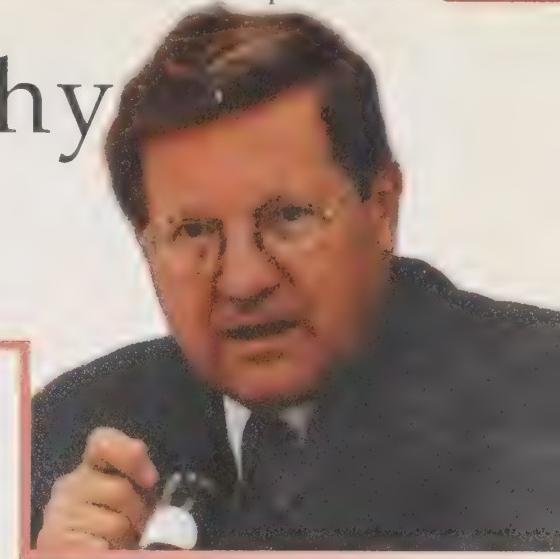


photo: DFAIT

people. We will be discussing his proposals this coming fall.

Canada World View

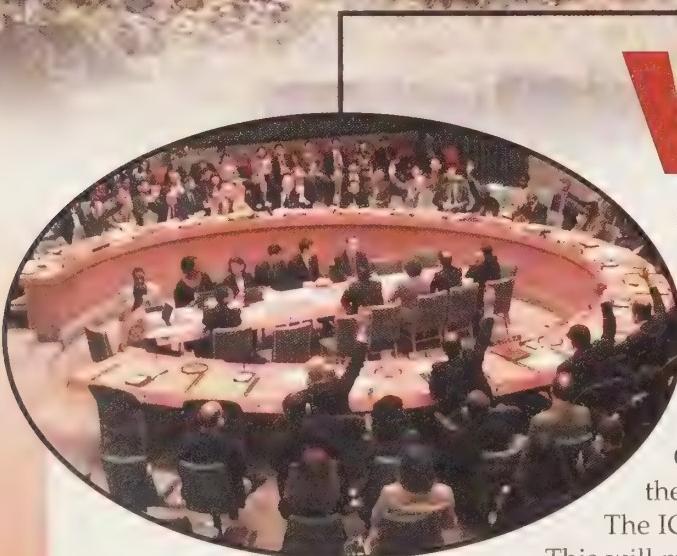
Finally, you said that human security is a collective effort. Were you referring solely to states and international institutions or to a broader involvement?

Minister Axworthy

To better advance human security, we need to develop innovative global partnerships linking governments, non-governmental organizations, churches, human rights agencies, the private sector and educational groups. This is what we did with Norway when we signed the Lysøen Declaration in May 1998, which established our partnership for action—and when together we initiated the Human Security Network, which involves 11 countries and 9 prominent NGOs and international organizations. Such coalitions between government and civil society helped make the campaign to ban anti-personnel mines a success and were instrumental to progress in adopting the statute of the International Criminal Court. They are harbingers of the future, demonstrating the power of good ideas and pooled resources.

In the end, we all have a stake in ensuring better security for all human beings in this world. •

International JUST



War criminals do not sleep so peacefully these days. What keeps them awake is the awareness that national sovereignty isn't the magic cloak it used to be. The 1990s have seen the creation of institutions with teeth, threatening to bring even the highest-placed offenders within reach of the prosecutors.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

The newest of these institutions is the emerging International Criminal Court (ICC). Last year, with strong leadership from Canada, the international community adopted a statute establishing the Court.

The ICC will become operational once 60 nations have ratified the statute. This will mark several important new milestones in the development of international law.

For instance, the ICC will be the first permanent international court with the power to prosecute individuals for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and (eventually) crimes of aggression. The Court will be able to act as well against crimes committed not only in wars between nations but in internal conflicts. Canada was instrumental in the achievement of a gender-sensitive statute, and in the inclusion of sexual and gender-based violence within the definition of crimes.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS

Making the headlines over the past five years have been two international war crimes tribunals created by the UN Security Council, one for the former Yugoslavia and the other for Rwanda. The two tribunals have tried, convicted and sentenced perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide—including former national leaders—to jail, in some cases for life.

Canada has given support, including voluntary contributions of \$2.3 million for the Yugoslav tribunal and \$1 million for the Rwanda tribunal. Canada has also provided forensic and other expert assistance, and has amended its laws to permit the extradition of indictees.

HUMAN RIGHTS LAWS: A HALF-CENTURY OF PROGRESS

Over the years, Canada has been a partner in the building of an elaborate network of international conventions, declarations and other instruments that

set out the standards for the protection of human rights. The list starts with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1948, and includes:

- the establishment of the Commission on Human Rights, the UN's main policy-making body on human rights issues, plus its subcommissions on the prevention of discrimination against minorities;
- the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;
- the 1965 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
- the 1977 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- the 1977 Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- the 1979 Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- the 1985 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- the 1990 Convention on the Rights of the Child, including two Optional Protocols currently being negotiated—one relating to the prohibition of the sale of children or child pornography, and another for the elimination of the use of children in armed conflict; and
- the establishment of the Commissions on the Status of Women and on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the main UN policy-making bodies on gender equality and criminal justice respectively.

ICE:**New institutions****bring war criminals****within range****of justice**

PHOTO: CANAPRESS

Canada is also supporting the work of such bodies as UNICEF, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and the UN Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict.

Of course, much remains to be done to stop war crimes and bring offenders to justice. Now, however, there is an international will along with the accompanying instruments to hold offenders accountable for their acts. ■

Civilian Police Operations

Canadian Participation



The first Canadian Civilian Police contingent on the eve of departure for Kosovo, July 30

After conflicts are over, military peacekeepers come into action to maintain peace, usually under the flag of the United Nations. In recent years however, the demand for civilian police has been growing as peace operations have expanded to assist in the return to civil society.

Canada has an international reputation for supporting democratic development and human security through monitoring and building the capacity of civilian police. Since 1989, Canadian police, whether from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) or provincial/municipal police corps, have participated in missions in the Balkans, East Timor, Guatemala, Haiti, Namibia, South Africa, Western Sahara and now Kosovo.

In international peace operations, Canadian police monitor, train, advise and otherwise assist police forces to ensure that they become law enforcement agencies operating in accordance with internationally recognized standards, and with respect for internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Some Statistics on Modern-Day Conflicts

The nature of violent conflict has changed in recent decades. Most wars now occur within states, and civilians account for 90 percent of the casualties. In the past 10 years alone, the number of casualties has doubled. Currently, about 1 million people lose their lives each year. Since 1945, more than 22 million people have died in small, medium and large-scale conflicts. Millions more have been injured or permanently disabled. Entire populations have been displaced and dispossessed. The high proportion of civilian fatalities is a direct result of strategies and tactics that deliberately target women, children, the poor and the weak.

An anti-personnel mine costs as little as US\$3.00 to produce but as much as US\$1000.00 to safely detect and remove once it has been deployed. Mines kill or maim thousands of people every year. Most of the victims are women or children. Tens of millions of mines remain hidden in over 60 countries.

In today's post-Cold War world, non-nuclear arsenals pose a significant threat to human security. Military small arms and light weapons are the arsenal of choice and often of necessity in current armed conflicts. In some countries, it is easier to obtain guns than basic food or medicine. An AK-47 rifle can cost as little as US\$6.00, and ammunition is plentiful and cheap.

According to the latest reliable figures available (1997), there are some 22 million active military personnel throughout the world, more than 37 million reservists and 7.5 million paramilitaries.

Between 1992 and 1996, exports of major conventional weapons by the 10 leading international suppliers (a group that excludes Canada) exceeded US\$110 billion. ●—

Canadian police officers currently serve in the following areas:

KOSOVO **UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)** — 38 officers, to be joined by another 17 in September

BOSNIA **UN International Police Task Force (IPTF)** — 23 officers

HAITI **UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH)** — 24 officers
Bilateral Technical Assistance Program — 22 police technical advisers

GUATEMALA **UN Mission for the Verification of Human Rights in Guatemala (MINUGUA)** — 5 officers

EAST TIMOR **UN Assistance Mission in East Timor (UNAMET)** — 3 officers

Louise Arbour

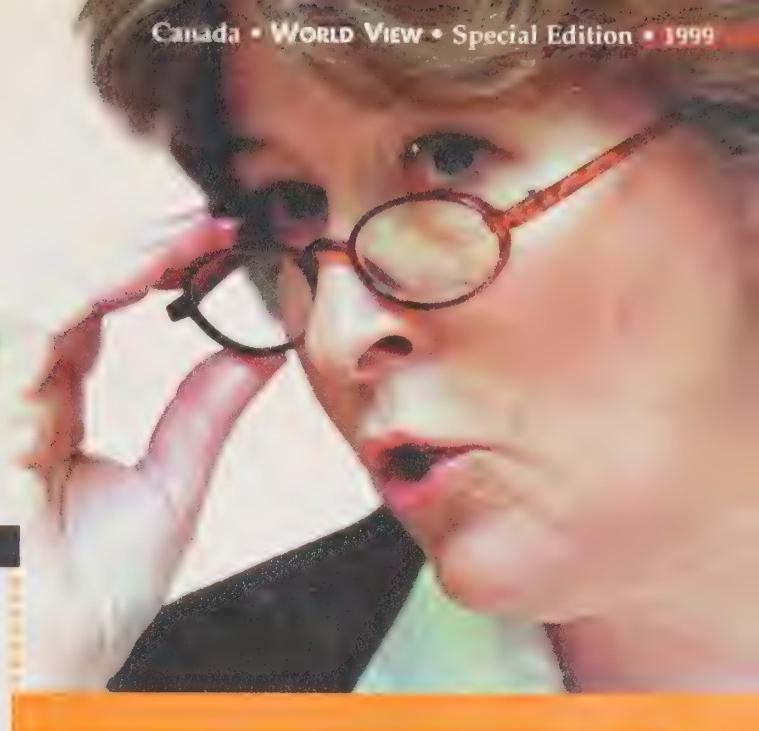
A profile in courage and determination

A commitment to human and individual rights, a readiness to be politically incorrect when necessary, and a dogged determination to get the job done regardless of obstacles—these threads are woven throughout the life and career of Louise Arbour. After serving as Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda from 1996 to September 1999, this distinguished jurist is now to bring her immense talents, courage and determination to the bench of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Born in Montréal in 1947, Madam Justice Arbour attended convent school and earned a name for good grades as well as feisty irreverence. After studying law at the Université de Montréal, she was called to the Quebec Bar in 1971 and to the Bar of Ontario in 1977. Thirteen years of academic work followed, first as Associate Professor of Law and later as Associate Dean at York University's Osgoode Hall Law School. During this period, Ms. Arbour wrote prolifically in both English and French on criminal procedure, human rights and civil rights. As vice-president of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, she campaigned for voting rights for prisoners. Later, serving as counsel for the Association, she successfully argued that defence lawyers should sometimes have access to the sexual records of alleged victims of assault.

Ms. Arbour was appointed to the bench in 1987 as a judge of the Ontario Supreme Court. She later served on the Ontario Court of Appeal; among her judgments there, she ordered an Ontario school board to accept a disabled student in a regular classroom. In 1995, the federal government chose her to lead the investigation into alleged abuses of inmates at the Prison for Women in Kingston, Ontario.

In February 1996, the UN Security Council appointed her Chief Prosecutor of the



International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda. From the start, Ms. Arbour made it clear that she would pursue her mission unrelentingly. "There is no single issue more important to the survival of these tribunals than the actual arrest of indicted war criminals," she declared. "That will be my very top priority." In the face of pressure from Yugoslavian, Bosnian and Croatian authorities to stall the work, she stood like a rock.

In May 1999, she broke new ground by issuing history's first international warrant for the arrest of a sitting head of state—Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic—plus four political and military leaders on charges of murder and other crimes against humanity.

Ms. Arbour made it clear that this was not a symbolic gesture. "As far as I'm concerned," she told the news media at the time, "this indictment is the first chapter. The next chapter is arrest and trial."

Louise Arbour is confident that the next chapter will be written in due course. Seven months after the Yugoslav authorities barred her from Kosovo, she flew into Pristina to inspect the sites of alleged atrocities. "I'm perfectly certain Mr. Milosevic thought he could keep me out of Kosovo," she says. "I believe he can't keep himself out of The Hague." •



Louise Arbour, centre, and team of forensic experts stop at the grave of a teenage girl allegedly executed by Serb forces in the village of Celine, in Kosovo.

photos: CANAPRESS

HUMAN Security

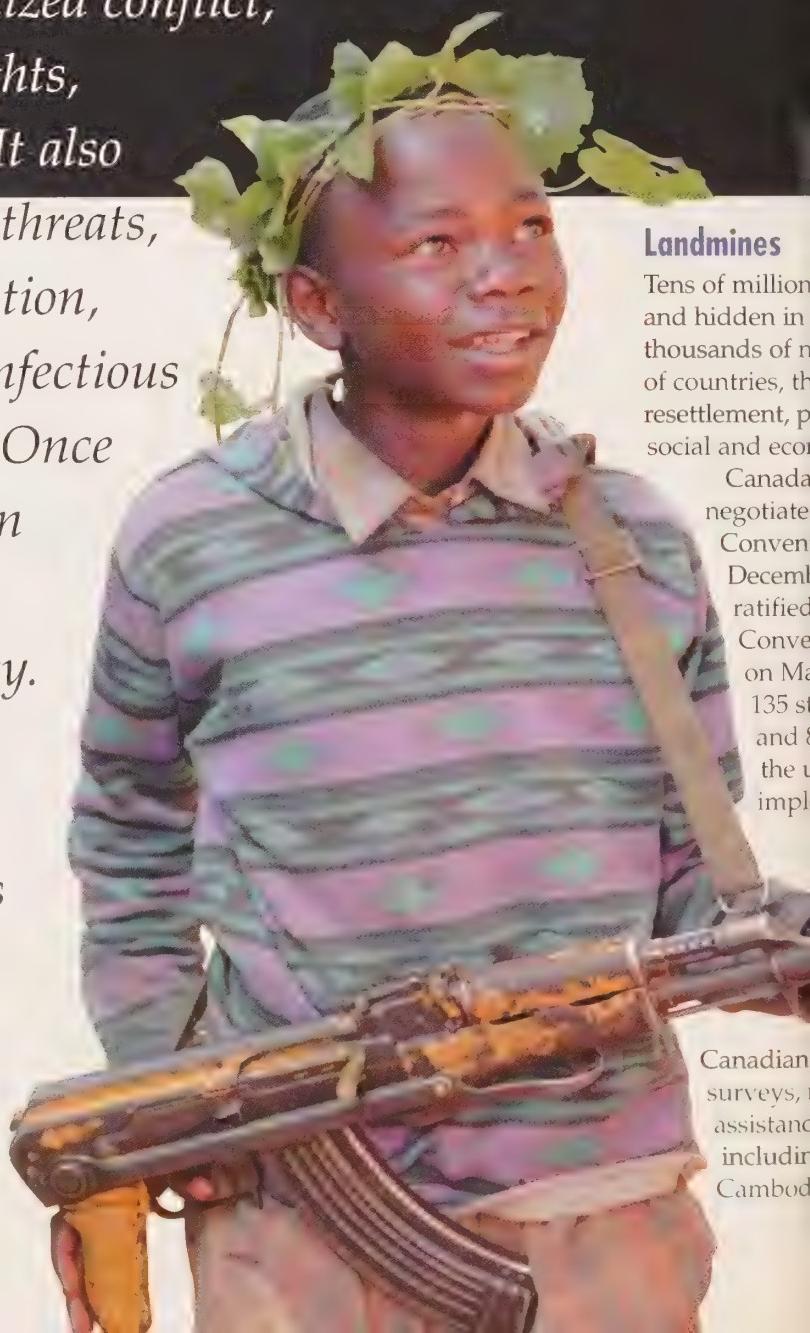
New thinking and new actions for a new millennium

Human security means safety for people from violent threats, such as organized conflict, gross violations of human rights, terrorism and violent crime. It also

means safety from non-violent threats, such as environmental degradation, economic crises, illicit drugs, infectious diseases and natural disasters. Once the nature of the threat has been identified, several tools can be used to promote human security.

Some tools rely chiefly on persuasion. Others are more robust—for instance, sanctions or military intervention.

Canada is acting to enhance human security in many different ways.



Landmines

Tens of millions of landmines are scattered and hidden in thousands of nations around the world. In some countries, they pose a serious threat to resettlement, peacekeeping, social and economic development.

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The International Criminal Court

The Rome Treaty creating the International Criminal Court was signed in June 1998. Canada played a central role in the creation of the Court, and is leading efforts to ensure that the ICC will be an independent and effective institution.

Chairing the committee that produced the final text of the Rome Treaty was Philippe Kirsch, Legal Adviser at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT). He now chairs the commission developing the instruments to ensure the proper operation of the Court.

(For further details on the ICC, see article on international justice, p. 4.)

Small arms

Small arms are the weapons of choice in modern conflicts. There are many serious consequences to the uncontrolled spread and excessive accumulation of small arms and light weapons: they fuel conflicts, increase civilian casualties, worsen human rights violations and make crime more lethal.

Canada has adopted a three-track response to the issue:

- development and promotion of measures to ensure greater restraint and transparency in arms exports;

- measures to counter the illicit trade in small arms; and
- peacebuilding, governance and practical disarmament measures.

Examples of Canada's action on small arms include support for a program to promote the exchange of weapons for farming tools in Mozambique, and another program to exchange guns for consumer goods in El Salvador. In addition, Canada supports an initiative led by Mali to promote an arms moratorium in the region of West Africa.

War-affected children

In the past decade alone, wars have killed more than 2 million children, disabled 4 million and traumatized 10 million. Estimates suggest that there are currently 300 000 children serving armies, whether as combatants, sexual slaves or messengers.

Canada is supporting the negotiation of an Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with the aim of raising the legal age of recruitment and participation in hostilities. Further, Canada is working to integrate child protection into humanitarian and peacekeeping operations. It supports the UN Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, as well as the NGO Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers.

Landmines remain armed than 60 countries, creating tens of millions every year. In dozens continue to hinder refugee reconstruction, and development.

The international effort to Anti-Personnel Mine Ban was signed in Ottawa in 1997. The most rapidly of its kind in history, the became international law in 1999. As of early August, 129 countries had signed the treaty and ratified it. To support ratification and full implementation of the Ottawa Convention,

Canada has created a \$100 million fund. This is being used to support programs, such as mine clearance and victim care in 20 affected countries: Afghanistan, Bosnia, Mozambique and Kosovo.





Combatting illicit drugs

The trade in illicit drugs and the abuse of such substances together constitute a threat to people, communities and states. They entail social and health costs, and undermine the stability of states, effective governance, respect for human rights and development.

Canada is actively involved in the fight against illicit drugs. It is leading a Hemispheric Dialogue Group on drugs and human security in the Americas, and it chairs the negotiations in the Organization of American States for the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism on Drugs. Canada is also involved in several other forums; one is the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, with participation from agencies in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Transnational organized crime

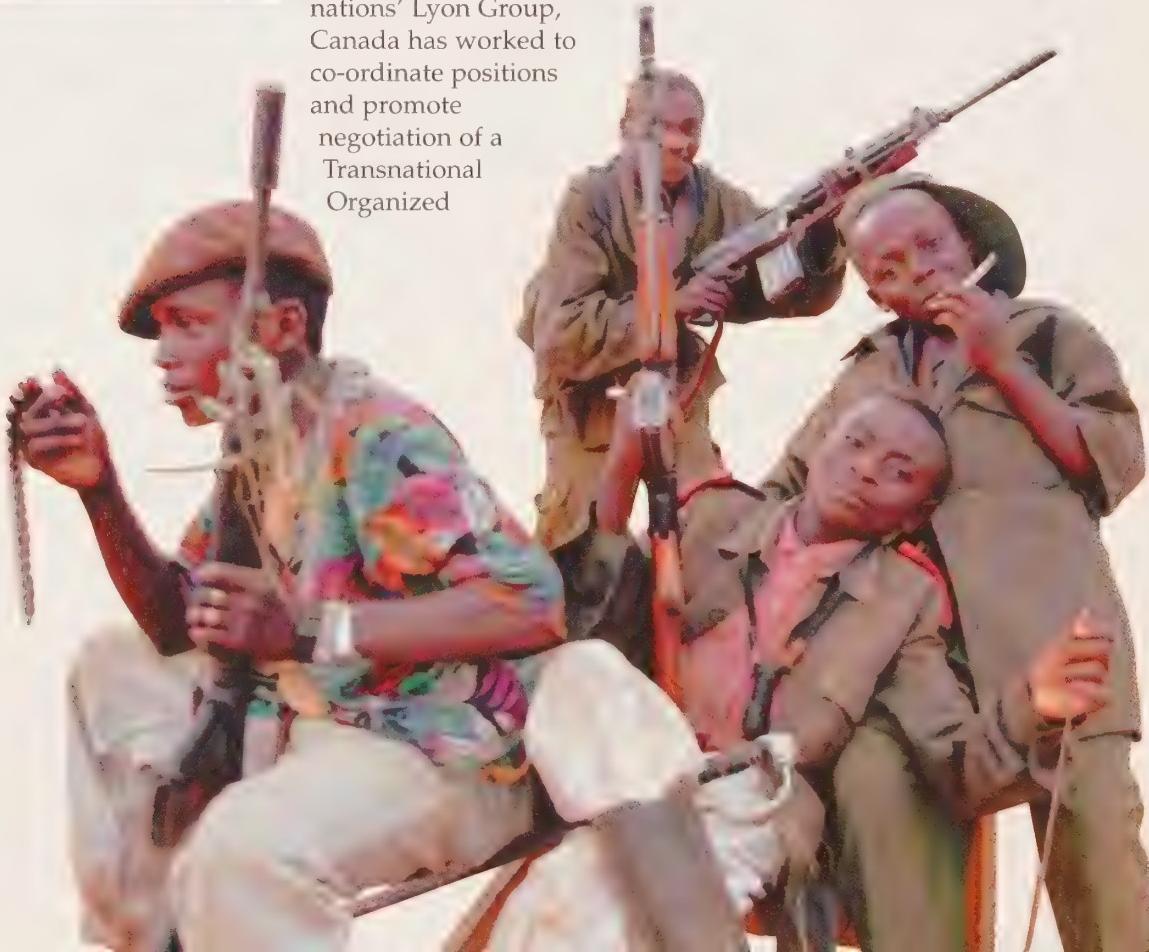
A major threat to human security is organized crime, including migrant smuggling, trafficking in women and children, trafficking in illicit firearms, corruption, and money laundering.

Through the G-8 leading nations' Lyon Group, Canada has worked to co-ordinate positions and promote negotiation of a Transnational Organized

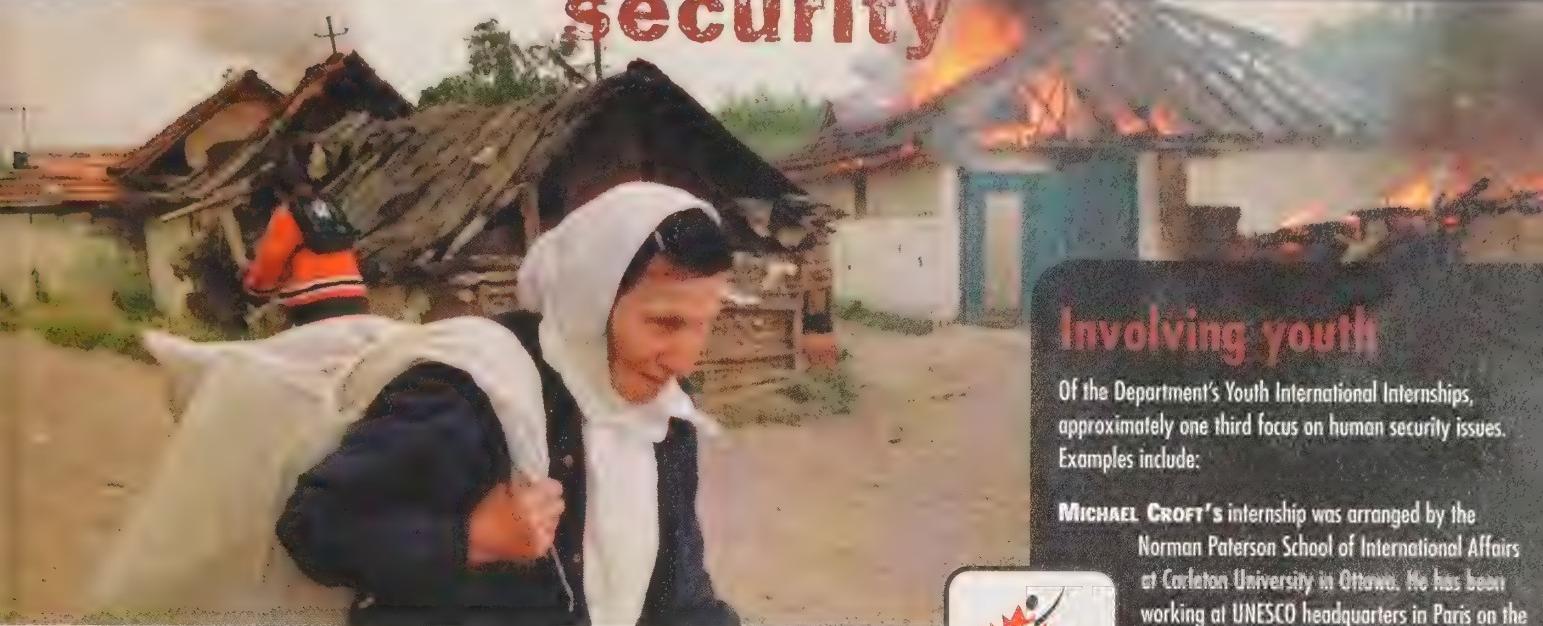
Crime Convention and its protocols. The aim is to protect people by adopting measures for deterring and prosecuting criminals. Canada has provided the draft for a firearms trafficking protocol to the Convention; this is now the basis for negotiations.

Human rights field operations

Canada played a prominent role in the creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in 1993. The Office of the High Commissioner is responsible in particular for human rights at the UN. Moreover, Canada works to ensure that peacekeeping and other peace support operations integrate human rights considerations. In order for Canada to be ready to provide qualified and professional personnel for field missions on short notice, the government supports the Canadian Resource Bank for Democracy and Human Rights (CANADEM), a stand-by roster of human rights experts.



HUMAN security



Involving youth

Of the Department's Youth International Internships, approximately one third focus on human security issues. Examples include:

MICHAEL CROFT's internship was arranged by the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University in Ottawa. He has been working at UNESCO headquarters in Paris on the Culture of Peace Program, particularly to assist in integrating development, conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and issues of gender and ethnicity into the program. He has now completed his internship and is in contact to UNESCO.



Canada's partners

To be effective, human security initiatives must be developed and implemented through key partners, including institutions, governments and civil society.

One vital partner is the **United Nations Security Council**. As an elected member of the Council for the period 1999–2000, Canada is promoting a strong human security agenda. During our presidency of the Council last February, we sponsored a debate on the theme "The Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict," and we asked the UN Secretary-General to prepare a report and submit recommendations for study this fall.

Other important partners are the **United Nations General Assembly** and the **UN Specialized Agencies**, where Canada pursues a human security agenda. These include the High Commissioner for Refugees, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, and the Special Representative for Internally Displaced Persons.

Still another partner is the **G-8**. Canada has led efforts to introduce human security issues and perspectives into the working agenda of the Group of Seven and Group of Eight summit meetings. At last June's meeting of G-8 foreign ministers in Cologne, the focus was on the impact of globalization, and human

security concerns were strongly reflected in the agenda.

On a bilateral level, in May 1998 Canada and Norway signed the **Lysøen Declaration**, establishing a partnership for action. The central objective is to provide coherence for human security initiatives, to strengthen them and build momentum around them. Under the agreement, the two countries are consulting and co-operating on landmines, the International Criminal Court, human rights, humanitarian law, the gender dimensions of armed conflict, small arms, war-affected children (including child soldiers), child labour, and Arctic and Northern co-operation.

Broader in scope is the **Human Security Network** initiated in September 1998 by Canada and Norway. This past May in Bergen, Norway, 11 countries and 9 prominent NGOs and international organizations participated in the first full meeting of the Network. It focussed on identifying challenges and approaches for addressing major issues, including landmines, the accumulation and transfer of military small arms, child soldiers, and adherence to international humanitarian and human rights laws.

ALUKI KOTIERK is from Igloolik, Nunavut. As arranged by the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development in Montréal, this intern worked on Indigenous women's issues in Quito, Ecuador.

In an internship mapped out by CANADEM, **SEAN McNAMARA** worked for the International Children's Institute (ICI) in Montréal. He travelled to Sarajevo with a team piloting ICI's "Building Bridges" program in Bosnia. He helped develop classroom sessions for schoolchildren from the Sarajevo canton, and prepared presentations for use by ICI educators.

CANADEM organized 10 internships in Croatia with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Activities included field monitoring, reintegration of refugees, democratization, police monitoring, human rights assistance, and reconciliation. Six of the interns were later hired by the OSCE. For example, **LEANNE BAVER** from Quebec worked in the field office in Karlovac. She is now a Democracy and Human Rights Officer in the Sisak Co-ordination Centre, where she is developing civil society projects.

For more information on the Youth International Internship Program, visit its Web site (www.dfaid.maeic.gc.ca/interns/) or call 1-800-559-2888 (toll-free from anywhere in Canada). ●

NGOs in action

Spearheading the drive for

HUMAN security

All the different measures required to build human security cannot become accepted international practice through government action alone. At every stage the driving force is needed of private groups and individuals operating within non-governmental organizations. NGOs played a key part in the process culminating in the adoption of the Ottawa Convention on Anti-Personnel Mines, and their efforts were recognized when the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, a coalition of over 1000 NGOs in more than 60 countries. In the negotiations that created the International Criminal Court in 1998, NGO participants included the Coalition for an ICC, Human Rights Watch and the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights.

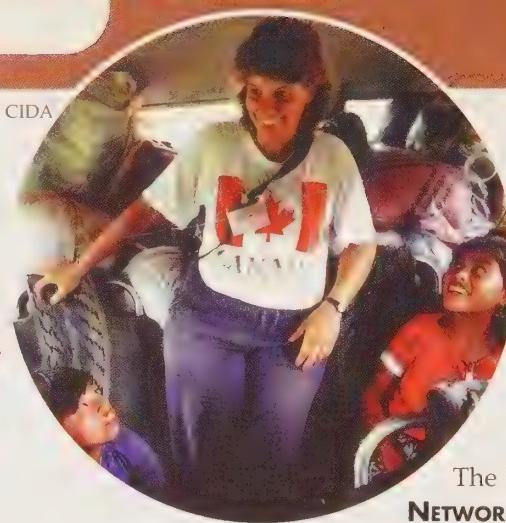
In an address to the Hague Appeal for Peace in May, Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy credited NGO action for recent progress in human security. He told NGO representatives at the conference, "Your energy, expertise and ideas are indispensable."

Following are prominent examples of NGO-government collaboration supported by Canada.

The **COALITION TO STOP THE USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS** (CSC) is working for the adoption of, and adherence to, national, regional and international standards (including an Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child) prohibiting the military recruitment and use in hostilities of anyone below 18 years of age. Canada was one of the first countries to contribute to the CSC when it was founded in June 1998.

These civil society institutions are often among the few functioning providers of human security in weak states wrecked by, or emerging from, internal conflicts.

photo: CIDA



The **INTERNATIONAL ACTION NETWORK ON SMALL ARMS**

(IANSA) was launched at the May 1999 Hague Appeal for Peace. IANSA facilitates NGO initiatives to prevent the proliferation and misuse of small arms.

At Norway's Fafo Institute for Applied Social Science, the **PEACE IMPLEMENTATION NETWORK** (PIN) seeks to reinforce international assistance in post-conflict situations. It does so through thematic forums that explore policies and practices in support of the implementation of peace agreements.

The **WAR-TORN SOCIETIES PROJECT** (WSP) is an international initiative that seeks to help societies recover from war and build a sustainable peace. Established by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the Program for Strategic and International Security Studies, WSP has carried out research and action projects in countries emerging from war.

The **CANADIAN PEACEBUILDING CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE** (CPCC) is a network of Canadian NGOs, institutions, academics and other individuals working to shape policy for the non-governmental peacebuilding community. CPCC has assisted the Government of Canada in identifying gender, war-affected children and small arms as key human security issues that should inform and guide Canadian foreign policy.

Many NGOs working on human security issues receive funding and other support from the Canadian Peacebuilding Initiative, a joint undertaking of DFAIT and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Recipients include:

- Project Ploughshares, sponsored by the Canadian Council of Churches and operated by the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies;
- the Canadian Resource Bank for Democracy and Human Rights; and
- CUSO's Mozambique Arms for Tools Project, which seeks to recover and destroy weapons caches that pose a threat to peace. ●

—UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES **Sadako Ogata**

doctors without Borders Canada

Aid for the suffering, whoever and wherever they are

In 1971, a small group of French doctors were winding up their work in Biafra, the devastated and famine-stricken scene of the bloody Nigerian civil war. Providing medical relief there had sometimes been a tragically frustrating job. The experience left the doctors determined to find a better way to respond to health emergencies. What they wanted was a way for physicians to minister to suffering victims, unhampered by political, economic and religious factors.

Out of that resolve came Médecins sans frontières (MSF), known in English as Doctors Without Borders. Today, this is the world's largest independent, international medical relief organization. MSF maintains 5 operational centres in Europe and 14 national sections throughout the world, including 1 in Canada. A Canadian, Dr. James Orbinski, is currently president of the MSF International Council, which has its headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

The organization has a threefold mission. First, it supplies emergency relief in places where medical infrastructure does not exist or is unable to cope with the crisis. Second, it conducts medical research, mass vaccination and other public health programs in developing countries. Third, it serves as the voice of the afflicted, speaking out about the plight of the people it helps.

MSF's operating principle is to provide help to all who need it regardless of race, religion, politics or gender. Fulfilling that pledge requires a measure of sturdy independence. This is why MSF seeks donations from international agencies, private foundations and the general public.

The Canadian section of MSF has its headquarters in Toronto and regional offices in Ottawa, Montréal, Vancouver and Halifax. MSF Canada recruits physicians, nurses and support personnel for missions overseas. It also raises funds and works to keep the Canadian public aware of the situation of health crisis victims throughout the world.

Since 1991, over 500 Canadian MSF volunteers have served in Rwanda, Bosnia, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Liberia, Angola, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Colombia and elsewhere. They have responded to human-caused and natural disasters—everything from shooting wars and the collapse of civil order to epidemics, famines and floods. The Kosovo crisis brought the organization into action again. An MSF Canada team was on the ground in Pristina before the conflict broke out. As of May, the organization had dispatched three Canadian physicians to refugee camps in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for tours ranging from six weeks to six months. ●

To volunteer for service, make a donation or learn more about the work of MSF, visit its Web site (www.msf.ca) or contact the national office:

Médecins sans frontières / Doctors Without Borders
355 Adelaide Street West, 5B
Toronto, Ontario M5V 1S2

Tel.: (416) 586-9820
Fax: (416) 586-9821
E-mail: msfcan@passport.ca



photo: MSF CANADA

Jonathan Brock, M.D.

When 33-year-old Dr. Jonathan Brock arrived in the Balkans last April, technically speaking he was still a resident in family medicine at a Vancouver hospital. But in fact he was a veteran in the delivery of emergency medical services, thanks to six years of voluntary work with Doctors Without Borders Canada.

Between 1993 and 1998—before and after graduating from medical school—Jonathan Brock served overseas as a volunteer in five major crises in Mali, Somalia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Afghanistan. The tasks assigned to him were far from light. In Rwanda, he was involved in establishing a 200-bed hospital and helped with surgery. In 1996, after he received his M.D. from Queen's University, his first mission was to Sierra Leone to minister to the terribly mutilated victims of a civil war.

Now he was in the field again. Only weeks before the end of his residency, he was co-ordinating an international team of 45 MSF physicians at Brazde, also known as Stenkovec 1, the largest refugee camp in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Their mission was to help Kosovar refugees.

At one point, he and his team had to provide care to more than 30 000 refugees ranging in age from newborns on up, with 10- to 40-year-olds constituting the largest group. The medical problems, he reported, were mainly upper respiratory tract infections plus high blood pressure, heart and lung disease, and other chronic ailments. Many refugees were also emotionally traumatized. It was a challenging assignment, said Dr. Brock in a recent interview, but he would not have changed places with anyone else.

Canadians Call for

HUMAN security Approach

Over and over, from one end of the country to another, Canadians have called for a human security approach to foreign policy. Their views have found expression in the various activities of the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development (CCFPD). In the Centre's annual National Forum and its frequent policy development roundtables, experts and ordinary citizens alike have recommended that Canada's foreign policy give attention to democracy, human rights, civil society, children, small arms and peacebuilding. They have advocated an approach based on fundamental

Canadian values: the rule of law, diversity and multiculturalism, respect for human rights (including women's rights) and democracy, civility, and a strong civil society. Meeting in Saint John, Montréal and Vancouver, the 1999 National Forum focussed on the UN Security Council. It recommended that Canada promote a stronger human security agenda inside and outside the United Nations. In Saint John, participants also recommended that human security impacts be monitored when the UN imposes sanctions on countries, such as Iraq.

Similar recommendations emerged from earlier National Forums. In 1996 the subject was peacebuilding; Canadians from across the country met in Winnipeg and recommended a human security approach to foreign policy. As elements of human security, the Forum drew attention to democracy, human rights and peacebuilding, and the Canadian experience with diversity and multiculturalism.

The 1998 National Forum focussed on the Arctic. It recommended that foreign policy promote human security. Academics and other experts drew attention to human rights, civil society and peacebuilding as key human security goals.

Human security is something that strikes a chord with the Canadian public and reflects long-standing Canadian values.

—Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy

JUNE 29, 1999

Further, at the Calgary Roundtable this past March 17, the 75 NGO, business, academic and other participants declared that human security is central to Canada's relations with other countries in the Americas.

The CCFPD has sought to respond to this broad public interest. With the aim of injecting the public's ideas into the development of human security and foreign policy, the Centre has brought together a wide range of Canadian and other experts to address specific human security issues. For example:

- Gwynne Dyer chaired a discussion on "The Future of Conflict," with participants including Canadian Bishop Remi De Roo and leading academics;
- Chris Smith (Kings College, London) chaired a discussion on "Small Arms," with participants including representatives of Interpol and the International Red Cross; and
- Ralph Daley (United Nations University) chaired a discussion on "Human Security and Water Conflicts," with participants including Stephen Owen (University of Victoria) and the engineering consultant firm of RV Anderson.

The CCFPD has also supported a number of studies on human security issues abroad. Titles include *Human Rights and Security in Mexico*, *Lessons of Yugoslavia and Managing Diversity—Ukraine*. In addition, the Centre has supported a wide range of roundtables, papers and conferences on child exploitation, small arms, gender, peacebuilding and civil society. ●

Canadian Centre
For Foreign Policy
Development

Many of the Centre's more than 100 reports from public discussions and papers deal with human security issues and approaches to foreign policy. For more information, visit the CCFPD Web site (www.cfp-pec.gc.ca), or contact the Centre by telephone at (613) 944-4150, by fax at (613) 944-0687 or by letter at the following address: Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2.

REBUILDING THE HUMAN SPIRIT:

WHEN CULTURE SUPPORTS

HUMAN Security

Canadian artists are joining international stars on the bill of the first major cultural event in postwar Kosovo and neighbouring areas. Such well-known names as Mikhail Baryshnikov, Bono, Elton John, Sting and Meryl Streep are slated to perform on September 10 in Skopje, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and on September 11 and 12 in Pristina, Kosovo. Also featured in the event are Canadians: a miner's choral group from Nova Scotia, called Men of the Deep; and Tribe of One, a Winnipeg-based group of four musicians, two dancers and two visual artists who integrate rock music, dance and painting live on stage with an art therapy approach.

Called "The Return," the International Festival of Music and Theatre is being held under the auspices of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and UNICEF. Its aim is to support the rebuilding of Kosovo's cultural and educational community. Spearheaded by British actor Vanessa Redgrave, the Festival has received strong backing from the Government of Canada.

The story began in June, shortly after the end of the conflict in Kosovo. Then filming in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Vanessa Redgrave approached Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy and sought Canada's support for the project. "Because of the major role it played in the worldwide campaign to ban landmines," she says, "Canada's human security agenda is well known on the international scene and is a natural fit for the humanitarian effort we are undertaking in Kosovo." She adds, "The reaction was instant and positive, and will go a long way in helping us reach our goal of aiding Albanian Kosovar children and young people recover their cultural spirits with the confidence that they have a future."

The Minister agreed to Ms. Redgrave's request and announced a contribution of \$200 000 to the event. The money comes from the Department's Children in Armed Conflict Program, which conducts music and art therapy throughout Kosovo, and from the International Cultural Relations Program. "The rebuilding effort must not only focus on bricks and mortar; we must also help rebuild the human spirit," says Mr. Axworthy. Noting

that Canada was the first country to get behind the initiative, he adds that it is important for Canadian artists to play a major role on the international scene and actively help the Kosovars survive as artists and families.

This contribution is only a small part of the Children in Armed Conflict Program. Activities are currently under way in countries such as Albania, Bosnia, South Africa, Peru and Rwanda, as well as in Kosovo. Projects include organizing psycho-social therapy workshops for Kosovo refugee children and children affected by political violence in Peru, producing documentary films on the fate of children not only as innocent victims but as targets, and developing educational tools to help war-affected youth move toward "peace" and learn techniques for conflict resolution. ■



photo: CANAPRESS

To learn more about the Children in Armed Conflict Program, visit the Department's Web site (www.dfaid-maec.gc.ca/culture/children/menu-e.htm) or call (613) 996-3649.



photo: Wendy McAlpine

Winnipeg-based group Tribe of One

VANESSA REDGRAVE

HUMAN security

ON THE INTERNET

To learn all about human security issues, we suggest you start with a visit to the Department's Web site (www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca) and click on "Peacebuilding and Human Security" in the Policy section. From there, click on "Human Security." This will bring you to a number of policy documents, ministerial speeches, background information and links to other related Web sites, particularly the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

For further information, visit the Web site of the Canadian International Development Agency (www.acdi-cida.gc.ca) or that of the Canadian Resource Bank for Democracy and Human Rights (www.web.net/~canadem). ■

"The world can NEVER be at peace UNLESS people have SECURITY in their daily lives."

—Human Development Report, UN Development Programme, 1994

DID YOU KNOW THAT?

From 1990 to 1995 a total of **70 states** were involved in **93 wars**, which killed **5.5 million** people.

Most of today's wars are civil conflicts. More than **half** the wars of the 1990s lasted for over **five years**.

According to the UN Human Development Index, **57 percent** of wars during 1990–95 took place in countries with **low** human development, versus only **14 percent** in countries with **high** development. The Index rates countries by their combined prosperity, health and education levels.

Over **200 000** children under **15** serve in regular and irregular armed forces around the world.

In the mid-1990s, known military spending was **US\$800 billion** each year, or **US\$145** per person worldwide. This is **30 percent** lower than in 1985, when the Cold War was at its height.

In **half** of the countries experiencing war, ethnic minorities represent from **10 to 50 percent** of the population.

For the Record: The UN Human Rights System is an annual report that compiles and summarizes all human rights activity at the UN. It appears on the Web sites of Foreign Affairs (www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca) and Human Rights Internet (www.hri.ca). For the print or CD-ROM version, contact HRI at 8 York Street, Suite 302, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 5S6.

CETTE PUBLICATION EST ÉGALEMENT DISPONIBLE EN FRANÇAIS.



Canada World View
is published in both English and French under the direction of:

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Communications Services Division
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
Canada.

Canada World View
is also available on the Internet:
www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/canada-magazine



WorldView

CANADA

Issue 7 • Spring 2000

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- W58

Building a Safer World

Protecting People From War:
Canada's human security
priority in 2000

Landmines: A Report Card
The Ottawa Convention makes
a difference

Youth: The new voice in
Canadian foreign policy



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Canada World View
is also available on the Internet:
www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/canada-magazine

ABOUT CANADA WORLD VIEW

Published quarterly, **Canada World View** provides an overview of current foreign policy issues and Canada's perspective on them. It also updates readers on Canadian initiatives, responses and contributions in the field of international affairs.

OUR COVER

A young boy gazes toward the hills surrounding Kabul, Afghanistan. According to a UNICEF study, 90 percent of the country's children are afraid of dying in the ongoing civil war.

Youth: The new voice in Canadian foreign policy

In the last 100 years, humankind has made astonishing progress in science, technology, public health, education, economic conditions and general welfare. But on the darker side, wars are still raging, helpless people are dying, entire populations are being displaced by force, the nuclear threat is ever-present, terrorism is an ongoing plague, crime has become transnational and hundreds of millions of people the world over live in abject poverty.

Enormous efforts are still required to make the world a better, safer place to live in. Canada's human security approach to foreign policy is contributing to the efforts, helping to bring about a more peaceful world. And key to this endeavour are Canadian youth, who are making their voices heard in the development of foreign policy.

In this issue of *Canada World View*, we examine the role of youth in Canada's international relations. Never before have there been so many mechanisms to consult young people and involve them in concrete action against the new, globalized threats to human security.

In today's brave new world, it would be a grave error not to take into account the perspective of youth on global issues. That is why the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy listen so carefully to the views of young Canadians. We hope you enjoy reading about this and other topics in this issue of *Canada World View*.

The Editors

To learn more about the human security concept, see last fall's Special Edition entitled "Human Security: Putting People First" or visit the following Web site: www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/foreignp/humansecurity/menu-e.htm

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Minister Axworthy with students at the University of Calgary

Canadian Youth

A role today for tomorrow's foreign policy makers

Last December, at Canada House in London, England, Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy joined in a unique venture with British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook and students at Churchill High School in Winnipeg and Inveralmond High School in Edinburgh. Together they launched "YouthLinks" (www.youthlinks.org), an Internet dialogue on issues such as human security, human rights and war-affected children. YouthLinks is funded by the International Cultural Relations Program of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. The initiative has now developed into an international Web-based pilot project involving six high schools in Canada, three in Germany and three in Britain.

The Ministers are eager to make use of what the youth perspective has to offer. They know that young people have energy, knowledge, creativity, ideals and skills—just the qualities needed to help achieve major foreign policy objectives, such as international peace and human security.

In Canada, one way for youth to play a part is through DFAIT's Youth International

Another opportunity for youth involvement was the Fourth Annual Canadian Peacebuilding Consultations, held in Ottawa from February 29 to March 1. The Consultations were attended by over 300 representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government, plus young people. A special plenary session was devoted to the perspectives of five young Canadians. They included the two winners of a peacebuilding essay contest, one recent immigrant from a war-affected country, and two youths who are active within the Canadian NGO network.

For Minister Axworthy, it's no passing whim to involve youth in the development of



Interns Ashna Vohra, Gaston Grantejo and Priya Ghoshiketa at training of Human Rights Internet, a Canadian NGO.

foreign policy. On every possible occasion, he meets with high school, college and university students all across Canada. He values their ideas, suggestions and comments, because some day soon they will be the ones making the decisions. The more quickly they find their feet amid the complex realities of today's international relations and begin to get involved, the more effectively will they be able to work toward a better and safer world. ■

Programs for young Canadians

Check out our programs for young people. They include Student Exchange Programs, Young Workers' Exchange Programs, the Student Work Abroad Program, International Academic Programs and others. To learn more about these and a career in Canada's Foreign Service, visit the "Canadian Youth" Web site (www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/youth/menu-e.asp). And be sure to comment on the programs and issues that interest you.

Protecting People

From

War

Canada's human security priority in 2000

Chechnya



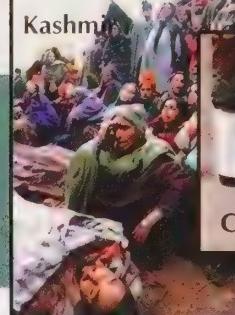
Sri Lanka



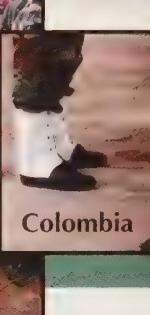
Kosovo



Lebanon



Kashmir



Colombia

Wars have always been horrific. Until a decade ago, however, most casualties were military and only 5 percent of victims were civilians. Now civilians account for up to 80 percent of casualties, and wars are increasingly fought within rather than between states.

Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy said recently, "Civilians have increasingly become tools of warfare—herded about to destabilize governments, pressed into military service, held hostage, exploited sexually, used as human shields. Such attacks are most often carried out with impunity in direct violation of international law. It is now clear that the victimization of civilians is a central component of modern armed conflict."

Canada calls for international action

Early in its current two-year term on the UN Security Council, Canada initiated a debate in February 1999. This led to a comprehensive report, tabled last September by Secretary-General Kofi Annan, on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The Council unanimously adopted a Canadian resolution establishing a working group, chaired by Canada, with the task of seeking implementation of the report's 40 recommendations. In particular, the report calls for practical measures to prevent conflict, including: preventive peacekeeping; strengthening of the UN's

ability to respond rapidly when a crisis breaks out, notably through rapidly deployable units; imposition of arms embargoes; greater use of targeted sanctions against belligerents; and, in the face of massive and ongoing human rights abuse, consideration of appropriate international action.

Protecting children

Protecting civilians starts with the most vulnerable: children. The record of the past decade is grim: close to 2 million children killed, more than 4 million disabled and over 1 million orphaned. More than 300 000 girls and boys—some as young as age 7—served in armies and rebel groups as fighters, porters, messengers, spies, labourers and sex slaves. Over 10 million were psychologically scarred by the trauma of abduction, detention, sexual assault and witnessing the brutal murder of family members.

Mr. Axworthy has made the issue a central priority of his human security agenda. "Promoting children's security is indispensable to promoting human security," he says. "We cannot possibly hope to build a secure world without due regard to those who will inherit it."

Among possible actions, Canada strongly supports the inclusion of child protection specialists in UN peacekeeping operations, and it is examining ways to ensure that children's rights and needs are a central consideration in every stage of conflict. In April, when it again presides

The Darker Side of Globalization

Modern threats to the security of people

While war is the main threat to the security of the individual, there are many others: a growing illicit drug trade, the lethal traffic in small arms, migrant smuggling, terrorism, transnational crime and more. These are manifestations of a disturbing trend in international affairs: the globalization of direct threats to the security of the individual. Such global challenges require a transnational response. Canada is a leader in combatting the threats in two key related areas: the trade in small arms and in drugs.

photos: CANAPRESS/AP



over the Security Council, Canada will promote specific measures to strengthen human security and increase the protection of children in conflict situations.

International conferences

On April 27 and 28 in Accra, Canada and Ghana co-host the West African Conference on War-Affected Children. The aim is to bring governments, civil society and youth together to produce a concrete plan of action for addressing the multiple needs and problems of the region's child victims of war. Among the topics for discussion: disarming and demobilizing child soldiers; the role of the military in child protection; and rehabilitating and re-integrating war-affected children.

In September, Canada will host an international conference examining various aspects of the plight of children affected by war, including East Timorese children who have lost access to schools and health clinics, ethnic Albanian children traumatized by conflict in Kosovo, and child soldiers in Sierra Leone who were exploited and forced to commit atrocities. Participants are expected to agree on a common approach and specific actions for war-affected children. ■—

Small arms

Each year, 700 000 civilians are killed by small arms fire. Because they are inexpensive, simple to use and portable, small arms lower the barrier for violence and terror. Their widespread availability multiplies their lethal effectiveness and makes conflict easier. They have truly become weapons of mass destruction and they are often in the hands of civilians, rebel forces and makeshift militias.

At the European Union (EU) Foreign Ministers Meeting in Helsinki in September 1999, the EU and Canada took a common approach to the problem of small arms accumulation, creating the EU-Canada Working Group on Small Arms. The EU and Canada will promote international and regional efforts to curb the use of these weapons.

In December 1999, representatives from Canada and 17 other countries identified key areas for attention, including arms brokering, documentation, anti-diversion procedures, international standards and regulation, legislation and enforcement, training, and information exchange.

Illicit drugs

By its very nature, the closely related illegal drug trade is a direct threat to the safety of the individual. Canada recognizes that no aspect of the drug problem can be dealt with in isolation from the surrounding economic, social and political circumstances. This is why it is taking a holistic approach to stemming the flow of illicit drugs. For example, Canada recognizes the links between the illegal trade in drugs and the trade in firearms, as well as the need to involve local interests in the design and implementation of anti-drug policies. In the field, this means working through embassies to provide assistance to local organizations or promoting alternative crops in a way that avoids distortion of local economies.

What these efforts have in common is a human security focus. For many, it is a new and unfamiliar way of dealing with the issue. But as Minister Axworthy says, "There is room for a holistic approach to the drug problem, and human security offers that approach."

Interview with Paul Heinbecker

DFAIT's senior officer responsible for global and security policy talks with *Canada World View*

The term "human security" may be of recent origin but the ideas that underpin the concept are far from new.

For more than a century—at least since the founding of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the 1860s—momentum has been gathering for a doctrine based on the security of people. Core elements of such a doctrine were formalized in the 1940s in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions.

Yet despite these legal instruments, human rights are violated on a daily basis around the world. What can be done to change this sad reality? This is the question *Canada World View* asked Paul Heinbecker, Assistant Deputy Minister (Global and Security Policy) at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

Canada World View

Mr. Heinbecker, first of all, can you explain to us how the concept of human security was developed and how it became a central element of Canadian foreign policy?

Mr. Heinbecker

First we have to look at the concept of sovereignty, which goes back some centuries. The Westphalia Treaties of 1648, which put an end to the Thirty Years' War and which established the notion of national sovereignty, gradually changed the nature of society in Europe.

The end of the Second World War and the creation of the United Nations in 1945, followed by the adoption in 1948 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the UN, marked a turning point. As the world became more democratic, it naturally became more concerned about the safety of people.

Spectacular technological developments in the last 50 years—particularly television, satellites and now the Internet—contributed to a dramatic change in the way we perceive the world. Images of merciless and bloody conflicts in Europe, Africa and elsewhere come to us every day, engaging our conscience.

Another key factor is the fact that the nature of war itself has changed. Wars used to be fought between professional armies. Now, warlords deliberately target the most vulnerable: women, children, the poor and the weak.

This made us realize that while the concept of national sovereignty is necessary, it is not sufficient as a central organizing principle in international affairs. Between 1990 and 1995, some 70 states were involved in 93 internal and regional wars that resulted in more

than 5 million victims. We realized as well that globalization brought new threats to people's safety: drug trafficking, terrorism, transnational crime, people smuggling, small arms proliferation and others. In the practical response to these threats, the concept of human security was born. It is fair to say that Minister Axworthy pioneered both the concept and the practice.

Canada World View

Have there been any concrete results yet?

Mr. Heinbecker

There have. If you look at the Landmines Treaty [see article, p. 8], it is clear that when governments, non-governmental organizations and ordinary citizens work together, positive things can be accomplished.

The UN peacekeeping mission in Sierra Leone is another example. For the first time, a UN mission has been given the mandate, within the limits of its capabilities, not only to maintain peace but also to protect civilians whose lives are threatened.

In many other areas Canada is working in partnership with like-minded countries in such multilateral forums as the UN, the G-8, the Organization of American States, the Commonwealth and La Francophonie. The aim is to achieve progress on issues such as the protection of civilians in armed conflicts, the protection of and assistance to war-affected children, the campaign to reduce accumulations and trade of small arms, the protection of humanitarian workers, the negotiations to establish the International Criminal Court, the promotion and protection of human rights internationally, the 12 conventions against terrorism, the proposed transnational organized crime

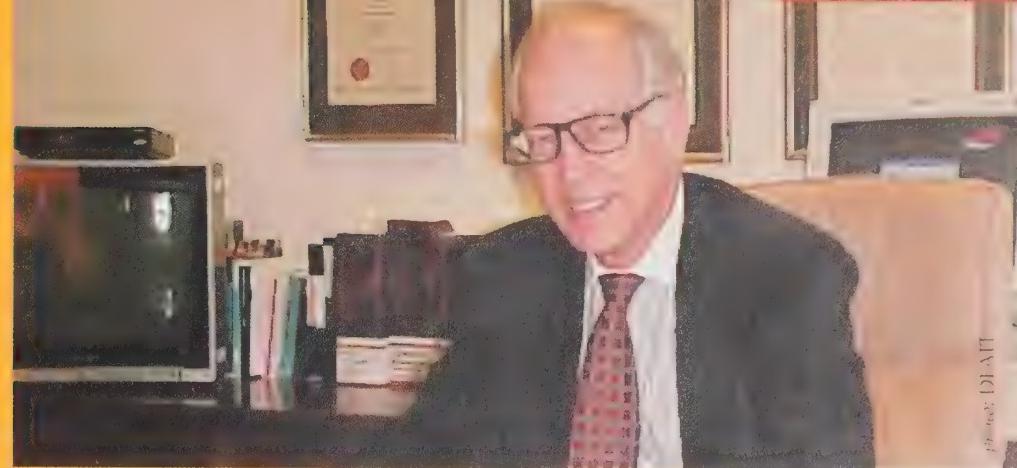


Photo: D. A. T.

convention, drug trafficking, the smuggling of people, and so on. These issues are priorities for Minister Axworthy and form the core of the human security agenda.

As a matter of fact, in Canadian foreign policy we can now say that the security of people is treated with the same concern and urgency as the security of states.

Canada World View

This raises the highly sensitive issue of the right of intervention in the affairs of other states. When is it appropriate to intervene and when not to? There seem to be contradictions in the way the principle is applied. What do you say to those who accuse Western democracies of inconsistency in putting the principle into practice?

Mr. Heinbecker

Obviously this is a difficult question. Let me begin by saying that humanitarian intervention is not just a Western concept. It is a human imperative, particularly when governments grossly abuse their own people, or when states fall and warlords prevail. Whether we want it or not, we are inevitably affected by these conflicts. First, the abuse of the innocent affronts our values and is in violation of the growing body of international humanitarian law. Second, we have a direct interest: we accept refugees, we send humanitarian assistance, we contribute peacekeeping troops, we help rebuild afflicted societies and rehabilitate their populations. When we see acute suffering and widespread loss of life, we have a moral obligation to respond and, if necessary, to intervene.

Having said that, it is important that the international community act collectively,

preferably through the UN, first to try to prevent a conflict and then to intervene to stop a conflict or gross abuse of human rights. The most difficult issue is whether to intervene when the Security Council is paralysed. There was no consensus in the Council to intervene in Rwanda in 1994, and a genocide ensued. There was no UN Security Council consensus to intervene in Kosovo in 1999, and NATO decided that it could not turn a blind eye to inhumanity on its doorstep.

Another difficulty is coherence. But consistency can never mean doing nothing because we cannot do everything. The international community helps where it can and over time gives itself the ability to expand its reach. That is why it is so important to ensure the effectiveness of the UN Security Council, including its political will to act. And we are working very hard at it.

Canada World View

Talking about future generations, how do you see the role of youth? Should they be involved in the human security agenda? Should they be educated to learn such values as tolerance, openness to other cultures and generosity?

Mr. Heinbecker

I think many of the conflicts and human rights abuses in the world are the result of attitudes that are taught in the home and in schools. If we want the world to

become more democratic and peaceful, we have to educate people in democratic values. And this starts at an early age. We also have to educate the educators. It does little good (in Kosovo, for example) if teachers on the opposing sides inculcate hatred in their students. I have no doubt that educating young people and involving them in human security activities will bring a better world.

YouthLinks [see article, p. 3] is an excellent example of this. I hope that other Canadian schools can become linked to schools in countries around the world. Our international internships are also important. In my view, they enhance global understanding and help to reduce tensions in the world.

The Internet revolution has the potential to become the single most important instrument of human security in the world. Let's put it to good use! ●—



photo: CANAPRESS

Nicaraguan Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Edmundo Castilla Salazar talks with Norway's Foreign Minister Knut Vollabæk and Minister Axworthy after Nicaragua's signing of the Ottawa Convention, December 4, 1997. In front: Ottawa schoolchildren.

LANDMINES

The Ottawa Convention makes a difference

This past March 1 marked an important anniversary: exactly one year since the entry into force of the Ottawa Convention—or, to give its full legal name, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.

The treaty had been opened for signing a little over two years before, in December 1997. From that time, events moved swiftly. Just 15 months later the Convention came into force, setting a record for an international disarmament agreement. As of March 1 a total of 137 countries had either signed or acceded to the Convention, and 92 had ratified it.

There have been many other markers of progress:

- The new international norm for anti-personnel (AP) mines has met with widespread acceptance, even on the part of nations that have not signed the treaty. For instance, Russia, China and the United States have all adopted partial bans of some kind on the use, trade or production of AP mines.
- The once-flourishing legal trade in mines has collapsed. The number of mine-producing countries is down from over 54 to 16, including many countries that have not actually manufactured anti-personnel mines in recent years.
- Mine exports have been halted by all but a handful of mine-producing countries.
- Some 17 million stockpiled mines have been destroyed since 1996. Canada, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland and some other countries have destroyed their entire stockpiles.
- Several country-to-country and regional agreements have emerged, with signatories pledging to clear existing minefields and not to plant new ones.
- The International Campaign to Ban Landmines has made progress in its efforts to persuade insurgent and other organizations (in diplomatic jargon, "non-state actors") to observe the ban. Among the groups that have renounced the use of mines are the Taliban of Afghanistan, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unit, the Casamance movement of Democratic Forces in Senegal, and fighting factions in southern Sudan.
- Perhaps the most encouraging sign of fundamental change is that there has been no large-scale planting of mines over the past two years.

Mine clearance

Mine clearance organizations once measured progress by counting the mines removed. Now they count the fields, roads, irrigation systems and other infrastructure returned to productive use. Lack of data and uneven reporting standards make it difficult to estimate gains precisely, but significant progress has been achieved in some of the world's most severely mine-infested countries. For example:

- In Afghanistan, 64 percent of mined residential areas and irrigation systems, and 33 percent of mined roads were cleared from 1993 to 1998. Approximately 93 percent of cleared land is now in productive use.
- In Cambodia, 23 percent of suspect land was cleared or declared mine-free by 1999.
- In Mozambique, about 7400 kilometres of road were mine-free and open for use by 1999.
- In Nicaragua, more than 1.2 million square metres of suspect land has been declared safe since 1993.
- In Jordan, 88 minefields have been cleared, freeing up more than 7 million hectares.

We are becoming "una gran familia." A family of different cultures, of different languages and of many races, but a family nonetheless with shared values and shared goals . . . a family that cares for each other, that reaches out to help and encourage each other . . . that understands that our land is the Hemisphere from the Yukon to Tierra del Fuego.

—Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, April 1998



CANADA AND THE AMERICAS: One Big Family

The family of the Americas is about to gather once again in Canada. From June 4 to 6, the city of Windsor, Ontario, will host the annual General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS). This event brings OAS Foreign Ministers together to discuss major hemispheric issues, such as the fight against drug trafficking, the promotion and protection of human rights, and the strengthening of democracy. Canada is celebrating its 10th anniversary as an OAS member. It will use the 2000 OAS General Assembly as a first opportunity to join with its hemispheric partners in considering themes for the 2001 Summit of the Americas, to be held in Québec City.

Geographically, economically and politically, Canada's future is directly linked with that of the Americas. Together, we stand at a significant moment in our history. We face the collective challenge of transforming the region's economic, social and political promise into a more prosperous and secure future for all citizens of the Americas.

—Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy



Removing landmines in Nicaragua, January 29. The OAS is assisting in the operation.

Canada and the Organization of American States

The OAS is the world's oldest regional organization, founded in 1890 as the International Union of American Republics. In 1910, this organization became the Pan American Union. In April 1948, nearly 40 years later, 21 countries joined together to establish the OAS. Canada became a Permanent Observer in 1972, and it joined as the Organization's 33rd member on January 8, 1990.

Since then Canada has become an active and respected leader within the OAS in several areas, including landmine removal, institutional renewal, the promotion of human rights and combatting the trade in illicit drugs. Canada has been influential in generating reforms in the Organization. One notable advance was the creation of the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy, which has overseen elections and managed hemispheric demining programs; currently heading the Unit is Canadian Elizabeth Spehar. Other innovations included promotion of dialogue among hemispheric parliamentarians, development of guidelines for the participation of civil society and adoption of greater fiscal responsibility. Canada continues to promote wider institutional renewal as it strives to make the OAS more relevant, more dynamic and better able to respond to the changing realities of the region.

The premier political forum for hemispheric policy discussions and decision making, the OAS plays a key part in implementing many Summit of the Americas commitments. It is also a leading regional force for strengthening democracy and encouraging sustainable development. Particularly important for Canada, the OAS is assisting in the regional eradication of anti-personnel mines.



Canada hosts the Americas

In 1999, Canada moved firmly to the centre of the hemispheric stage as we hosted a series of major inter-American events. First was last summer's celebration of youth, sport and culture at the Pan American Games in Winnipeg, from July 23 to August 8. During the Games, the Canada Place exhibition showcased our country's role in the Hemisphere, and this was where Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy launched the AmericasCanada.org Web site, focussing on activities leading up to the 2001 Summit of the Americas.

Next came the Ninth Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas, held in Ottawa from September 29 to October 1. Canada's successful organization of the Conference helped advance our priorities on numerous issues, including child development, health and education.

As Chair of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) negotiations for the first 18 months of the process, Canada hosted the FTAA Trade Ministers' Meeting in Toronto on November 3 and 4. Immediately preceding it, from November 1 to 3, was the Fifth Americas Business Forum, organized by Canadian business associations with assistance from the federal government. At the Forum, the Americas' business community generated concrete, practical proposals for facilitating hemispheric commerce. Participants also had the opportunity to talk with Trade Ministers and hence to contribute to the FTAA process. At the same time, Americas' corporate leaders took advantage of the Forum to promote their companies and develop strategic international business contacts.



The Model OAS General Assembly: The voice of youth

Human security: At the heart of Canada's agenda

The OAS has embraced the concept of human security, largely as a result of the Canadian-led drug dialogue at last year's General Assembly in Guatemala. Advancing human security issues will be a key objective in Windsor. In a speech to the OAS Permanent Council on February 11, Minister Axworthy proposed a dialogue session on this important issue at the General Assembly.

Canada's goal is to strengthen the connections between the family of inter-American institutions, including the Inter-American Children's Institute, the Inter-American Commission of Women and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. To give further impetus to work on the proposed American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Populations, Canada will be looking for a strong resolution on Indigenous issues at the General Assembly. Also to be presented are results of the first gathering of hemispheric parliamentarians under the Parliamentary Network of the Americas.

Canada will seek to make the Windsor meeting more inclusive, conducted in a spirit of institutional transparency and openness. Immediately before the General Assembly, Mr. Axworthy will participate in a Democracy Forum organized by the Montréal-based International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development and the OAS Unit for the Promotion of Democracy. In Windsor, Canada expects to welcome the largest civil society contingent ever seen at an OAS General Assembly. In addition, Foreign Ministers will be presented with a youth declaration by a representative of the Model OAS General Assembly (MOAS), held at the University of Alberta in Edmonton this past March 27 to 31.

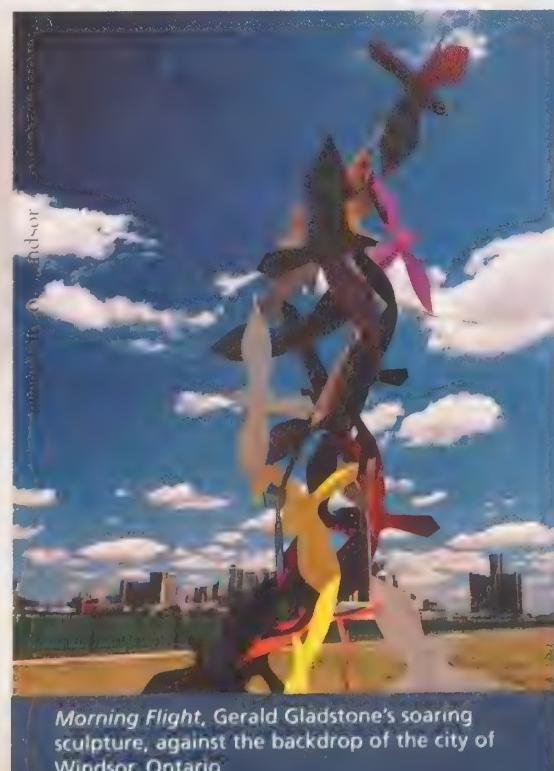
The Edmonton gathering marked the first time in its 20-year history that the MOAS was held outside of Washington, D.C. Attending the event were students from 46 post-secondary institutions in Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States and Venezuela. Canada was represented by students from 18 academic institutions in five provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec).

Much like the OAS General Assembly, the MOAS brings together students from all over the Americas to debate and discuss hemispheric issues, with each university representing a different OAS member country. Traditionally the MOAS has been led by students from the United States; in contrast, the Edmonton gathering attracted a significantly larger number of students from Latin America and the Caribbean, making it a truly hemispheric event.

The Cultural Showcase: An invitation to the public

In Windsor, the public will have a chance to see examples of Canadian-led initiatives in the OAS and also to learn about the General Assembly's host city and the surrounding region of Essex County. Opening in late May, the Cultural Showcase will include a children's art exhibit on human rights, an OAS Museum of the Americas exhibit, an exhibit on banning landmines, an Interactive Americas kiosk, and a City of Windsor and Essex County display.

Complementing the Showcase will be a program of waterfront activities as part of the Carousel of Nations multicultural festival sponsored by the City of Windsor. Events will include performances by local musicians, artists and dancers, plus a display of fireworks and a flotilla along the Detroit River.



Morning Flight, Gerald Gladstone's soaring sculpture, against the backdrop of the city of Windsor, Ontario

The 2001 Summit of the Americas

Santiago Summit, April 1998



security priorities. The Action Plan adopted in Santiago mandated efforts in four areas: education, democracy, the reduction of poverty and discrimination, and economic integration and free trade.

From April 20 to 22, 2001, Presidents and Prime Ministers will convene at the Summit of the Americas in Québec City to chart a course for the new millennium. As Chair of the Summit, Canada will play a leadership role in developing the agenda and overseeing the preparatory process.

At the Summit, Canada will work in close consultation with our partners, among them the OAS, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Pan American Health Organization, the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the World Bank. The aim will be to ensure the development of a Plan of Action that is people-focussed and practical.

OAS Member States

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela

OAS Permanent Observers

Algeria, Angola, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen

Américas magazine

Américas, the bimonthly award-winning magazine published by the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, is now available in English and French in Canada. The first issue of *Américas* appeared in March 1949; now, for the first time ever, the French-speaking population of the Americas can read the magazine in a French-language version. Its creation, along with the distribution of both English and French editions in Canada, was made possible in part by financial support from the Canadian government.

Américas offers its readers a reflection on their common and disparate past, and thoughtful consideration of the events that bind us together across the Americas. It is an excellent

tool for informing Canadians about the Hemisphere, and for sharing with the peoples of the Americas what life is like for those of us who live "up north."

The 68-page April issue of *Américas* carries an article about Windsor,

the host city of the next OAS General Assembly. It also includes articles about the cultural mosaic of Brazil, the Patagonia region of Argentina, the protection of sea turtles in Honduras, the preservation and restoration of religious art and architecture in the city of Arequipa in Peru, and renowned Mexican writer Carlos Fuentes.

To order a subscription of *Américas* (C\$24.00 per year), telephone 1-800-267-8376 (toll-free).●

Web sites

www.AmericasCanada.org

Hemisphere Summit Office, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/oas

Permanent Mission of Canada to the OAS

www.oas.org

Organization of American States



Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade

Ministère des Affaires étrangères
et du Commerce international

Canadian Landmine Fund

The Canadian Landmine Fund was launched by the Government of Canada in December 1997. It is providing \$100 million over five years to activities that support the goals of the Ottawa Convention.

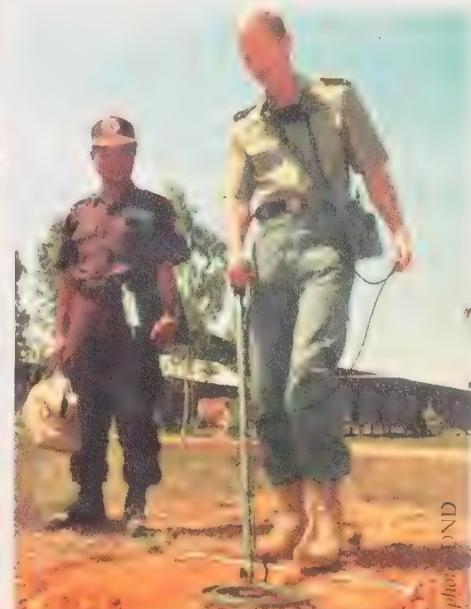
The Fund's efforts have focussed on two main areas:

- pressure for full and universal implementation of the Convention; and
- support for activities such as land clearance, mine awareness training, victim assistance, and research and development of new mine action technologies.

In its first year, the Fund made multi-year commitments to projects in many of the world's most heavily mine-affected regions. These included a \$10 million program in Bosnia, \$10.46 million for mine action in Mozambique and \$4.5 million for programming in Central America. In all, projects in 19 countries received support from the Fund in 1998–99.



Canadian soldier prepares anti-personnel mine for disposal in Bosnia.
photo: DND



Canadian military provides demining training in Cambodia.
photo: DND

Casualties decline

Because many casualties go unreported or unrecorded, no one knows precisely how many people AP mines are still killing and wounding. But there is evidence of improvement:

- In Afghanistan, mine accidents declined by about 50 percent from 1993 to 1998.
- Cambodia's 1998 casualty rate was half the 1996 rate.
- Heavily mined Bosnia has seen a huge reduction in the number of deaths and maimings, from an average of 56 per month in 1995 to 5.5 per month by late 1998.
- In Mozambique, casualties fell from an average of 55 per month in 1995 to fewer than 7 per month in 1998.

Kosovo

In November 1999, Canada pledged additional resources to deal with the aftermath of conflict in the Balkans, including a further \$5 million over two years for mine action in Kosovo. The UN estimates that it will take two to three years to clear the province of mines and munitions. The Canadian Mine Action Program in Kosovo has given support to the UN Mine Action Centre, victim assistance, mine awareness training, and land clearance to permit the resettlement of displaced Kosovars. ●—

For more information on anti-personnel mines and the Canadian mine action program, visit the "Safe-Lane" Web site (www.mines.gc.ca) or call 1-800-267-8376 or (613) 944-4000.

Enfants d'ici ou d'ailleurs

Quebec students promote
human security for the world's children

Three years ago, a group of students from the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) developed a project with the aim of encouraging cultural development among elementary schoolchildren in Quebec and other regions of La Francophonie. They called their project Enfants d'ici ou d'ailleurs, or EIA (Children from here or elsewhere).

Under EIA, each year nine university students visit an elementary school in Quebec or abroad. They donate books and other materials to a school in a developing country, they help schoolchildren discover another culture—and in doing so they participate in developing Canada's human security agenda.

In the field

So far, EIA participants have visited Tunisia and Benin, and in May they are going to Senegal. Eventually, Enfants d'ici ou d'ailleurs hopes to arrange visits to all the 47 countries of La Francophonie. All groups include students from UQAM's political science, education and communications departments. This year the project expanded to include students from the Université de Montréal.

EIA's co-president is Catherine Émond, and Karim Laz is co-director. They say, "By helping schoolchildren look at their own culture and compare it with a different one, we hope to create a new openness and prevent the emergence of racial and cultural prejudices. We believe that if schoolchildren learn tolerance, openness and an interest in other cultures, these qualities will last a lifetime."

Participants have visited classrooms in Quebec and abroad, produced two short videos on the culture of Quebec and a foreign country, and drafted two booklets. Political science students also write an essay on the human security dimensions of the project for the Government of Canada.

Human security

The focus on human security stems from EIA's mandate, which is to encourage the cultural development of children in La Francophonie and to provide assistance to poorly equipped elementary schools in developing countries. EIA believes that its actions promote human development and hence human security.



Catherine Émond talks with Mr. Axworthy at UQAM, January 27.

Enfants d'ici ou d'ailleurs has received financial support from the Canadian government, including a \$50 000 grant from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. The grant was presented by Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy when he met with the group at UQAM on January 27.

At the presentation Mr. Axworthy said, "I am very impressed by what you do and by your commitment toward human security. By creating links between Canadian and foreign schoolchildren, you contribute to a better society for all. You have an extraordinary potential for making a difference for Canada in our attempts to bring about a safer world." ●

photos: Enfants d'ici ou d'ailleurs, UQAM



EIA students with Mr. Axworthy at UQAM, January 27

Alliumnalschools, colleges and universities in Canada. *Canada World View* invites you to tell us about your projects related to human security and foreign policy. We believe in the importance of human security education in the classrooms of the country. We will select the most interesting projects and devote a page to your achievement. Contact us by writing to: Managing Editor, *Canada World View*, Communications Services Division (605), Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6.

Norman Robertson

The quiet giant of Canadian diplomacy



Ambassador Robertson with U.S. President Eisenhower in Washington, 1957

The date was January 28, 1941. Shortly after noon in the offices of the Department of External Affairs, Under-Secretary of State O.D. Skelton suffered a heart attack and died. At this crucial moment in its history, Canada had lost one of its greatest architects of foreign policy, and Prime Minister Mackenzie King had lost his closest confidante.

As head of External Affairs from 1941 to 1946, Robertson helped steer Canadian foreign policy in new directions while managing the massive wartime expansion of the Department. Under his leadership, Canadian diplomats asserted a greater role for Canada in directing the war effort and shaping the postwar peace. Robertson was the senior Canadian official at the 1945 San Francisco Conference, where the United Nations was founded.

In matters of personal style, Robertson was cheerfully unorthodox. Casual in dress and deportment (he wore once of his distaste for "piped vests and white spats" and the "select silk hat brigade"), Robertson was nevertheless a consummate public servant, tactful, considerate to colleagues and a masterful consensus builder. While he would argue down to the wire against policy proposals with which he disagreed,

official in the Public Service. In 1952 Robertson returned to London, where he served as High Commissioner for nearly five more years. After a brief posting to Washington as Canada's Ambassador to the United States, he came back to Ottawa for an unprecedented second term as Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. That tenure coincided with the turbulent and divisive period of the Diefenbaker government. Through it all, Robertson steered a calm and careful course, until ill health forced him to resign. Up to his death in 1968, he was consulted frequently on key questions related to Canada's international affairs. ■

One of the greatest servants this country has ever had.

—Pierre Elliot Trudeau

The news reached King by 3:00 P.M. By 4:30, he had named Skelton's successor: 37-year-old Norman A. Robertson. A tall Vancouver-born diplomat with a strong track record in trade and economic issues, the new Under-Secretary had previously worked closely with King.

The ascent of one so young to the summit of an important government department would be an unusual event even today. Sixty years ago it was extraordinary.

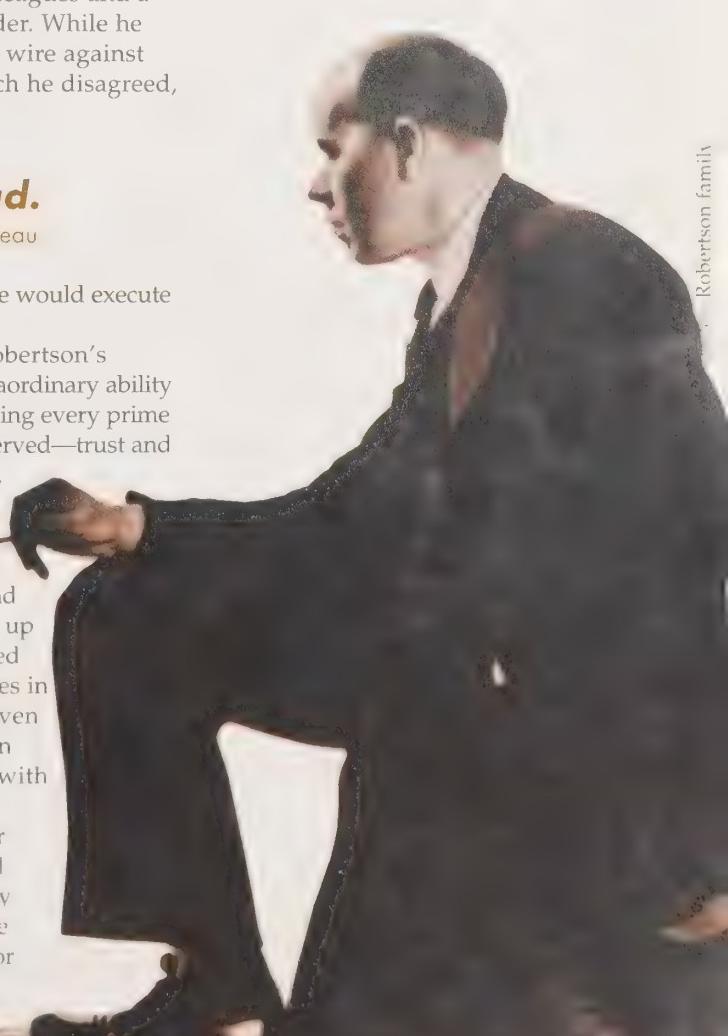
But then, so was Norman Robertson. He had a prodigious intellect that gave him an early head start on his peers. He was a University of British Columbia freshman at 15, a Rhodes Scholar at 18, a Brookings Institution graduate at 23 and a third secretary in the Department of External Affairs at 24. In the late 1930s, he was the senior departmental representative in critical trade negotiations with Britain and the United States. Thus in 1941, although he was younger than other plausible candidates to succeed Skelton (including Lester B. Pearson), he was on virtually equal footing with them in seniority.

once a policy was chosen he would execute it to the letter.

The other factor in Robertson's meteoric climb was an extraordinary ability to inspire in others—including every prime minister under whom he served—trust and confidence in his judgment.

This extended to foreign contacts. As High Commissioner to London immediately after the Second World War, Robertson built up relationships of unparalleled closeness with senior figures in the British government—even while upholding Canadian interests that often clashed with those of his hosts.

In 1949, Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent appointed Robertson Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet—in effect, the senior



Robertson family

Norman Robertson at the peak of his influence during the Second World War

Foreign Policy and Youth Keeping connected



"Here, they are giving us a say—youth, academics, who aren't part of the government. This way we have our own voice, we have our say in things and that's important."

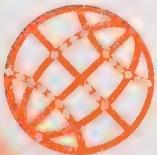
The speaker is Marie-Joëlle Dulude, one of many young participants in the 1999 National Forum on Canada's International Relations, organized by the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development (CCFPD). Among others attending the Forum were Alison Hartley from Douglas College in New Westminster, British Columbia; Youth Vice-President Brent Nyznyk of the Winnipeg UN Association; and Native Student Union spokes-person Vanessa Nevin. Together, all provided a unique perspective on Canada's foreign policy.

Keeping Canada's youth connected is an important part of CCFPD's mandate. Young Canadians participate in roundtables with Ministers, officials, academics, NGOs and others.



In early May, the second annual CCFPD Graduate Student Seminar brings together 14 young scholars from across the country. With government officials, they will discuss human security and their academic work. Among last year's presentations were: "Canada's Role in Peacekeeping Operations in the 21st Century," by Sunil Ram; "Gender and Human Security," by Holly MacLeod; and "La participation canadienne à la reconstruction de la Bosnie-Herzégovine," by Jade Duchesneau Bernier. Students also participate in the Academic Roundtable immediately following the Seminar.

In 1999, another major event for young Canadians was the Francophonie Summit Youth Consultations. Six meetings across the country drew more than 300 participants in the first half of the year. Their views and recommendations were presented at the Moncton Summit of La Francophonie last September. Says Suzanne Hébert of Bouctouche, New Brunswick, "It went very well. We young people had a chance to express ourselves to representatives of the Department, who listened attentively to what we had to say. Again, many thanks! It was super!" ■—



Canadian Centre
For Foreign Policy
Development

Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy has announced the National Forum 2000 for Youth on War-Affected Children. It will bring together Canadian youth through Internet projects, at community meetings and in Winnipeg in September, at the same time as the meeting of the International Conference on War-Affected Children. "Canada's youth have a key role to play in our foreign policy and in building human security in the world," says Mr. Axworthy. "Young Canadians can make a difference for war-affected children here at home and abroad. I look forward to their ideas and help."

For more information, visit the CCFPD Web site (www.fp-pac.gc.ca), or contact the Centre by telephone at (613) 944-4150/-0391, by fax at (613) 944-0867 or by letter at:

Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development
125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

NATIONS IN THE NEWS

On the Record

Excerpts from a speech by Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy accepting the *McGill International Review Award of Distinction*, at the 10th annual meeting of the McGill Model United Nations Assembly, McGill University, Montréal, January 27, 2000

This honour is all the more special given the important occasion at which it is given. A decade ago, the McGill Model UN Assembly was established. Today, it is the largest gathering of its kind in North America.

I am constantly impressed by the unbridled enthusiasm with which young Canadians are embracing the brave new world. The past decade [has seen] dramatic change internationally. Fundamental to this change is the evolving nature of world peace and security. We need to pay attention to the human dimension in global affairs.

A strong and relevant United Nations is indispensable to this goal. That is why Canada sought election to the Security Council, the only global body with a mandate for maintaining peace and security. Yet [the Council] has not always risen to the challenges posed by new security threats. It has sometimes shrunk from its obligations—making itself less rather than more relevant.

The protection of civilians must figure at the top of Security Council concerns. To this end, we initiated a debate to raise awareness and shape action. The result was a comprehensive report by the Secretary-General, presented this past September. Our initiative and the Secretary-General's report have put the human dimension of peace and security squarely on the Council agenda. Canada now chairs a process aimed at locking in key recommendations.

During our first year on the Council, Canada has made a difference. As a result of Canada's initiatives, the Council is taking concrete action to protect civilians in conflict, and it now addresses issues that pose a direct threat to people—such as war-affected children, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, or the unprecedented Council meeting last month on the AIDS epidemic, unimaginable even a year ago. Also, the voice of human suffering—through the first-ever appearance by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross—is being heard, and listened to, at the Council table.

This is making the Council more relevant to people. This is real progress. ●—

For the full text of the speech, visit the Department's Web site at www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca and click on "News Releases" and then "Statements," or call the Media Relations Office at (613) 995-1874. Also visit the "Canada on the UN Security Council" site, accessible from the DFAIT home page.



Ghana—a key partner in Africa

The West African nation of Ghana has a proud history. In 1957 it was the first European colony in sub-Saharan Africa to achieve independence, and in following years it provided inspiration to many other countries as the decolonization process advanced around the world.

Ghana is one of Canada's key partners in Africa. Our relations reflect four decades of personal and official contacts that began through bilateral aid, the United Nations and the Commonwealth. In recent years ties have broadened to include trade and investment, and a Canadian Trade Commissioner has been stationed in Accra since September 1997.

Ghana and Canada have a long-standing relationship in development co-operation. At present, the Government of Ghana's primary objective is to reduce poverty and significantly raise the living standards of Ghanaians. To support this objective, the Canadian International Development Agency's assistance program to Ghana has focussed on rural development, water supply to rural areas, human resource development, education and health, balance of payments support, and energy and natural resources.

Under the leadership of President Jerry Rawlings, Ghana has undergone a peaceful transition from military rule to participatory democratic government. The new 1992 constitution created an environment for the formation of political parties, many of which are actively preparing to contest presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for this coming December.

Like Canada, Ghana is a proponent of peacekeeping, and is the fourth-largest contributor of personnel to UN peacekeeping missions worldwide. Ghanaian armed forces personnel have been deployed as peacekeepers on missions in Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lebanon and elsewhere. Approximately 1000 Ghanaian soldiers are currently serving in the UN Mission in Sierra Leone.

Ghana-Canada partnerships continue to grow in a number of areas. Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy will attend the West African Conference on War-Affected Children, to be held in Accra on April 27 and 28. Jointly hosted by Canada and Ghana, the Conference will aim to launch a regional initiative for addressing the multiple crises of children in conflict.

In the years ahead, there is no doubt that Canada's relationship with Ghana will become closer, particularly in the area of joint human security issues on the African continent. ●—

Projecting Canadian Culture Abroad in 2000

Culture, it's been said, is the face of Canada abroad. This has long been recognized by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. In 1966 DFAIT created a Cultural Affairs Division to formulate, co-ordinate and execute Canada's cultural policy. Long before that, Canadian diplomats in embassies abroad often took the initiative of organizing cultural events to showcase the best of Canada's rich cultural diversity. In 1995, the government went a step further: as one of the "pillars" of our foreign policy, it named the promotion and projection of Canadian culture and values abroad. In the year 2000, the tradition of showcasing Canadian excellence abroad continues. And in offering its best, Canada is gaining worldwide renown.

- Led by Music Director Jukka-Pekka Saraste, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra delighted music critics and audiences alike on its European tour this winter.

photo: RBCM collection



Nuu-chah-nulth mask

photo: Ronnie Burkett Theatre



Ronnie Burkett in Happy

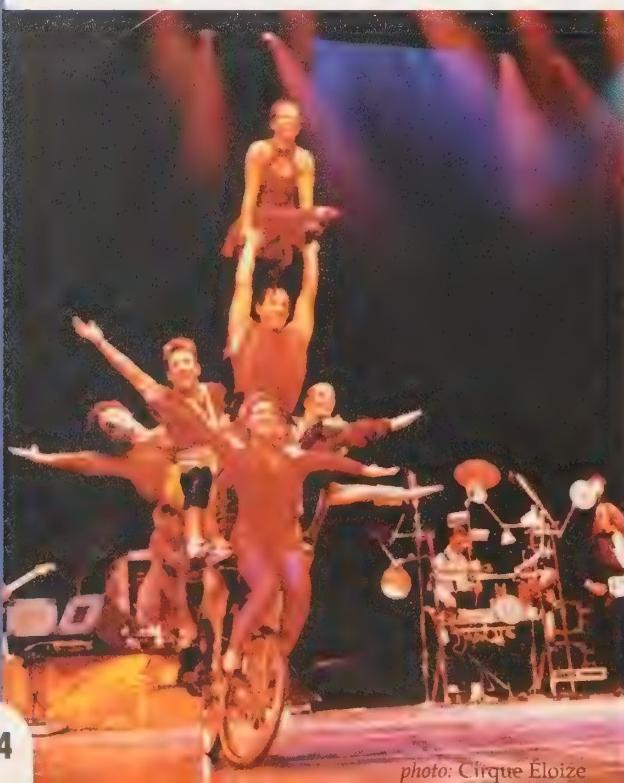


photo: Cirque Eloize

- The Cirque Éloize—organized along the lines of the Cirque du Soleil—received rave reviews at the renowned Edinburgh Festival last August. Booked to tour the United States from January to May, the troupe agreed to make time in April to perform at the Bogotá Festival in Colombia. In the summer and fall, Cirque Éloize will tour Europe.

- From September to December, the Royal British Columbia Museum (RCBM) will present the art of Nuu-chah-nulth masks in Denver, Colorado. The masks are the work of 16 artists, including the world-famous Art Thompson. They vividly represent the relationship between the Nuu-chah-nulth Aboriginal people (formerly known as the Nootka) and the spectacular natural panorama of their ancestral home on Canada's West Coast.

Highlighting the experimental side of the arts in Canada will be *Magnetic North*—a major retrospective exhibit being organized by Video Pool of Winnipeg and presented in collaboration with the Walker Art Center of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The exhibit will showcase the recent explosion of experimental videos by Canadians, and will give a historical perspective of experimental video art from the 1970s and 1980s. From Minneapolis, the exhibit will move on to major institutions in the United States, Europe and Canada, touring until December 2001.

Other highlights of the 2000 schedule:

- From June 18 to October 29, Canada will participate in the seventh Venice Biennale of Architecture. DFAIT and the Canada Council for the Arts have commissioned Phyllis Lambert and the Canadian Centre for Architecture to organize Canada's representation at the Biennale. The theme will be "The City: Less Aesthetics, More Ethics."
- Canada's literary talent takes the spotlight at the 10th Prague Writers' Festival in April. Established by Czech President Václav Havel after the fall of the communist regime, the Festival always draws massive media coverage. For the first time ever, the Festival is welcoming Canadian writers, including Margaret Atwood, Gérald LeBlanc, Antonine Maillet, Ann Michaels and Michael Ondaatje.
- After drawing crowds in Mexico since September 1999, an exhibit of paintings by members of Canada's famed Group of Seven will tour Scandinavia in May.
- The Ronnie Burkett Theatre of Marionettes will tour Denmark and Germany this summer, presenting the award-winning *Tinka's New Dress* and the première of a new creation, *Happy*. ■

For more information about DFAIT programs that promote Canadian art and culture abroad, visit the Department's Web site (www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca) or contact Louis Hamel, Director, Arts and Cultural Industries Promotion Division (ACA), Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2, tel. (613) 992-9948.

News BRIEFS

CANADA SIGNS INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM CONVENTION

On February 10, at the United Nations in New York, Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy signed the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. The Convention will help prevent signatory states' territories from being used as bases for terrorist fund-raising activities. It also establishes a framework for extraditing or prosecuting those who raise or provide funds for terrorists.

Canada chaired the negotiating committee for the Convention, which will complement existing counter-terrorist conventions. The aim is to curb terrorist acts by restricting terrorists' sources of funding, through the creation of new offences under international law.

Adopted unanimously by the UN General Assembly on December 9, 1999, the Convention will come into force after ratification by 22 states.

FLOODS IN MOZAMBIQUE: CANADA TO THE RESCUE

Through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Department of National Defence (DND), Canada has provided more than \$11.6 million in emergency assistance for flood victims in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Botswana and Swaziland.

In February, after weeks of torrential rain and a cyclone, the worst flooding in 50 years left 1 million people homeless in these countries.

Canada channelled its help through the World Food Programme, UNICEF, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the World Health Organization, Canadian NGOs such as Oxfam Canada and the Canadian Lutheran World Relief, and other agencies. The Canadian contribution was used to provide food, blankets, medicine, shelter, clean water, transportation for the victims and support for reconstruction.

Another urgent need has been to protect people from the dangers caused

by landmines displaced in the flooding. Canada contributed \$500 000 to help the UN Mine Action Service assess the situation and take appropriate measures. Mozambique is one of the world's most heavily mined countries, with between 1 and 2 million mines on its territory.

CANADA AND RUSSIA TO INCREASE CO-OPERATION IN THE NORTH

Canada and Russia have extended for another three years their co-operation agreement on Aboriginal and northern development. The two countries will enhance northern co-operation and re-invigorate their political dialogue on Arctic and Aboriginal affairs.

Ottawa and Moscow have also approved a work plan of new activities designed to promote northern sustainable development and take advantage of emerging socio-economic opportunities in the North.

"The development of the northern dimension of our bilateral relations with Russia continues to be a priority," said Mr. Axworthy at the first meeting of the Working Group on the Arctic and the North.

CANADIAN STUDENTS PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Alongside 2400 students from all over the world, 225 Canadian students from 13 colleges and universities across the country will take part in the National Model United Nations conference, to be held in New York from April 18 to 22. The conference originated in 1923 as a simulation of the League of Nations. It is the largest program of its kind in the world, and one of the most prestigious. The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade is offering logistical and financial support to participating Canadian educational institutions. Each institution will represent a different country. For example, the delegation from the Université de Montréal will represent France, while students from the Nunavut Arctic College will represent Barbados.



CANADIAN REFERENCE GUIDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade recently published an updated version of the *Canadian Reference Guide to the United Nations*. More than 80 pages in length, the Guide outlines Canada's unique contribution to the United Nations and to UN programs, specialized agencies and institutions. It also gives contact and Web site information.

At the launch, Minister Axworthy said, "The Guide is a practical reference tool aimed at students, teachers, the general public and news media—anyone who is interested in learning more about the United Nations."

For print copies of the Guide, telephone **1-800-267-8376** or **(613) 944-4000**, fax **(613) 996-9709**, or write to Enquiries Service (SXCI), Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2.

You can also consult the Guide on the Internet at DFAIT's educational Web site, "Canadians in the World" (www.canschool.org). The site features a diverse menu of topics about Canada's international relations, humanitarian efforts, culture, science, sports and business.

• cont'd on page 16

HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

For the Record 1999: The UN Human Rights System is the latest edition of an annual report by the Canadian NGO Human Rights Internet (HRI). It is scheduled to appear in spring, in print and CD-ROM as well as on HRI's Web site (www.hri.ca/fortherecord.shtml).

Produced in partnership with DFAIT, the report reviews 1999 human rights developments by theme and by country. It is the most comprehensive document on the global human rights situation in the past year.

For print or CD-ROM copies, telephone (613) 789-7407, fax (613) 789-7414, e-mail paul@hri.ca, or write to Human Rights Internet, 8 York Street, Suite 302, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 5S6.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

Canada has been elected six times to a non-permanent seat on the **UN Security Council**. Canada served two-year terms in 1948–49, 1958–59, 1967–68, 1977–78 and 1989–90. It is currently serving on the Council until December 31, 2000.

More than 50 Canadian Missions abroad now have their own Web sites, which can put you in touch with foreign governments, international organizations, businesses, educational resources, and other sources of information and contacts. They can also give valuable assistance as you prepare for your next trip to a foreign destination. To access the sites, go to the Department's Web site (www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca), and click on "The World" and then on "Embassies and Missions".

Readers' Corner

During March, *Canada World View* held focus groups across the country. Among other things, you told us you would like to see a column where you could express your comments, suggestions, criticisms and ideas about Canada's foreign policy and about this magazine. We're happy to do as you asked and to bring you this column, *your* column. Please send your letters to:

Readers' Corner, Canada World View
Communications Services Division (BCS)
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

You can also e-mail us at:
magazine@dfaiaid-maeci.gc.ca

Readers' Corner



Where Canada meets the world



Please come and visit the Lester B. Pearson Building, home of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, at 125 Sussex Drive in Ottawa, Ontario. Free guided tours are available from April 3 to November 10.

For more information or to book a tour, telephone (613) 992-6164 or e-mail Maricarmen Charbonneau:

maricarmen.charbonneau@dfaiaid-maeci.gc.ca

In our NEXT ISSUE

Issue 8 • Summer 2000

Planned for late May, our next issue will focus on the Americas, particularly the OAS General Assembly in Windsor from June 4 to 6, plus Canada's relations with our hemispheric neighbours.

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DISPONIBLE EN FRANÇAIS.



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CANADA

Issue 8 • Summer 2000

WorldView

Canada and the OAS Ten years of Constructive engagement

The OAS General Assembly:
Human security issues top the agenda

Celebration in Windsor:
The host city of the General Assembly
welcomes the Hemisphere

A helping hand in the Americas:
Canadian assistance makes a difference



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is published in both English and French under the direction of:

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 Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
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 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

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 E-mail: enqserv@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

Canada World View
 is also available on the Internet:
www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/canada-magazine

ABOUT CANADA WORLD VIEW

Published quarterly, *Canada World View* provides an overview of current foreign policy issues and Canada's perspective on them. It also updates readers on Canadian initiatives, responses and contributions in the field of international affairs.

OUR COVER

Organization of American States headquarters in Washington, D.C. The inserts show images of Canadian assistance projects in the Americas.

ISSN 1491-4573

COMING EVENTS

June 1–October 31

Expo 2000
 Hanover, Germany

June 4–6

Organization of
 American States
 General Assembly
 Windsor, Ontario

June 25–26

Canada–European Union
 Summit
 Coimbra, Portugal

June 26–30

United Nations World Summit
 for Social Development
 Geneva, Switzerland

July 12–13

G-8 Foreign Ministers'
 Meeting
 Kyushu, Japan

July 21–23

G-8 Summit
 Okinawa, Japan

July 27–29

Association of
 Southeast Asian
 Nations Foreign Ministers'
 Meeting
 Bangkok, Thailand

September 6–8

United Nations
 Millennium Summit
 New York, USA

September 16–18

International Conference on
 War-Affected Children
 Winnipeg, Manitoba

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Profile of a diplomat

Jean Désy, or the art of diplomacy

Windsor rolls out the red carpet

A stylish, hometown welcome to the Americas

Listening to Canadians

The Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development helps Canadians shape policy toward the Americas

Diplomacy in action

The not-so-quiet life of Canadian diplomats abroad

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A look at the special relationship between Canada and Chile

A helping hand in the Americas

The Canadian International Development Agency and the International Development Research Centre are making a difference

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Canadian talent makes its mark throughout the Americas

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Canada AND THE OAS

A VIGOROUS PARTNERSHIP

On January 8, 1990, Canada joined the Organization of American States (OAS) as its 33rd member,

a step up from the Permanent Observer status we had had from 1972. Over the years, we have shown leadership in several areas, including mine action, poverty eradication, the protection of human rights and combatting illicit drugs. On the last topic, in 1999 we initiated a dialogue among foreign ministers to consider the human security implications of the problem.

One of Canada's first initiatives in 1990 was to propose creation of the Unit for the Promotion of Democracy. The proposal was accepted and the Unit now provides support for the strengthening and consolidation of democratic processes and institutions in member states. Its first full-time Executive Co-ordinator was a Canadian, John Graham, as is his successor, Elizabeth Spehar.

After becoming a member, Canada quickly assumed an active role in promoting new thinking on hemispheric security within the Organization. By 1995, the OAS had transformed its three-year-old Special Committee on Hemispheric Security into a Permanent Committee, intensifying its work on issues of nuclear non-proliferation, conventional arms transfers, landmines, confidence- and security-building measures, and conflict prevention.

A strong advocate of civil society participation in the policy development process, Canada has supported increased involvement of non-governmental organizations, women and youth, as well as representatives of the Hemisphere's Indigenous peoples and parliamentarians in hemispheric and OAS affairs. This June in Windsor, civil society is expected to participate on a scale larger than ever before at the annual OAS General Assembly.

Canada is the second-biggest contributor to the OAS, providing approximately 12.4 percent of its Regular Fund (\$13.6 million this year). Through the Canadian International Development Agency, Canada also contributes \$2 million annually to the Voluntary Fund of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development, which supports the social, economic and cultural development activities of the Organization. In addition, we contribute \$600 000 per year to the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission.

Canada has promoted fiscal responsibility and renewal within the OAS and its specialized agencies. The aim is to make the inter-American system more relevant, more dynamic and better able to respond collectively to the changing realities of the region.



As host of this year's General Assembly and the third Summit of the Americas in Québec City in April 2001, Canada now has an extraordinary opportunity: to shape the hemispheric agenda and continue the vital work of helping to build a better future for all citizens of the Americas. ●



Web sites

www.AmericasCanada.org
Hemisphere Summit Office,
Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade

www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca
Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade

www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/oas
Permanent Mission of
Canada to the OAS

www.oas.org
Organization of American States





Businessman Tom Joy



Fireworks over a Windsor fountain

Windsor ROLLS OUT THE red carpet

FOR THE

OAS

Delegates to the 30th General Assembly of the Organization of American States will notice a special warmth when they arrive in their host city of Windsor, Ontario, this June. It won't be just a foretaste of Canadian summer: greeting them will be a community genuinely delighted to have the visitors in town.

The 350 000 residents of Windsor and Essex County will be doing their utmost to welcome their guests, ease them over unfamiliar hurdles and make them feel at home.

Prominent in mobilizing the volunteer-based effort has been Tom Joy, a Windsor businessman famous in the area for his support of civic causes. Says Joy, "When Herb Gray, the Deputy Prime Minister of Canada, called and asked if I would chair a volunteer committee for the conference, I said, 'Mr. Gray I'd be honoured.'"

Fred Sorrell is co-ordinator of the initiative. He says, "We started by listing every visitor's need we could think of. Then we set up committees to deal with each. In no time we assembled a team of

experts from the Windsor area—volunteers all—to chair these committees. The City of Windsor and Mayor Michael Hurst responded wonderfully, assigning a delegate to each committee." From this framework grew an army of 800 volunteers, providing everything from technical help for visiting journalists to hospitality services for delegates.

One committee is organizing entertainment and activities in the parkland along the Detroit River. On the bill will be live jazz, rhythm and blues, salsa and Motown performances plus a concert by the Windsor Symphony Orchestra, sponsored by the Windsor Casino. The welcome to the OAS, says Joy, will be the focal point of a celebration of Windsor, complete with fireworks, music festivals and a nighttime flotilla of boats down the Detroit River. A corps of roaming volunteers fluent in Portuguese, Spanish, English and French will help people find their way around.

Supporting the voluntary effort is funding of \$300 000. Of this amount, \$200 000 comes from the City of Windsor and \$100 000 from Tom Joy himself. He

says, "Hosting the OAS General Assembly is a great opportunity for our young people to get ready for the future by learning about the Americas." It will in fact be an educational experience: a special Web site will tell students all about the Americas, and children will contribute to an art display on human rights and a 34-piece mural with an Americas theme.

Deputy Prime Minister Gray notes that host communities do not usually become so involved in diplomatic meetings. He thinks Windsor's preparations for the Assembly highlight an advantage linked to community size: "Prime Minister Chrétien and Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy believe that international conferences shouldn't always be in larger cities or capitals. A place like Windsor can be an excellent choice."

Tom Joy agrees: "To bigger metropolitan centres, something like this is just one more convention. To us it's a lifetime event."

As Member of Parliament for Windsor West, Herb Gray can think of other reasons why his home town is a good place in which to build hemispheric unity: "It's a major crossroads of trade and transportation between Canada and the United States, an example of good neighbourliness in every sense—personal as well as economic. In fact, Windsor exemplifies what the OAS is all about." ●

City of Windsor, Ontario



Celebrations include a full program of cultural events.





Nick Coghlan (left, on top of jeep) accompanies a threatened union leader (to his right). Seated below is Canadian Peace Brigades International volunteer Luis van Isschott.

To most of us, the work of diplomats is safe and predictable: attending meetings and conferences, or going to receptions. But no one could predict the dangerous circumstances our diplomats sometimes encounter abroad. Here are two examples, both from Latin America.

Ninety-nine days to Christmas

In September 1999, kidnappers snatched seven Albertans and one American working for United Pipeline Systems of Edmonton in the Ecuadorean Amazon jungle. The captors demanded a US\$20 million ransom for the release of their prisoners. From then until close to Christmas, the seven-person Canadian Embassy team in Quito concentrated almost exclusively on the crisis.

Ambassador John Kneale worked tirelessly throughout the ordeal. He passed news to United, kept in touch with Foreign Affairs headquarters in Ottawa and held countless meetings with Ecuadorean ministers and senior officials, right up to the President, Jamil Mahuad. The Ambassador repeatedly emphasized one crucial point: Canada wanted the army and police to make the safety of the hostages their top priority.

After 99 days, the kidnappers released their prisoners. The Embassy flew them

Diplomacy in action

Canadian diplomats on the front line

to a secret location in Quito and, a few days later, saw them off to Edmonton in a United Pipeline aircraft. They arrived home just in time for Christmas.

According to unconfirmed media reports, United paid a US\$3.5 million ransom for the workers' release. John Kneale has no comment but he stresses that the Embassy had no part in negotiations if any indeed took place. "Canada does not negotiate with kidnappers," he says. "All we wanted was to ensure the safety of the hostages." Mission accomplished!

"Accompaniment" in Colombia

Outside the larger cities, Colombia is the scene of a continuing, bloody three-way conflict involving the government, Marxist guerrillas and right-wing paramilitary groups. It is all too easy to become caught in the middle, and death may be the punishment for any community, group or individual that guerrillas or paras decide is sympathetic to another side.

There is virtually no way to prevent every killing. Still, diplomats in the embassies of Bogotá know they have a degree of leverage. The guerrillas and the paramilitaries prefer not to complicate things for themselves by attacking foreign

diplomats and UN representatives, or individuals and groups that enjoy the overt support of the international community.

This is why Nicholas Coghlan, First Secretary at the Canadian Embassy, spends a week or two each month journeying outside Bogotá to villages in the combat zones. There he meets as visibly as possible with mayors, community leaders, police, and foreign and local NGOs. The strategy is so common in Colombia that it even has a name: *acompañamiento*, meaning accompaniment.

"Accompaniment simply reminds the bad guys that the outside world is watching," says Coghlan. "Sometimes that's enough."

Sometimes it isn't. A week after Coghlan and a UN representative visited a village on the Atrato River in remote jungle country, 500 guerrillas stormed in and slaughtered 30 people, including women and children, the police chief and his entire force of 21. "Sadly, our visit didn't stop the massacre," says Coghlan. "It may have postponed it. It may have given some people time to leave. We don't know. We simply do what we can do and we will continue doing it. Hopefully, one day this carnage will stop and people will not fear for their lives any more." ●—

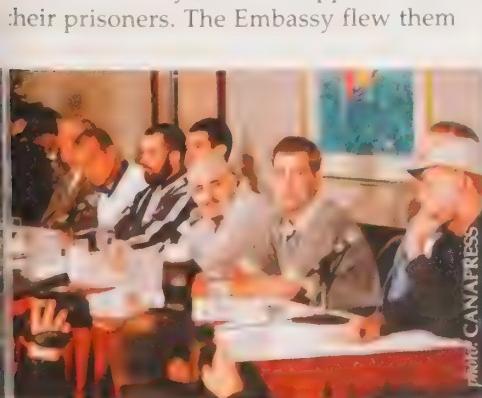
"Accompaniment simply reminds the bad guys that the outside world is watching," says Nick Coghlan. "Sometimes that's enough."



Ambassador John Kneale



Nick Coghlan (on horseback) rides to the Community of Peace in La Unión, Urabá province



Released hostages at a press conference

Edmonton, December 22, 1999

A helping hand in the Americas: Canadian assistance makes a **difference**

For many years, Canada has helped countries in the Americas with their development needs. The primary channels for this assistance are the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

CIDA is the main agency through which Canada's assistance flows to developing countries. In 1998–99, CIDA's assistance totalled \$1.81 billion. Of that amount, \$303.3 million went to programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. CIDA's programs cover four key areas: basic education; health and nutrition; HIV/AIDS; and child protection. In each area, there is a strong focus on gender equality.

IDRC was founded in 1970 to help Third World countries build solid platforms of knowledge for their development plans, so that they can find practical solutions to their problems. To fulfil this mandate, IDRC gives support for research. Since 1971, the Centre has provided a total of \$368.3 million to 2078 research projects in the Americas. In 1998–99, some 20.2 percent of the support given by IDRC went to this region, compared with 39.6 percent to Africa and 14.9 percent to Asia.

IDRC has recently published a plan mapping out world needs and its assistance priorities over the next five years. According to the plan, IDRC-supported research will focus on the building of social and economic equity, management of environment and natural resources, and the use of information and communications technologies in development. The Centre also plans to increase its support for research on building peace and managing conflict.

Following are a few of the many examples of Canadian assistance.

Bolivia and Nicaragua: building negotiating skills

Will the launch of mining operations in a remote community be a blessing or a curse? It depends, in large part, on the conditions that the community negotiates up front. Enter CoDevelopment Canada (CoDev), a Vancouver-based NGO that specializes in helping small communities negotiate. With IDRC funding, CoDev answered a request for assistance from several Latin American mining communities and, in consultation with NGOs in the region, it developed a decision-making framework for community leaders. CoDev is also helping Indigenous communities in Nicaragua and Bolivia acquire the skills they need to negotiate on equal terms, on issues ranging from environmental impacts to social and economic benefits.

Guatemala: postwar rebuilding

IDRC and other donors funded the establishment of the War-Torn Society Project (WSP), under which UN and other organizations help devastated countries rebuild. In Guatemala, days after the government and guerillas made peace, WSP launched a rebuilding program. Among the goals: modernizing and strengthening state institutions, supporting social and economic development, enhancing public safety, and improving administration of the justice system.

Peru: human rights monitoring

With CIDA funding, Peru has established a national ombudsman's office to serve as a human rights watchdog. The office upholds the rights of prison inmates: it monitors their treatment, provides legal support and applies for pardons for people serving time for crimes they did not commit (so far, over 460 prisoners have won release). In response to growing demand, CIDA has announced that it will provide longer-term funding for the ombudsman's office.



photos: CIDA



Young Canadians reach out to the Americas

Brazil: studying droughts and floods

In northeastern Brazil, searing droughts often bring job losses, water shortages, and (when the rains finally come) floods and mudslides. Since 1994, IDRC has funded a project under which the University of Manitoba is helping Brazilian universities build a multidisciplinary research network that supports drought action by local, regional and national governments. Issues under study include desertification, soil erosion and the impact of out-migration.

Bolivia: putting the salt of life on the table

CIDA is helping Bolivia eradicate goitre, a cruelly disfiguring disease caused by a lack of iodine in the diet. The prevention is simple: a few grains of iodized salt in food. With its partners UNICEF, the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization, CIDA is sponsoring a project to increase production of iodized salt, put it within reach of the poor and encourage its use. Canadian funding has enabled Bolivia to boost its production of iodized salt.

Cleaner air for the Hemisphere

Since 1996, CIDA has funded a project supporting Latin American countries' efforts to reduce air pollution caused by lead. Part of a wider World Bank program, the project helps governments and industry organize the phasing out of leaded gasoline. It also promotes harmonization of fuel specifications throughout the Hemisphere. The project has brought major environmental and health benefits, plus cheaper and more efficient fuel production.

Peru: economic and social research

CIDA and IDRC are supplying \$4.15 million in funding support to the Economic and Social Research Consortium (CIES), a think-tank that backs economic and social research in Peru. Studies so far have been conducted on fiscal and monetary policy. CIES is now gearing up for a research study of poverty in Peru. ●—

Visit the CIDA and IDRC Web sites:
www.acdi-cida.gc.ca
www.idrc.ca

Over the next few months, a group of young Canadians will start six-month internships in the Americas through the Youth International Internship Program (YIIP) of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT).

This year, the following Canadian organizations will receive funding from DFAIT to manage internships in the region: the Canadian Association for Community Living; the Canadian Centre on Minority Affairs; the Canadian Foundation for the Americas; the Centre Bolivar de Montréal; the Corporation Idéaux-Travail; Educ-Inter; and the Hispanic Development Council.

The aim is to enhance interns' international skills, provide assistance, and apply Canadian expertise and values to various issues. For example, the Canadian Centre on Minority Affairs will focus on business, trade, small enterprise development and various social issues in the Caribbean. The Centre Bolivar de Montréal, Corporation Idéaux-Travail, and Educ-Inter will focus on business and export development for Canadian companies, and on private-sector placements in Mexico, Panama and South America.

Again this year, the Canadian Foundation for the Americas will send some young people as interns to the OAS, with others going to the Pan American Health Organization and the Inter-American Development Bank. The Hispanic Development Council will strengthen relationships with community organizations in Central America, Cuba, Paraguay and Peru; it will also provide international experience to Canadian youth of Hispanic or Latin American backgrounds. The Canadian Association for Community Living will offer internships in Panama and Nicaragua in the area of human rights issues affecting persons with disabilities.

Elaine St-Onge did her internship at the Inter-American Children's Institute in Montevideo, an OAS agency. She says, "Doing an internship in childrens' rights gave me a chance to enhance my knowledge of the theme of child soldiers and also to get to know Uruguay better. This internship allowed me to vastly improve my Spanish. It was not always easy, but it was a very enriching experience." She is now working on childrens' issues in Montréal.

For more information on the Youth International Internship Program, visit its Web site (www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/interns) or call 1-800-559-2888 (toll-free from anywhere in Canada).

Human security:

A priority at the

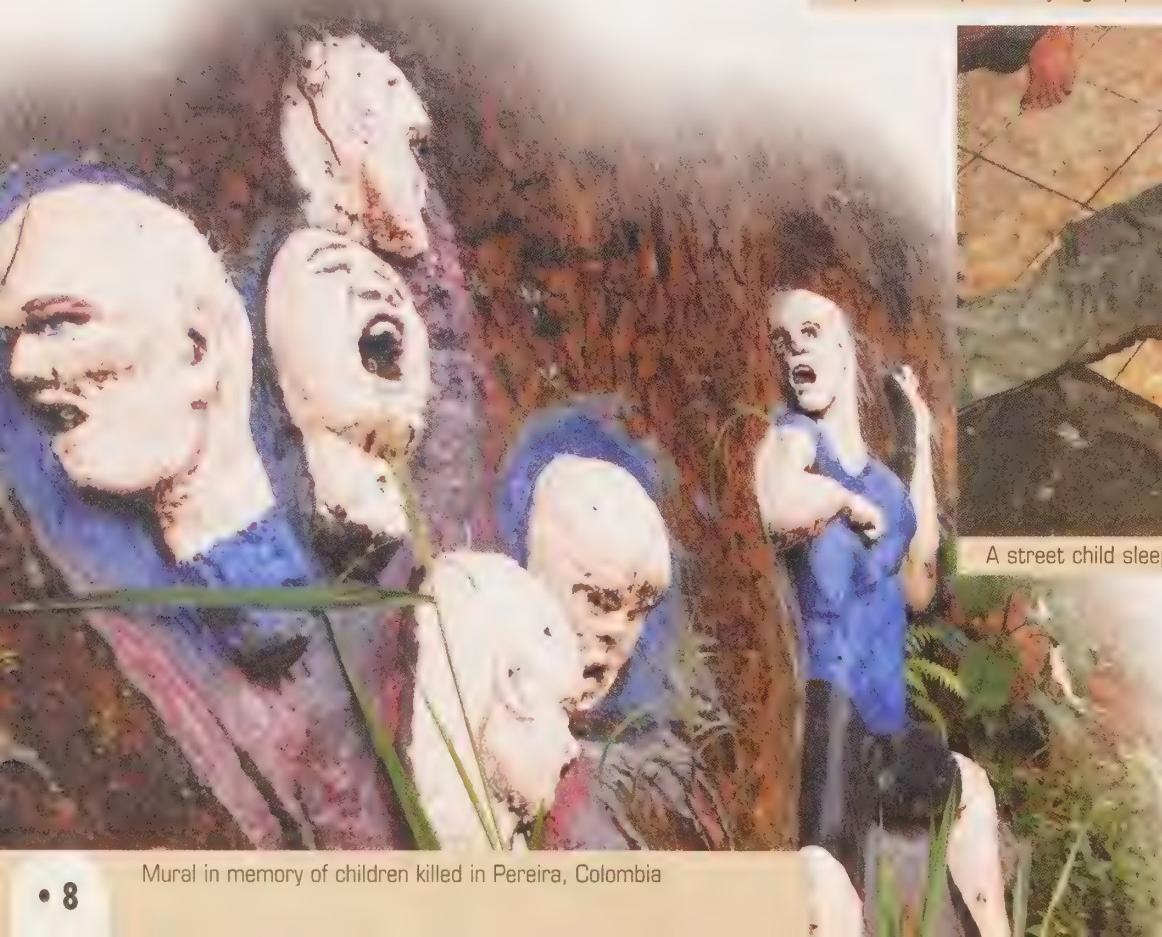
OAS General Assembly

A focus of Canada's foreign policy agenda for the past three years has been the concept of human security, which emphasizes protecting people from threats to their rights, their safety or even their lives.

At the OAS General Assembly to be hosted by Canada in Windsor, Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy will lead a dialogue session on human security. Discussions among the 34 foreign ministers expected to attend will focus on four broad areas: (1) strengthening democracy and human rights; (2) fighting the trade in illicit drugs and related criminal activities; (3) lessening the vulnerability of children; and (4) involving other players.



A pedestrian passes by a group of police in Quito, Ecuador.



Mural in memory of children killed in Pereira, Colombia



A street child sleeps with his dog on the pavements of Guate



Chilean soldiers guard seven tonnes of cocaine found in a Panamanian ship in January 2000. This was the second-largest drug seizure in the world.

Democracy and human rights

In April 1998, at the Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, heads of state and government described "the strengthening of democracy, justice and human rights" as a "vital hemispheric priority." Despite tremendous progress in the previous decade—today, all governments in the Americas are democratically elected, save Cuba's—the leaders recognized that much remains to be done. For example, democracy is not simply a matter of regular elections; it also requires an informed electorate, a free press and inclusion of marginalized groups, such as Indigenous peoples, minorities, women and youth. Together, the nations of the Hemisphere can and should do more to strengthen and consolidate the institutions underpinning democratic development and human rights protection. Among other things, they should work to ensure adequate human and financial resources for the inter-American human rights system.

In addition, ministers should examine how institutions—such as the Inter-American Commission of Women, the Inter-American Children's Institute, the Inter-American Indian Institute and the OAS Justice Studies Centre of the Americas—can better promote inclusion and full participation in the economic, political, social and cultural life of our societies. Information technology and the Internet are among the instruments that could be used to increase those institutions' effectiveness.

Protecting children

Children in the Hemisphere continue to suffer as a result of past and current conflict. Some OAS member countries have extensive experience in coping with the challenges of helping war-affected children. Ministers will be asked to adopt a resolution calling for all countries of the Americas to work on measures for protecting war-affected children in the Hemisphere, and for supporting their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

Equally serious is the plight of street children. Canada will call for stronger support for the Inter-American Children's Institute as it works to develop and co-ordinate policies and programs for safeguarding the human security of children. In particular, information technology could be a powerful force for turning isolated local and national programs into a truly hemispheric effort. At the General Assembly, two pilot projects will be announced involving local organizations based in various countries in the Americas. One of the projects deals with connectivity (connecting communities together) and substance abuse; the other is concerned with information technology and street children.

Fighting the drug trade and related criminal activities

The drug trade is one of the gravest threats facing citizens and societies in the Americas. It deprives national economies of billions of dollars annually, destroys families, fuels corruption, increases general levels of criminality and violence, supports an illegal trade in small arms, helps sustain guerilla and paramilitary forces, and provokes tensions between states. The drug problem affects us all: one way or another, every citizen of the Hemisphere bears the human, economic and social costs of dealing with illicit trafficking and consumption.

In Windsor, ministers will examine ways of strengthening the Americas' collective response to the drug problem. Among other things, they will be invited to maintain the momentum created by the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, a tool for monitoring the implementation of national and regional strategies to combat illicit drugs. Evaluations have now started and a report will be presented at next year's Summit of the Americas in Québec City.

The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons is a growing problem in the Americas. Ministers will discuss how to increase collective efforts aimed at curbing this trade. They will examine how to build further on the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials—the first such international agreement in the world. Canada signed the Convention in 1997.

Involving other players

Canada is convinced that human security is not the sole responsibility of governments but must involve other interested parties, including NGOs, the corporate sector and elected representatives. We want the OAS to continue encouraging these groups' active participation in priority issues on the inter-American agenda. One area in which partnership and co-operation could be most effective is corporate social responsibility.

The OAS has already adopted guidelines for civil society participation. Last February, in a speech to a session of the OAS Permanent Council in Washington, Mr. Axworthy said, "Including civil society partners is essential to making our hemispheric institutions more relevant to the needs of our citizens. Non-governmental actors—with their viewpoints, their special expertise, their resources—can play an important role in realizing common goals and ensuring the future vitality of our Organization." In Windsor, Canada expects to welcome the largest civil society contingent ever seen at an OAS General Assembly. ■

For more information, see Web site addresses on page 3.

NGO in the field

Change for Children:

An Edmonton group helps vulnerable kids and their communities

A small non-governmental organization from Alberta called Change for Children (CFC) is making a big difference in the lives of threatened children in Latin America.

CFC's focus is on children and the communities they live in. These are youngsters born in the shadow of war and living in a wasteland of poverty. They work the streets by day and night, staying alive by picking garbage, running errands, selling things, sweeping market stalls, cleaning car windows at intersections, or sometimes by prostitution.



Ron Berezan (centre) with youth from projects in Managua

To complement its work in Latin America and the Philippines, CFC has programs to educate Canadians about the underlying causes of poverty in developing countries. Co-ordinating these is Ron Berezan.

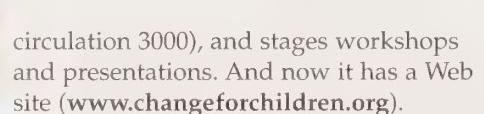
CFC makes efforts to involve young Canadians, especially Albertans, in its work. In some projects, for instance, young people from Alberta and Nicaragua explore social themes through the visual arts, music, dance or theatre. Recently the organization sponsored travel exchanges for groups of Canadian and Nicaraguan young people. CFC also runs a school twinning program, publishes a newsletter (*Building Bridges*,

photo: Doug McIvor



Child street vendor in Managua

photo: Lorraine Swift



The Lights of the Future (Nicaraguan street youth band) during CFC-sponsored tour of Alberta

circulation 3000), and stages workshops and presentations. And now it has a Web site (www.changeforchildren.org).

In Latin America and the Philippines, CFC collaborates with partner institutions in what Berezan calls "partnerships for peace." He explains, "These include advocacy programs for street kids and children affected by war and violence, women's projects, support for agricultural co-operatives, and projects to get small businesses started."

Berezan sees the relationships thus built as mutually respectful and enriching: "We get to know these communities. We promote awareness in Canada of their needs, raise funds for them, support the development of project proposals and invite them to Canada to speak about their work."

photo: Ron Berezan



Children in front of a mural in Esteli, Nicaragua

In Alagoas, Brazil, CFC works with Zumbi dos Palmares Centre for the Defence of the Rights of Children. The aim is to educate the public about children's rights, bring to light cases of violence against children and provide legal support for children charged with crimes. The project also pressures the Brazilian government to enforce its Statute on Children and Adolescents, educate children and youth about their rights, protect adolescent workers, and end child labour.

In Managua, Nicaragua, CFC works with street kids in co-operation with the Institute of Human Promotion. "These kids are quite vulnerable," says Berezan. "The Institute has safe houses where they can go for meals, get resources for survival, find information about their legal rights and learn how to protect themselves. The Institute also offers them the chance to be children again through music, dance, visual arts and other forms of play. They develop self-esteem. For a while they are not just kids picking through garbage; they are artists and performers."

The common element in all the projects is community development. "We focus on communities because kids are parts of communities," says Berezan. "They are at risk because something is wrong in their communities. They are poor because their families are poor." ●

"We focus on communities

because kids are parts of communities.

They are at risk because something is wrong in their communities

They are poor because their families are poor."

Jean Désy

Diplomat par excellence

Born in Montréal in 1893, Jean Désy studied law at Université Laval in Québec City and the Sorbonne in Paris. From 1919 to 1925 he taught law and history at the Université de Montréal, and Canadian history at the Sorbonne.

When O.D. Skelton became Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in 1925, one of his first tasks was to fill the Counsellor's position he had just vacated. His replacement would also be the first recruit to Canada's new foreign service. With his passion for quality, Skelton set very high standards for the candidates. Of them all, only Jean Désy qualified.

Désy was first posted to Paris in 1928. Over the next 11 years, he served on or headed Canadian delegations to the League of Nations, Imperial conferences and many international meetings.

In January 1939, he became Canada's first Ambassador to Belgium and the Netherlands. In May 1940, he was in the path of German troops invading Belgium. Amid the dangers of the blitzkrieg, Désy steered his staff and their families to safety. Afterwards he wrote Skelton, "I am greatly relieved to have concluded this adventure without loss, or injury, to any of my personnel. . . All through this odyssey, I have never failed to keep in mind what you have told me should be the first consideration, namely the safety of the personnel."

Leaving Europe, Désy was appointed Canada's first envoy to Brazil in June 1941. When the post was elevated to an embassy in late 1943, he became Canada's first career diplomat to serve as an ambassador. He stayed for six years in Brazil, making a strong impression. He became famous for his "all-Canada dinners" featuring Canadian cheese, salmon, vegetables, beef, tourtière and, of course, maple syrup.

In September 1947, Désy was named Canada's first Minister (later Ambassador) to Italy. He toured schools, distributed Canadian aid, and visited places where Canadian soldiers had fallen in battle and were buried. Désy promoted reconciliation in a spirit of generosity.

In January 1952, on secondment, he became Director General of the CBC's International Service (later Radio Canada International) in Montréal. The voice of Canada abroad, the Service was then facing criticism for supposedly being "too pinko [sic] on communists." Changing the tone was among the tasks awaiting Désy, described in a contemporary newspaper report as "one of External Affairs' more lecherous hot-potato jugglers." He succeeded, making the Service frank and critical of the evils of communism to the point of combative ness."



Désy (right) at a meeting with Prime Minister Mackenzie King, External Affairs Minister Louis St. Laurent and officials from the Department, ca. 1946



Désy (centre) and External Affairs officials with Under-Secretary O.D. Skelton (right) en route to London for Imperial conference, 1926

In 1954, Désy was named Canada's Ambassador to France, a prestigious posting where he served until retirement in 1957.

During his tenure, the Canadian Embassy in Paris enjoyed unprecedented influence.

He elevated diplomacy to an art. "Never forget to be a diplomat, not 12 but 24 hours a day," he often said. Starting with the language, he would learn everything about the country where he was posted, while championing Canadian interests.

Married to Corrine Boucher, a father of two, Jean Désy died in Paris in 1960. Like his friend Lester B. Pearson and others of their time, he had set a standard unsurpassed for service to his country. ●

**Never forget to
be a diplomat,
not 12 but
24 hours a day.**

—Jean Désy



Marc Lortie of DFAIT talks with Grand Chief Phil Fontaine.

"People need to be the focus of the hemispheric agenda,"

says George Haynal, DFAIT Assistant Deputy Minister for the Americas. That's what Canadians have said at nine roundtables organized by the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development (CCFPD) over the last year.

In meetings from Halifax to Victoria, Canadians have called for attention to human rights, democracy and Indigenous peoples, and for participation of poor and marginalized communities in hemispheric affairs.

Guatemala and Panama. They met with Marc Lortie, the Prime Minister's Special Representative for the Québec Summit of the Americas in 2001.

Themes of other roundtables were good governance, education, civil society and democracy. In Ottawa in April, roundtables were held on two topics: "Look Ahead to Windsor" and "The OAS and Small Arms." Joining in the discussions were Ryerson University Professor Wendy Cukier, Juan Ronderas from the Nathanson Centre for the Study of Organized Crime and Corruption at York University in Toronto, Inspector Alan Goodall from the RCMP's Canadian Firearms Registry, and Melissa MacLean of the Canadian Council for International Co-operation.

Listening to Canadians: Shaping policy toward the Americas



Consuelo Cutzal of Guatemala at Winnipeg roundtable

George Haynal is the senior Canadian government official responsible for the June General Assembly of the Organization of American States in Windsor. For the event, he says that policy makers have developed a human security theme closely reflecting the foreign policy goals of Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy and the public input from the roundtables.

Here are the main points:

- Democracy is fundamental to every thing and needs to be strengthened in some countries.
- Human rights protection is essential in building viable democracies.
- Democracy in the region must include women, children, Indigenous peoples and small states.
- Inequalities within societies need attention.
- Citizens throughout the Americas need access to services such as education, health and the digital world of new technologies.

Among participants in the Winnipeg roundtable on "Canada, Indigenous Peoples and the Hemisphere" were Assembly of First Nations Grand Chief Phil Fontaine, Métis representatives and other Indigenous leaders from Mexico,

Experts and academics also wrote several CCFPD policy papers on Canada's role in the Americas. For example, in "Le Canada et la ZLEA : Réflexion sur les stratégies" [Canada and the Free Trade Area of the Americas: Consideration of Strategies], Joël Monfils and Martin Roy of Université Laval recommended that trade not be the only priority for Canada in the Americas.

Policy developments include the broadening engagement of Indigenous peoples in the Americas and a review of the Inter-American Indian Institute, plus attention to the small arms trade. These and a wide range of issues will be placed before OAS foreign ministers when they meet in Windsor to address what Mr. Axworthy has called "the darker side of globalization."

A partnership is thus shaping the agenda for Windsor and identifying issues for Canadian foreign policy attention. It is a key to Canada's success as host to the Hemisphere this year and next, and it can be a model for others.

"We ignore civil society at our peril," Mr. Axworthy told an OAS meeting in Washington on February 11, 2000. The concerns he expresses and those of Canadians have much in common because they emerge from the same Canadian values that have fuelled discussion at the Americas roundtables. This is Americas policy development, Canadian-style. ■

Canadian Centre
For Foreign Policy
Development

For more information, visit the CCFPD Web site (www.cfp-pec.gc.ca), or contact the Centre by telephone at (613) 944-4150/-0391, by fax at (613) 944-0687 or by letter at the following address: Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2.

NATIONS

IN • THE • NEWS

Canada-Chile:

New strength to a long-standing relationship

Next year, Canada and Chile will celebrate 60 years of diplomatic relations. The first Canadian representative to Santiago was W.F.A. Turgeon, a former Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, who was accredited to both Argentina and Chile on September 28, 1941.

He had his residence, however, in Buenos Aires, and found it too strenuous to travel often to Santiago. Accordingly, in 1942 Canada established a separate mission in Chile headed by Warwick Chipman, a Montréal lawyer and professor of law at McGill University. Chile reciprocated the same year.

Our two nations have many things in common. Like Canada, Chile has a small population (15 million) spread over an immense distance; the country stretches more than 4000 kilometres from north to south but is only 100 to 200 kilometres in width. Both nations have strong resource-based industries, such as mining, forestry, agriculture and fishing. Again like Canada, Chile has developed modern telecommunications systems to serve the needs of its dispersed population. And limited markets at home have forced the two countries to look outward to sustain their economies.

Chile has one of the most stable and open economies in Latin America, and it

returned to democracy in 1990. These factors prompted the Government of Canada to identify Chile as one of its 10 priority markets. Total two-way trade stood at \$357 million in 1992; since then, it has doubled to a high of \$776 million in 1999. Canadian investments have increased sharply; after the United States, Canada is now the largest foreign investor in Chile, with \$8 billion in current and planned investments.

Our economic relations received a boost from the 1996 Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement and the January 1998 Team Canada trade mission to Latin America. With our other partners in the Hemisphere, Ottawa and Santiago



photo: CANAPRESS

Team Canada trade mission on its stop in Santiago, January 1998

photo: CANAPRESS



**Newly elected Chilean President
Ricardo Lagos**



**Downtown
Santiago, Chile**

Bolivia

are now engaged in negotiations toward the establishment of a proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005.

Our cultural and academic relations have also been growing steadily, with the impetus of two bilateral agreements: one on co-operation in education, and the other on cultural co-operation and exchanges. A Canadian Education Centre has opened in Santiago to promote Canadian educational institutions and assist Chileans interested in pursuing their studies in Canada.

In the international arena, Canada and Chile work closely together on a range of issues at the UN, the OAS and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC). Chile hosted the second Summit of the Americas in April 1998, and Canada will host the third Summit next year in Québec City.

Now long gone are the dark days of the Pinochet regime (1973–90), when Canada took in hundreds of Chilean political refugees. Today, Chile is one of our key partners in the Americas and the future looks particularly promising for our bilateral relationship. Ricardo Lagos was elected President on January 16; he intends to strengthen Chile's democracy and market orientation.

For Canada, it is good news that we can count on a stable partner in Latin America. ● —

Argentina

Chile



Chile coastline

CULTURE

Canadian artists take the Americas by storm

Canada's political and economic relations with the Americas are expanding steadily—and so are our cultural relations, particularly with Mexico and the United States.

An example is the Canada/Mexico Creative Artists Program, operated under the International Cultural Relations Program of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Leading Canadian artists spend six to eight weeks in Mexico, where they work in collaboration with their Mexican colleagues. In this time they learn about new developments in their field, exchange ideas, consult with master teachers and create new works.

For professional Canadian artists active in the performing arts, visual and media arts, literature, film, video and television, the Department provides assistance so that they can travel abroad. This has helped many artists perform in Mexico, including the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, Robert Lepage's theatre company Ex Machina, rock bands, dance troupes and classical musicians. A very popular event was the exhibit of paintings by the Group of Seven last year in Mexico City.

In the United States, Canada's Consulate General in New York actively promotes Canadian talent through its Upper North Side program.

Its most recent success was "Blame Canada!"—the first all-Canadian film festival ever staged by the Film Society of Lincoln Center. Organized by the Consulate, "Blame Canada!" featured 31 films and documentaries, including Atom Egoyan's *Calendar*, Peter Mettler's *Picture of Light*, Claude Jutra's *Mon oncle Antoine* and Catherine Annau's *Just Watch Me: Trudeau and the '70s Generation*, to name just a few of the works shown.

The festival caught the attention of all the media—even the venerable *New York Times*, which said, "*Just Watch Me*, like almost everything else in the series, is evidence that Canada's bland cultural image is undeserved."

But New York is only one stop for our artists. In June, Chicago welcomes virtuoso violinist Jasper Wood, as well as musician and filmmaker Michael Snow; Juno and Grammy award winner Diana Krall will tour several cities before a planned tour of Latin America; and several of Robert Lepage's plays are scheduled to be performed throughout the United States.

Elsewhere in the Americas, the Buenos Aires Independent Film Festival will feature Canadian movies; the Cirque



Alberto Manguel

Éloize has performed in Bogotá; pianist Irene Wong is to appear at the Festival Bravissimo in Guatemala; and pianist Minna Re Shin will perform in Mexico in the fall.

Argentinian-born Canadian writer Alberto Manguel says, "Culture is what identifies a nation. This is your passport to the rest of the world." Manguel adds that what brings Canadian and Latin American cultures closer together is their "common fear of American cultural domination. It forces us to be more creative to survive and to assert ourselves." Whatever the cause, Canadian culture shows greater diversity and dynamism than ever before. And with our ever-closer ties with hemispheric neighbours, Canada's culture is bound to leave a strong imprint on the Americas. ●



Members of Robert Lepage's theatre company Ex Machina, performing in *The Seven Streams of the River Ota*

Photo: DFAIT

Kevin O'Shea, head of Public Affairs, Canadian Consulate General, New York, at the launch of the "Blame Canada!" film festival

The Film Society of Lincoln Center presents

BLAME
CANADA!

To learn more about DFAIT's Cultural Program, visit our Web site: www.dfaid-maec.gc.ca/arts

News BRIEFS

CANADA'S MONTH AT THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

In April, Canada held the presidency of the United Nations Security Council for the second time in its current two-year term as a member. Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy chaired several meetings at which he advanced Canada's human security agenda. Here are some of the highlights.



UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy at the UN Security Council

AFGHANISTAN

On April 7, Afghanistan was the topic of discussion at a Council meeting proposed by Canada and chaired by Mr. Axworthy. The purpose was to address the humanitarian and human rights crisis in that country—particularly the plight of women and girls, who are denied access to education and basic health care.

At Canada's suggestion, the Council issued a statement urging all Afghan parties to ensure full and unhindered access to international humanitarian assistance for anyone in need. The statement also called for resumption of negotiations toward a political settlement, with the goal of establishing a broad-based, multi-ethnic and fully representative government.

On the same day, with International Co-operation Minister Maria Minna, Mr. Axworthy announced a \$300 000 contribution to the UN Office for the Co-ordination of Assistance to Afghanistan. Chief beneficiaries of the assistance will be women and girls.

SANCTIONS POLICY

On April 17, Mr. Axworthy announced the creation of a Security Council working group on sanctions policy, with a mandate to develop recommendations on how to make

UN sanctions more effective. The working group will explore ways of targeting sanctions and avoiding negative humanitarian impacts. It will report its findings to the Council in November. □

On the same day, *The Sanctions Decade*—a Canadian-sponsored study on sanctions, by the International Peace Academy—was released by Secretary-General Kofi Annan and Minister Axworthy. The study recommends concrete measures to make sanctions "smarter," more humane and more capable of achieving their potential as a tool for multilateral diplomacy.

Mr. Axworthy also announced funding for two more studies on specific aspects of sanctions. In addition, he said that a conference of experts would be convened to begin development of a legal regime to govern the use of sanctions, including standardized policy guidelines and operational principles.

ANGOLA SANCTIONS

On April 18, Minister Axworthy announced the adoption of a Council resolution on Angola sanctions. This acted on key recommendations of the UN Expert Panel's March 2000 report on alleged violations of Council measures imposed against the Angolan rebel group, UNITA. The resolution will strengthen efforts

to stop the illicit trade in diamonds, petroleum and arms, while reinforcing financial and other restrictions on rebel leaders.

Further, the Minister announced \$300 000 in funding for specific projects supporting the implementation of the Security Council resolution. These include: support for sanctions monitoring; the holding of a conference of experts to devise a system for increasing transparency in the control of diamonds, from their place of origin to the markets; and convening a workshop in Canada to explore ways of restricting the manufacture and trade of small arms, with a focus on Angola. The conflict in that country has been going on for more than a decade.

PROTECTING CIVILIANS IN ARMED CONFLICT

On April 19, a Council meeting chaired by Mr. Axworthy adopted a resolution on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The resolution re-affirmed the UN's strong condemnation of the deliberate targeting of civilians in situations of armed conflict. It contained specific provisions for enhancing the physical protection of civilians caught in the crossfire of conflict, including: unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance; preventive action on behalf of civilians at risk; explicit attention to the protection of civilians in peacekeeping mandates, especially women, children and vulnerable groups; and greater responsiveness to threats of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Canada originally placed the issue of protection of civilians in armed conflict before the Council during its previous presidency in February 1999. The outcome was a report by the Secretary-General, tabled the following September; this recommended concrete ways of protecting civilians, who now account for more than 80 percent of casualties in modern conflict. ●

For more information on these issues and other subjects discussed during Canada's Council presidency, visit the Department's Web site at www.dfaid-maec.gc.ca and click on "News Releases."

History at your fingertips

Now the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade has a history page on its Web site. Called "The Department in History," the page contains a wealth of information on the Department's past and how Canadian foreign policy has developed since 1867.

For anyone interested in learning about the rich, unique history of Canada's foreign policy and international relations, the new page is a must. The Web address is:

www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/hist



Readers' Corner

Recently, *Canada World View* held focus groups across the country. Among other things, you told us you would like to see a column where you could express your comments, suggestions, criticisms and ideas about Canada's foreign policy and about this magazine. We're happy to do as you asked and to bring you this column, *your* column. Please send your letters to:

Readers' Corner, *Canada World View*

Communications Services Division (BCS)

Department of Foreign Affairs and

International Trade

125 Sussex Drive

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

You can also e-mail us at:

magazine@dfaid-maeci.gc.ca

Readers' Corner



Where Canada meets the world



Please come and visit the Lester B. Pearson Building, home of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, at 125 Sussex Drive in Ottawa, Ontario. Free guided tours are available until November 10.

For more information or to book a tour:

Maricarmen Charbonneau

Tel.: (613) 992-9541

E-mail: maricarmen.charbonneau@dfaid-maeci.gc.ca

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Canadian ties with the Americas go back a long way. One of the very first Canadian trade missions abroad took place even before Confederation: in 1866, the governments of Canada (i.e., the future provinces of Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and

Prince Edward Island

sponsored a trade commission that visited the Caribbean and Brazil.

The first Canadian diplomatic mission in Latin America was established in Rio de Janeiro in September 1941 when career diplomat Jean Désy presented his credentials as Canadian Minister (later Ambassador) to Brazil. Also in the 1940s, Canada opened missions in Argentina and Chile (1941), Mexico and Peru (1944), and Cuba (1945). Further Canadian diplomatic expansion in Latin America took place only gradually in later decades.

If the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas becomes a reality, it would be the world's largest free trade bloc, with 800 million people and a gross domestic product in excess of \$10.6 trillion. Negotiations are under way for the conclusion of a treaty by 2005.

The Organization of American States is the world's oldest regional organization. It originated in 1890 as the International Union of American Republics. In 1910, this became the Pan American Union. In April 1948, 21 countries joined together to establish the modern OAS. The Organization is made up of 35 sovereign states. (The current government of Cuba has been suspended since 1962.) Canada joined as a Permanent Observer in 1972 and became a member on January 8, 1990. Some 45 countries plus the European Union have Permanent Observer status with the OAS.

Approximately 1.5 million Canadians visited Latin America and the Caribbean last year (13.5 million visited the United States). In the same year, Canada welcomed 400 000 visitors from the region and 15 million Americans.

When travelling in the United States, Latin America and the Caribbean, tune in to Radio Canada International (RCI). On short-wave, it broadcasts Canadian news and other information programs in English, French and Spanish. For information on schedules and frequencies, consult RCI's Web site: www.rcinet.ca

In our NEXT ISSUE

Issue 9 • Fall 2000

Scheduled for late August, our next issue will focus on the upcoming United Nations Millennium Summit, expected to be the largest-ever gathering of heads of state and government. We will look at the future of the UN—the cornerstone of Canada's foreign policy since 1945—and how Canada intends to help redefine it for a new millennium. ●



SIDE
WINNIPEG
CONFERENCE
official press

CANADA

Issue 9 • Fall 2000

World View

Time for Action: Protecting war-affected children

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- W58



A Voice for Children

UN Special Representative
Olara Otunnu

The Winnipeg Conference

Mobilizing the international community
on behalf of war-affected children

The UN Millennium Summit

Defining a new UN for a new century

Canada

is published in both English and French under the authority of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable Lloyd Axworthy.

Communications Services Division (BCS)
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

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Canada World View
is also available on the Internet:
www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/canada-magazine

ABOUT CANADA WORLD VIEW

Published quarterly, *Canada World View* provides an overview of current foreign policy issues and Canada's perspective on them. It also updates readers on Canadian initiatives, responses and contributions in the field of international affairs.

OUR COVER

Photo: Young Cambodian refugees on the Thai-Cambodian border
CANAPRESS/AP

Drawing: Illustration by Nikoleta, age 10, from Fažana, former Yugoslavia
UNICEF

COMING EVENTS

September 6-8

United Nations Millennium Summit
New York, USA

September 10-17

International Conference on
War-Affected Children
Winnipeg, Manitoba

October 2-6

Commemoration of the
50th anniversary of the
founding of the Office
of the United Nations
High Commissioner for Refugees

October 4-6

10th Conference of Spouses of
Heads of State and Government
of the Americas
Lima, Peru

October 9-13

5th Ministerial Meeting on
Children and Social Policy
in the Americas
Kingston, Jamaica

November 12-13

APEC Ministerial Meeting
Brunei Darussalam

November 15-16

8th APEC Leaders' Meeting
Brunei Darussalam

December 1-3

Global Summit of the
Arts and Culture
Ottawa, Ontario

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Time for Action

Protecting and supporting war-affected children



Refugee camp in Thailand



Former child soldier, Uganda



Chechen refugee

The numbers are appalling: Over the last decade, 2 million children were killed in conflicts, over 1 million were orphaned, over 6 million were seriously injured or permanently disabled, and over 10 million suffered grave psychological trauma. Around the world, some 300 000 young persons under the age of 18 are currently being exploited as child soldiers in as many as 30 areas of conflict.

Today, in approximately 50 countries, children are suffering in the midst of armed conflict and its aftermath. Children are being raped, sexually abused and uprooted from their homes. Right now, there are over 20 million children who have been displaced by war within and outside their countries. They account for well over half the world's displaced people.

Children are especially vulnerable when they are deprived of food, sanitation and basic health care—the essentials for survival and healthy growth. Most of them live in extremely deprived and dangerously unsanitary conditions, in communities that are marginalized and economically depressed. They bear deep emotional scars or must cope with lasting trauma. Approximately 800 children are killed or maimed by landmines every month.

This cannot be allowed to continue. Since the World Summit for Children was held in 1990, the United Nations, several countries (including Canada) and non-governmental organizations have sought to draw international attention to the horrendous plight of children affected by armed conflict.

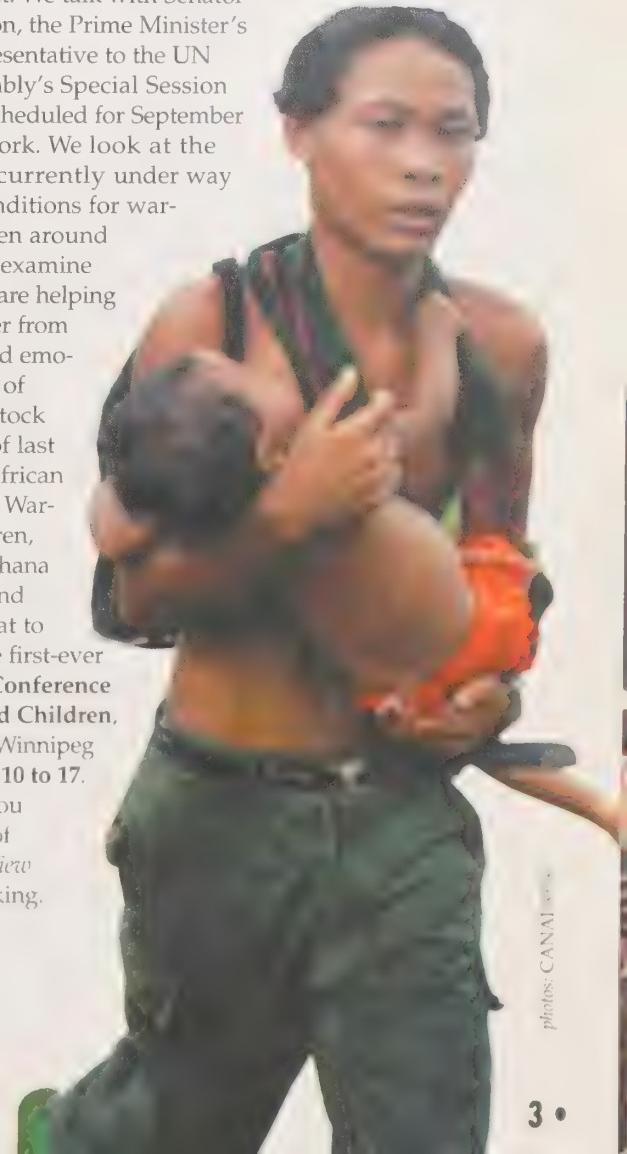
In this issue of *Canada World View*, we examine how the international community, and particularly Canada, has responded and is responding. We look at the root causes of modern conflict, how it affects civilians and children more than ever before, who is acting and what they are doing to help war-affected children, and how we can collectively contribute to the global movement against the exploitation of children in war.

We describe the advocacy work of Olara Otunnu, the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and

Armed Conflict. We talk with Senator Landon Pearson, the Prime Minister's Personal Representative to the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children, scheduled for September 2001 in New York. We look at the global effort currently under way to improve conditions for war-affected children around the world. We examine initiatives that are helping children recover from the physical and emotional wounds of war. We take stock of the results of last April's West African Conference on War-Affected Children, co-hosted by Ghana and Canada. And we look at what to expect from the first-ever International Conference on War-Affected Children, taking place in Winnipeg this September 10 to 17.

We hope you find this issue of *Canada World View* thought-provoking.

The Editors



photos: CANAI

A Voice for Children:

Olara Otunnu

In September 1997, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan named Olara A. Otunnu to a three-year term as his Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict. In announcing the appointment, Mr. Annan underscored the urgent need for a public advocate and moral voice speaking on behalf of war-affected children.

Mr. Otunnu has taken the task very seriously. In his field missions, he has secured important commitments from warring parties, including undertakings

not to recruit children as combatants and not to target schools, hospitals and other public buildings. He has also been a highly effective catalyst for action by governments, UN agencies (which were already working on behalf of war-affected children) and humanitarian NGOs; and he has tirelessly promoted the rights of war-affected children.

Born in northern Uganda in 1950, Olara Otunnu is particularly well qualified for his current position. A lawyer, he studied at Makerere University in Kampala, and at Oxford University and Harvard Law

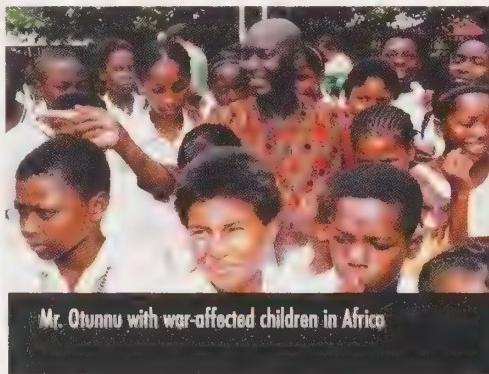
School. As a student leader in the 1970s, he played a prominent part in the opposition to the regime of Idi Amin. From 1980 to 1985 he served as Uganda's Permanent Representative to the United Nations; there he took a very active role, including as President of the Security Council. In 1985–86 he was Uganda's Minister of Foreign Affairs; and in following years he participated in many international organizations, studies and commissions focussing on world peace. He is a member of the Carnegie Endowment

Children simply have no part in warfare.

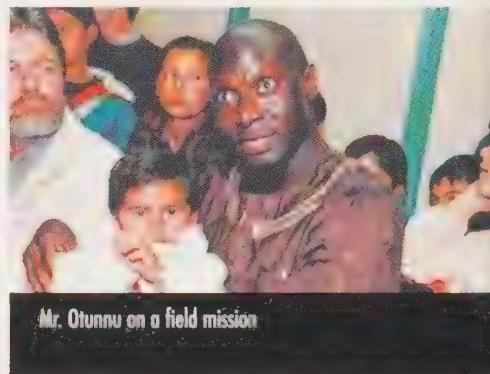
—Olara Otunnu, ADDRESS TO THE UN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, MARCH 12, 1998



Olara Otunnu



Mr. Otunnu with war-affected children in Africa



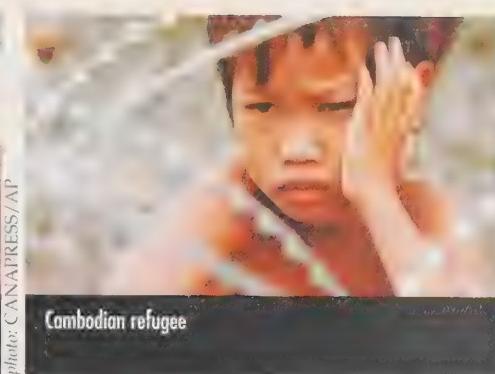
Mr. Otunnu on a field mission

Recent key actions by the international community

- UN peace operations now include child protection activities and Child Protection Advisers.
- In East and West Africa and in Kosovo, "neighbourhood initiatives" have been developed to promote dialogue between governments, insurgency groups, civil society organizations and humanitarian agencies. The aim is to adopt concrete measures for protecting children from cross-border threats.
- In August 1999, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution specifying important measures for protecting and ensuring children's welfare in the midst of armed conflict and its aftermath.
- In the Security Council this past July, Secretary-General Annan tabled a report with 55 recommendations outlining what the international community could and should do to improve the situation of war-affected children—especially young girls and adolescents, who tend to be forgotten in conflict situations.
- Perhaps most important, last May the UN General Assembly adopted the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. This new international instrument prohibits the conscription of children under age 18 and their participation in combat. Canada was the first country to sign the Protocol on June 6.



Refugee camp in Angola



Cambodian refugee



Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy visiting Sierra Leone with Mr. Otunnu in April 2000

for International Peace, as well as the Advisory Committee of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

Himself the guardian of six children, Olara Otunnu was the perfect choice for an advocate to give a strong and credible voice to war-affected children. His mandate, he says, is simple: "To promote the protection, rights and welfare of children at every phase of conflict. . . . I undertake political and humanitarian diplomacy, and propose concrete initiatives to protect children in the midst of war. By the time my mandate expires, I hope to have succeeded in creating broad-based awareness of the fate of children affected by armed conflict, and that global outrage at these continuing abominations will in turn have led to a worldwide movement of repudiation."

Commitments that bring hope

Mr. Otunnu's field missions have certainly produced results. In Colombia, for instance, the government adopted a policy forbidding enlistment of youths below the age of 18 in the armed forces, while the insurgent Revolutionary Armed

Forces of Colombia agreed to end recruitment of children below age 15. In Rwanda and Burundi, both governments undertook to raise to 18 the minimum recruitment age for the armed forces, and to pay special attention to children's needs in the post-conflict period, especially education and health requirements.

In Sri Lanka, government authorities and rebel leaders agreed not to use children below age 18 in combat, and not to recruit children under age 17. Both sides also gave commitments to allow the provision and distribution of humanitarian supplies in conflict-affected areas, and to permit the free movement of displaced populations. In Sudan, the government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement both undertook not to use anti-personnel mines in the southern conflict zone, and to co-operate with the UN in establishing mine awareness programs and demining activities.

From words to action

Despite these breakthroughs, much remains to be done. Now that his mandate has been extended for another three years, Mr. Otunnu has several priorities. One is a worldwide Week of Tranquillity: "All warring factions in all ongoing conflicts would adhere to a simultaneous week-long cease-fire each year for the sake of children." Another priority is the Voice of Children initiative, promoting radio programming that focusses on the needs and interests of war-affected children. The Special Representative has also proposed "children-to-children networks" connecting youth from both conflict areas and countries at peace; he is calling for better and more systematic monitoring of the peace and humanitarian commitments given by parties to conflicts; and he insists that perpetrators of child rights violations be excluded from amnesty legislation.

Above all, Olara Otunnu is calling for an international campaign to translate the impressive body of existing international treaties and conventions into tangible progress. Says Mr. Otunnu,

"The impact of these instruments remains woefully thin on the ground. Words on paper cannot save children in peril: we must launch an era of application."



Mr. Otunnu with war-affected children in Colombia

For more information about Olara Otunnu and his work on behalf of war-affected children, visit the Web site of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict: www.un.org/special-rep/children-armed-conflict

War-Affected Children:

Gathering momentum to

- Most cynical is the recruitment or kidnapping of children as young as 7 or 8 (girls as well as boys) to serve as soldiers. Easily manipulated, they can become ruthless and unquestioning tools of war. They committed some of the worst atrocities in Sierra Leone.

Sources: Reports of the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, 1998 and 1999

The 1980s saw awakening global concern about the situation of children, particularly in areas of conflict; this culminated in 1989, when the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention has been ratified by 191 states, making it the most widely ratified international instrument in history. A key article stipulates that children exposed to armed conflict shall receive special protection, and that no child shall take part in any hostilities.

At the 1990 World Summit for Children, all the leaders attending fully endorsed the Convention. Even so, the situation of children continued to deteriorate in many states. But the Convention at least gave the United Nations and the international community a powerful new tool for drawing attention to war-affected children. The UN specialized agencies, many governments and numerous NGOs started focussing on the issue. In 1994, the growing international momentum led to the appointment of Graça Machel, former Minister of Education and First Lady of Mozambique, to chair a study for the UN on the subject. The conclusions of her report, tabled in 1996, were shocking. As a result, in September 1997, Secretary-General Annan appointed Olara Otunnu his Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict (see pp. 4-5).

Meanwhile, within the United Nations, work began on finding ways to better protect children from war. After six years of difficult negotiations, on January 21, 2000, agreement was reached on an important measure: raising from 15 to 18 the minimum age for conscription and participation in combat. On May 26, the General Assembly adopted the measure, known as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. The Protocol seeks to eliminate the use of child soldiers in armed conflict. Canada had worked hard for its adoption and became the first signatory of the Protocol in June and the first country to ratify it on July 7.

- Today's conflicts are primarily internal, often fought by multiple armed groups. The village has become the battlefield, and civilian populations are the primary target.
- Children are specifically targeted in strategies that seek to eliminate a new generation of potential adversaries. The same strategies encourage widespread sexual abuse of children, especially girls.

Spotlight on Winnipeg

In other ways, Canada is working to mobilize the international community. With Ghana, it co-hosted the West African Conference on War-Affected Children, held last April in Accra; this produced a declaration and a plan of action for the region. Among the initiatives proposed in the plan are: adoption of laws to raise the minimum recruitment age to 18; media awareness and public information campaigns on children's rights; rehabilitation and re-integration programs for children within safe communities; and conflict prevention.

From the regional level, Canada is now placing the issue before a wider forum as it hosts the International Conference on War-Affected Children, from September 10 to 17 in Winnipeg. This is the first global ministerial-level gathering



Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy (far right) with Ghana's President Jerry Rawlings (fifth from left) at Accra Conference in April 2000

photos: DFAIT

One of the most basic human instincts is to protect one's child from harm and suffering. ... and the desire to guard them from the many forces that can destroy their hope and innocence... part of our broader aspiration to promote human security and to create stable, peaceful societies.

—Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy, Accra, Ghana, April 2000

stop the abuse

on issues facing war-affected children; among those attending are representatives of UN agencies, youth from all regions of the world, non-governmental organizations and academics.

The Conference will be divided into three parts: an international meeting of youth; an experts' conference; and the ministerial-level meeting. On the agenda: formulating an international plan of action to address the growing problem of children affected by armed conflict.

UNICEF is co-hosting one part of the Conference: a meeting of experts to propose ways of dealing with the challenges and generating political and moral resolve. The meeting is part of UNICEF's new "Global Partnership for Children" initiative, a worldwide effort to make children a priority for the public and decision makers in all walks of life. Says UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy, "We must make a difference for war-affected children. This is our only option."

Key Conference partners include the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Canadian International Development Agency, the Department of National Defence, and UNICEF.



[centre] and Foreign Minister Victor Gbeho

represent our global future,
universal. Doing so is an essential

To break the cycle of violence

The task ahead is daunting. For example, for over 40 years, Colombian children have suffered as victims, witnesses and perpetrators of violence. At least 620 000 of them have been displaced by conflict, and 55 percent of the internally displaced are under the age of 18. In Kosovo, over 65 percent of refugees were children. In Rwanda, of the estimated 800 000 people massacred, 300 000 were children; and over 95 per cent of Rwandan children have witnessed killings, often in their own families.

What's more, the cessation of hostilities does not mean that war is over, particularly for children who have been extensively exposed to the culture of violence. A systematic program of healing and re-integration into society is the only way to break the cycle. Olara Otunnu says, "The healing and rehabilitation needs of children should constitute a central theme and not an afterthought of post-conflict peacebuilding programs."

At the Winnipeg Conference, Canada will seek recognition for the reality that children are not only among the victims of war—that they can also be actively involved in helping their families and communities recover from war's aftermath. Given this reality, better understanding is needed of the root causes of children's involvement in war, in order to better identify and implement solutions. Only with the participation of children can the world community develop and implement effective, long-lasting and meaningful responses to the problems of armed conflict.

After the Accra Conference, Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy travelled to Sierra Leone, where he visited the Amputee Camp at Murray Town and met with war-affected children. This gave him a first-hand look at their plight. Along with International Co-operation Minister Maria Minna, he is determined to make the Winnipeg Conference a turning point in international efforts to create a safer world for future generations. ●—



West African war-affected children at Accra Conference

NGO in the field



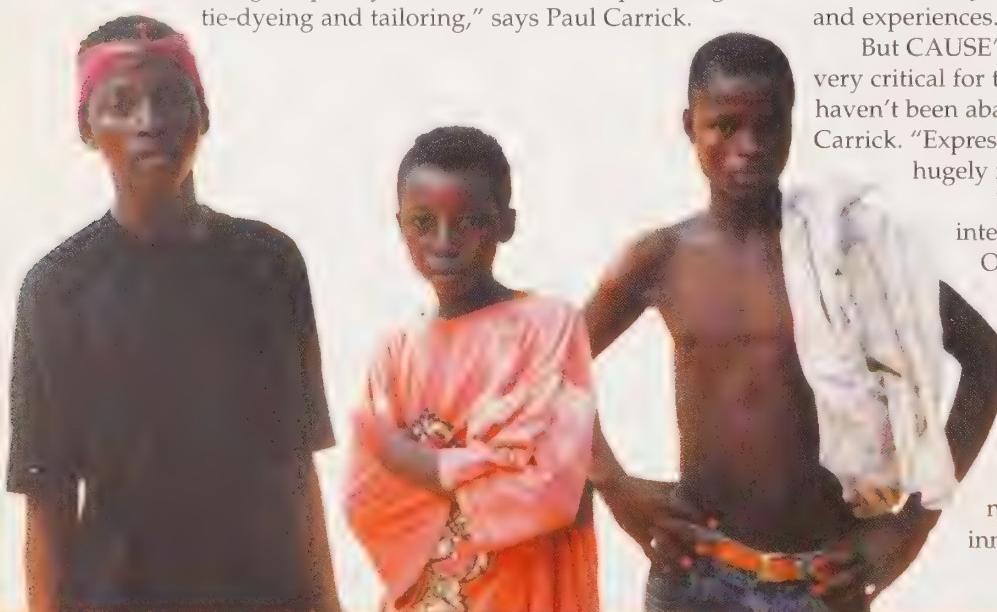
HELPING Sierra Leone's Children of War

Of the many horrors of the civil war in Sierra Leone, none has been more tragic than the use of children—some as young as 7—as soldiers, child labourers and sex slaves. Rebuilding the lives of these war-affected children is a considerable challenge. Canadian aid workers Paul and Beverley Carrick are helping to meet it.

The Carricks are the founders of Christian Aid for Under-Assisted Societies Everywhere (CAUSE) Canada, a non-governmental organization based in Canmore, Alberta. CAUSE makes a point of going to areas where few other NGOs venture.

Supporting the Carricks' work in Sierra Leone is the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). In July 1999, CAUSE received funding to build shelters and distribute basic domestic items (pots, mats, etc.) to persons displaced by the war.

More recently, a \$500 000 contribution from CIDA's Peacebuilding Fund has helped CAUSE foster reconciliation in Sierra Leone. The organization works with former child soldiers, orphans, and children who have suffered physically or psychologically, helping them re-integrate into their communities. "We are teaching them to make nets and boats for deep-sea fishing, carpentry, auto mechanics, soap making, tie-dyeing and tailoring," says Paul Carrick.



photos: CAUSE Canada



Some are also learning to make crutches and wheelchairs for the thousands of Sierra Leoneans (including children) who were injured or deliberately maimed in the war.

The problems of former child soldiers are less visible but no less real. Many saw their families killed and then were forced to commit similar atrocities. Some don't know where they came from; many know only their military identities—nicknames such as "Rambo" or "Killer Boy." Carrick describes a recent rechristening ceremony in which the children gave themselves new names, such as Prince and Mohammed.

Theatre is another therapeutic tool. Borrowing from Africa's dynamic storytelling tradition, CAUSE workers are teaching 200 former combatants in a child-soldier centre to stage plays for the community. This is a way for them to express their feelings and experiences.

But CAUSE's presence has another vital purpose. "It's very critical for the people of Sierra Leone to sense that they haven't been abandoned by the rest of the world," says Paul Carrick. "Expressing solidarity with people in crisis is hugely important."

That's why the group has called on the international community for action on two fronts.

One is ending the flow of illegal arms into Sierra Leone from what Carrick calls "an evil industry that needs to have the plug pulled on it." The other is establishing an effective peacekeeping force. "I would argue," says Carrick, "that no more than 10 000 trained men have hijacked a country of 5 million people for a decade. It would be great to disarm them in the name of the 99 percent of the population who are innocent victims desperate for peace." ■

CAUSE Canada relies on private donations and support from funding agencies. For more information, visit its Web site (www.cause.ca) or write to CAUSE Canada at P.O. Box 8100, Canmore, Alberta T1W 2T8.

WAR-AFFECTED CHILDREN

the facts



OVER THE LAST DECADE:

- 2 million children were killed in conflicts.
- Over 1 million were orphaned.
- Over 6 million were seriously injured or permanently disabled.
- Over 10 million suffered grave psychological trauma.

CALL TO ACTION

- In 1989, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child. At the World Summit for Children the following year, all political leaders endorsed the Convention. It has now been ratified by 191 states, making it the most widely ratified international instrument in history.
- In 1994, negotiations began at the UN on ways to better protect children from war. On January 21, 2000, agreement was finally reached on an important measure: raising from 15 to 18 the minimum age for conscription and participation in combat. In June, Canada became the first country to sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict.
- Also in 1994, Graça Machel, former Minister of Education of Mozambique, was invited to chair a UN study on the subject. Her report, tabled in 1996, painted an appalling picture. As a result, in September 1997, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan appointed Olara Otunnu his Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict.
- In August 1999, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution seeking to protect and ensure children's welfare in the midst of armed conflict and its aftermath. Among the measures: appointment of Child Protection Advisers to UN peace operations, and inclusion of specific child protection activities in the mandate of peace missions.
- In April 2000, Ghana and Canada co-hosted the West African Conference on War-Affected Children in Accra. Conference participants adopted a declaration and a plan of action for the region.
- In July, Secretary-General Annan tabled a report in the Security Council with 55 recommendations outlining what the international community could and should do to improve the lot of war-affected children—especially young girls and adolescents, who tend to be forgotten in conflict situations.
- From September 10 to 17 in Winnipeg, Canada is hosting the first ministerial-level International Conference on War-Affected Children. The aim is to formulate a plan of action to help the children of war.
- In September 2001, the UN General Assembly will hold a Special Session on Children. High on the agenda will be the situation of war-affected children.

VICTIMS IN MANY WAYS

- Around the world, 300 000 young persons under the age of 18—some as young as 7—are currently being exploited as child soldiers in as many as 30 areas of conflict.
- Approximately 800 children are killed or maimed by landmines every month.
- Right now, there are over 20 million children who have been displaced by war within and outside their countries. They account for well over half the world's displaced people.
- Today, in approximately 50 countries, children are suffering in the midst of armed conflict and its aftermath. Children are being raped, sexually abused and uprooted from their homes.

WEB PAGES
WITH MORE
INFORMATION

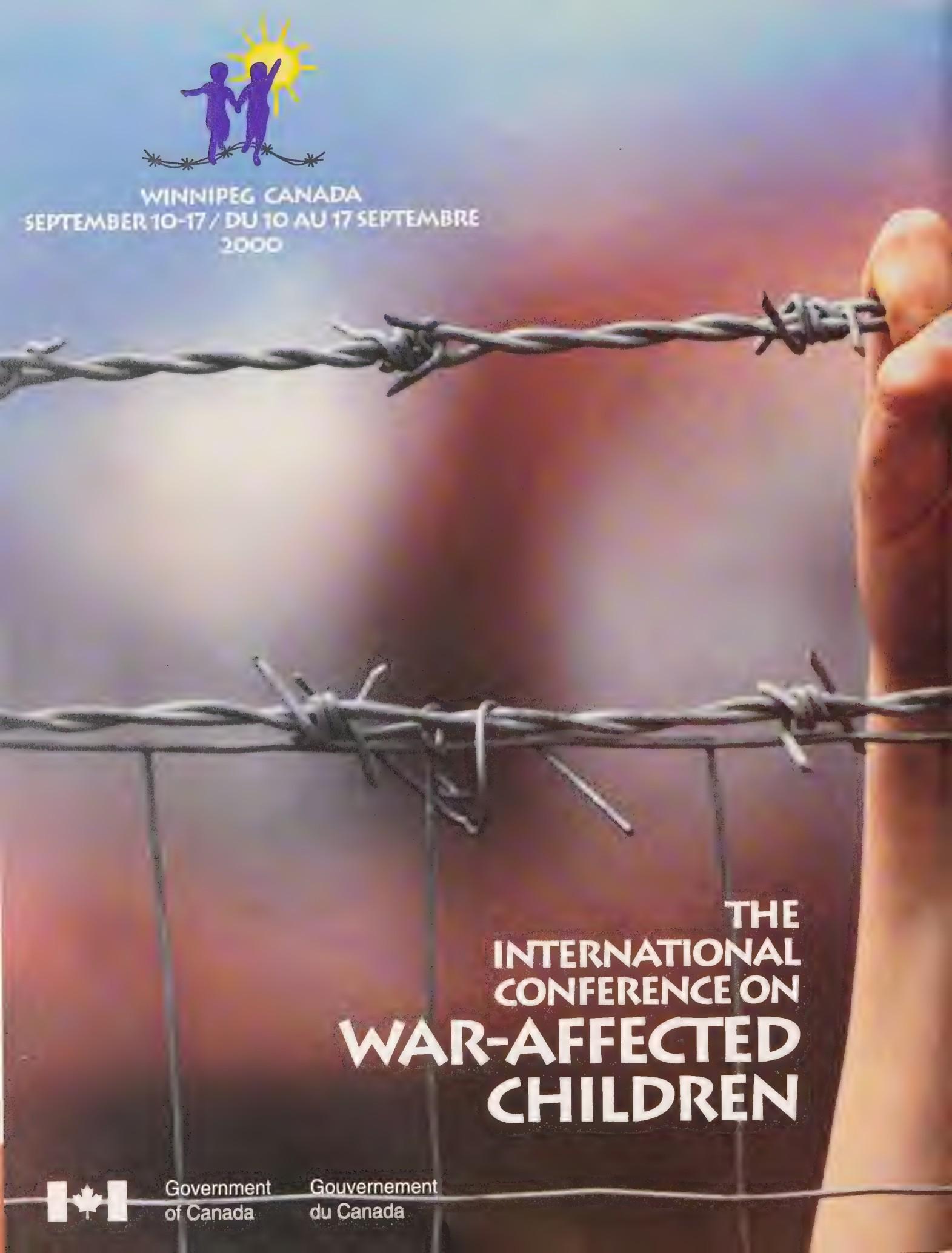
www.waraffectedchildren.gc.ca
www.acdi-cida.gc.ca
www.savethechildren.net
www.child-soldiers.org

www.unicef.org
www.unhchr.ch
www.icrc.org
www.amnesty.org



WINNIPEG CANADA

SEPTEMBER 10-17 / DU 10 AU 17 SEPTEMBRE
2000



THE
INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON
**WAR-AFFECTED
CHILDREN**



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

The background of the poster features a barbed wire fence stretching across the frame. The sky above is a warm, hazy sunset with shades of orange, yellow, and pink. The fence is made of dark metal wire and has several sharp, curved barbs. It appears to be in front of a dark, textured wall or barrier.

CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE SUR LES ENFANTS TOUCHÉS PAR LA GUERRE

Canada

THE FACES of WAR-AFFECTED CHILDREN



Landon Pearson

The children's senator

From the extermination camps of Europe to the famines of Biafra and the killing grounds of Rwanda, the 20th century saw some of the grimmest chapters in the history of children's suffering. Now, at the start of a new century, Senator Landon Mackenzie Pearson sees a glimmer of hope—a dawning recognition that children too have human rights, including the right to be heard.

Senator Pearson can trace the growth of this awareness in her own life. Born in Toronto in 1930, she grew up in a small Ontario town. There the sufferings of children registered in her awareness only in her grandmother's exhortations to "remember the starving Armenians" when she wouldn't finish her dinner.

**I've never ceased to be amazed
at the survival skills of poor children.**

—Landon Pearson

"I understood that these were creatures I should be sorry for," she said in an O.D. Skelton Memorial Lecture entitled *Seen and Heard: Children's Rights in Foreign Policy*, delivered in Winnipeg in 1997. "But I could not grasp that they were children just like me. As for their human rights, the vocabulary of the time didn't include the term."

The vocabulary expanded during the Second World War, and so did Pearson's own perceptions when she became a mother: "I had no trouble comprehending that my own children were persons or . . . that they had rights."

The wife of a Foreign Service Officer—Geoffrey Pearson, son of Lester B. Pearson—she accompanied her husband on postings abroad and there came face to face with child suffering: "The starving children my grandmother taught me to pity (but never how to help) became young persons whose rights to survival and protection had been trampled upon."

In the over 40 years since then, Landon Pearson has been working at home and abroad to help children, most of the time as a volunteer.

In India, for example, she worked with a mobile child care service for the children of nomadic construction workers in New Delhi and Bombay. During rotations home, she fought for children's rights, co-founding a children's mental health program that operated for 23 years in Ottawa, and chairing many children's rights organizations.

But the experience that, she says, "politicized" her thinking about children's issues came in 1979, when she served as Vice-Chairperson of the Canadian Commission for the International Year of the Child and editor of its report, *For Canada's Children*. This became a virtual manifesto for children's rights in Canada.

At hearings across the country, Ms. Pearson realized with dismay that shockingly few children "felt truly valued, respected or consulted about important issues."

In 1994, Landon Pearson was appointed to the Senate of Canada. In her maiden speech she vowed to be "the Senator for children," working to give children a stronger voice and to protect their rights in law.

Since then she has represented Canada at domestic and international conferences on a multitude of children's issues. In 1999, Prime Minister Chrétien named her his Personal

Representative to the UN General Assembly's 2001 Special Session on Children.

In September, Senator Pearson has an important date on her schedule: the International Conference on War-Affected Children in Winnipeg.

To anyone tempted to despair at the scale of the atrocities against children and the extent of their vulnerability, the Senator counsels resolve and hope. "I've never ceased to be amazed at the survival skills of poor children," she says. "I've learned how much children can actually do for themselves if only we provide the necessary means. That part is up to us." ■



Senator Pearson's office

For more information about Senator Pearson and her work for children, visit her Web site: www.sen.parl.gc.ca/lpearson/main.html

National Forum 2000

Young Canadians

talk about

war-affected children

When the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development (CCFPD) invited young Canadians to share their thoughts about war-affected children around the world, hundreds responded enthusiastically.

As part of the National Forum 2000 throughout June and July, CCFPD held day-long workshops in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montréal and Halifax, where more than 200 young people discussed the effects of war on children. With the help of the Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture, they included youths ranging in age from 12 to 20, who could tell about their own experiences of war in Afghanistan, Bosnia, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, Liberia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and other countries.



photos: CCFPD

Using the latest information technology, the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development has created educational tools accessible via the Internet. To download elementary or high school modules for teaching about war-affected children, visit:

www.cfp-pec.gc.ca/NationalForum/nati-e.htm

Workshop recommendations:

- Arrest and punish all war criminals.
- Help community organizations in war zones.
- Get rid of all landmines.
- Control gun sales and the arms trade to cut off the supply of small arms to war makers.
- Recognize that international economic sanctions harm children, not government leaders.
- Divert money from war to education.
- Use school programs to spread awareness of refugee issues in Canada.
- Create more programs for war-affected children.
- Promote multicultural clubs in Canada.
- Provide more help from Canada for war-affected people abroad, especially children who have lost family and home.

Participants suggested many ways to stop or reduce the impact of war, and in roundtable discussions they offered a wide variety of recommendations. One and all agreed that people need more opportunities for coming together to understand each other better and eradicate the scourge of war.

Attending one of the workshops was Aziza from Somalia. She commented, "I think governments should spend less on the military . . . education should be the priority." Kale from Nigeria recalled, "We stayed in a refugee camp for two years. It was the worst time in my life. It was like hell. . . . The Canadian government can help by supplying education and books." Indira from Kosovo said, "I want to thank the government of Canada and all the people in Canada because we were so welcomed."

The National Forum culminates with a meeting in Winnipeg immediately before the International Conference on War-Affected Children. Some of the young people are participating in that final National Forum event, as well as in the Conference itself. To the foreign ministers and international experts at the Conference, they will present the recommendations and comments from the workshops. And they will tell of their experiences and call for a more peaceful world. ●



Canadian Centre
For Foreign Policy
Development

NATIONS

IN • THE • NEWS

Sierra Leone:

A society to rebuild

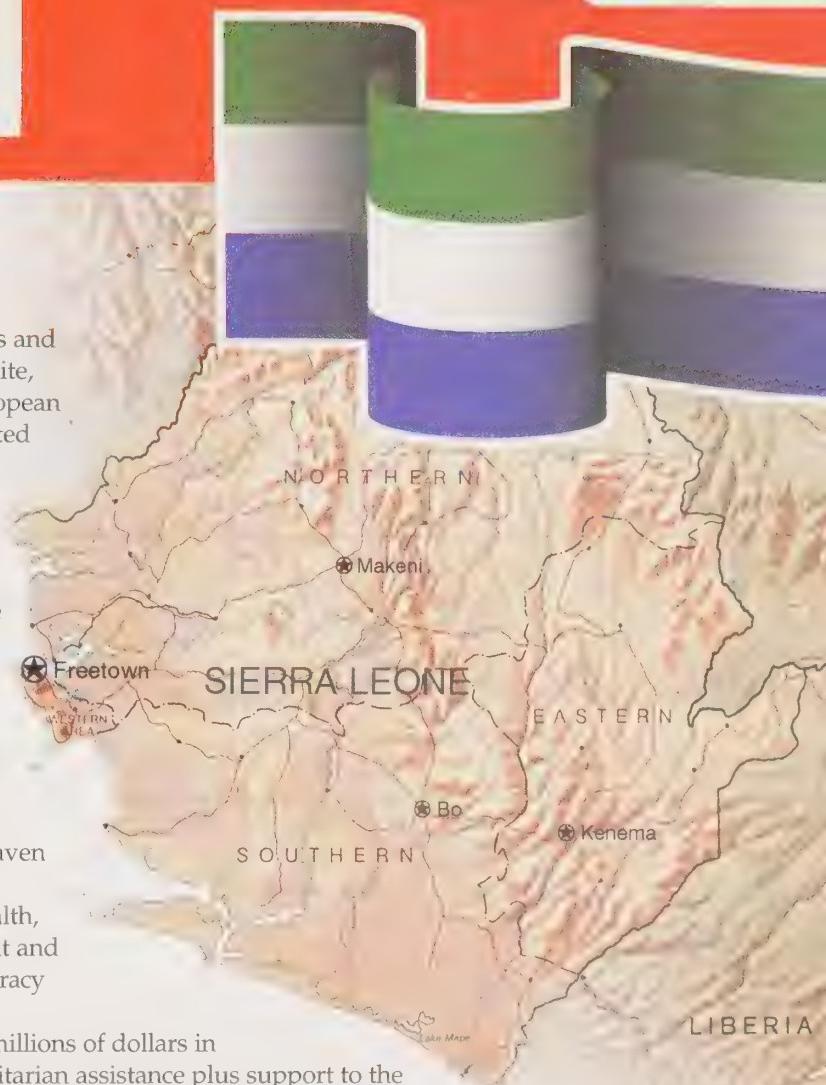
Located near the equator, Sierra Leone is a small land of plains and plateaus. Its fragile economy is based mainly on mining (bauxite, diamonds) and the production of coffee and cocoa beans. European contact goes back to 1462, when explorer Pedro de Sintra sighted and mapped this part of Africa's west coast, giving it the Portuguese name of Serra Leôa, or "Lion Mountains."

With a population of approximately 5 million, Sierra Leone is one of the poorest countries in the world. Its economy has declined considerably since civil war broke out in 1991. On the UN Development Programme's Human Development Index, Canada ranks first; Sierra Leone ranks last. Two-way trade between Canada and Sierra Leone is almost non-existent.

Sierra Leone long served as an important post for the trade in slaves between Africa and North America. British traders dislodged the Portuguese in the 17th century. In 1787, Britain established the settlement of Freetown, now the capital, as a haven for newly freed slaves. Sierra Leone became a British colony in 1808. It gained independence in 1961, joining the Commonwealth, and in 1971 it became a republic. Seven years later, its President and Prime Minister, Siaka Stevens, instituted a dictatorship. Democracy was brought back in 1991 by his successor, General Joseph Momoh, but he was soon ousted.

A horrific insurgency ensued, waged by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF); this left close to 100 000 dead, while warring factions deliberately amputated the limbs of thousands of people, including small children. Over 3 million Sierra Leoneans have been displaced by war within and outside the country; of these, more than 60 percent are children. Despite the signing of the Lomé Peace Accord in July 1999, fighting has continued in many parts of the country—as have human rights abuses, the majority perpetrated by the RUF.

Canada is concerned at the ordeal to which Sierra Leoneans, particularly children, have been subjected. Since the beginning of the conflict, Canada has



given millions of dollars in humanitarian assistance plus support to the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone. Most of the funding has been channelled through the Canadian International Development Agency. Targeted have been the most vulnerable areas and people in need. The help has included emergency food aid, shelter and emergency health supplies.

Last April 29 and 30, Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy visited Sierra Leone to evaluate the country's political situation and to renew Canada's commitment to providing support for war-affected children, peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities.

The Minister announced that Canada would provide \$250 000 for a National Commission for War-Affected Children, to be created by the Sierra Leone government. The Commission will ensure that the Sierra Leone government gives priority to children's needs in policy making and resource allocation.

Said Mr. Axworthy, "The people of Sierra Leone, particularly children, have suffered tremendously. It is essential that we restore a sense of hope and ensure they can live a long, productive and secure life." ●





Renewing the United Nations:

Leaders from all over the world will come to New York for the Millennium Summit. They will consider the challenges ahead, and what the United Nations can do to face them. Those leaders will be representing you, the peoples of the United Nations.

It is up to you to make sure they come here firmly resolved to take decisions which can lead to a better life for all of us, and for our children.

—UN SECRETARY-GENERAL Kofi Annan



photo CANAPRESS

What kind of United Nations does the world want in the 21st century? This question tops the agenda at the Millennium Summit, taking place September 6 to 8 at UN Headquarters in New York.

The Summit is being billed as the single largest gathering of heads of state and government in history. But it must be more than a celebration, says Secretary-General Annan: "It is essential that it should provide an opportunity for a 'moral recommitment' to the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, and spur new political momentum for the international co-operation and solidarity that the peoples of the world increasingly demand."



Secretary of State for External Affairs Louis St. Laurent and Prime Minister Mackenzie King led the Canadian delegation to the San Francisco Conference, May 1945.

Photo: National Archives of Canada

A unique organization

The United Nations was created under the UN Charter, signed on June 26, 1945, by 50 countries attending the San Francisco Conference. The organization officially came into being later that year on October 24, the date by which a majority of signatories had ratified the Charter in their national legislatures. The UN replaced the League of Nations, which had been established by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. Canada participated in the San Francisco Conference and is one of the founding members of the United Nations.

The UN Charter sets out the basic purposes of the organization:

- to maintain international peace and security;
- to develop friendly relations among nations; and
- to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights.

The Charter also specifies principles to guide UN action:

- all member states are equal;
- international disputes are to be settled by peaceful means;
- members may not use force or the threat of force against other members; and
- all members must fulfil their Charter obligations and help the UN in any action it might take in accordance with the Charter.

THE MILLENNIUM SUMMIT CHALLENGE



UN Security Council in session

Over the past 55 years, the UN has achieved extraordinary successes. It has helped settle disputes between nations, prevent conflicts and put an end to fighting. It has conducted complex peace support and humanitarian operations, and has played a crucial role in resolving some of the longest-running conflicts of recent years.

The United Nations and its member states have struggled against racism and colonialism, against disease and illiteracy. The UN has insisted on the fundamental necessity of respecting human rights (including the human rights of women and children) and ensuring peace, stability and development.

The UN touches on many aspects of our lives. Its specialized agencies regulate postal services worldwide, co-ordinate the registration of patents, manage the world's oceans and outer space, set and defend universal standards and values, and promote sustainable development.

In his report, the Secretary-General expresses optimism for the Millennium Summit. He sees it as a unique opportunity for reshaping the United Nations so that it can continue to make a real and measurable difference to people's lives in the new century.

Mr. Annan has invited the public to follow the Summit closely, and to make sure that the UN redoubles its efforts to address effectively the important issues he has highlighted.

To learn more about the UN Millennium Summit, visit its Web site: www.un.org/millennium/summit.html



photo: United Nations

Shared values, common action

To focus discussions at the Summit, last April the Secretary-General presented to the UN General Assembly a report entitled *We the Peoples: The role of the United Nations in the 21st century*. The report lists six shared values: freedom; equity and solidarity; tolerance; non-violence; respect for nature; and shared responsibility. Mr. Annan has called for the Millennium Summit to adopt a series of resolutions demonstrating the international community's will to act on those values. He has also proposed action in specific areas.

- **Freedom from want**

With the aim of drastically cutting the global poverty rate, the Secretary-General called for measures that include: achieving sustained growth; giving everyone full access to education; combatting disease; improving the lives of slum dwellers; increasing agricultural productivity in Africa; increasing access to information technologies; improving market access; and providing debt relief and better-focussed development assistance.

- **Freedom from fear**

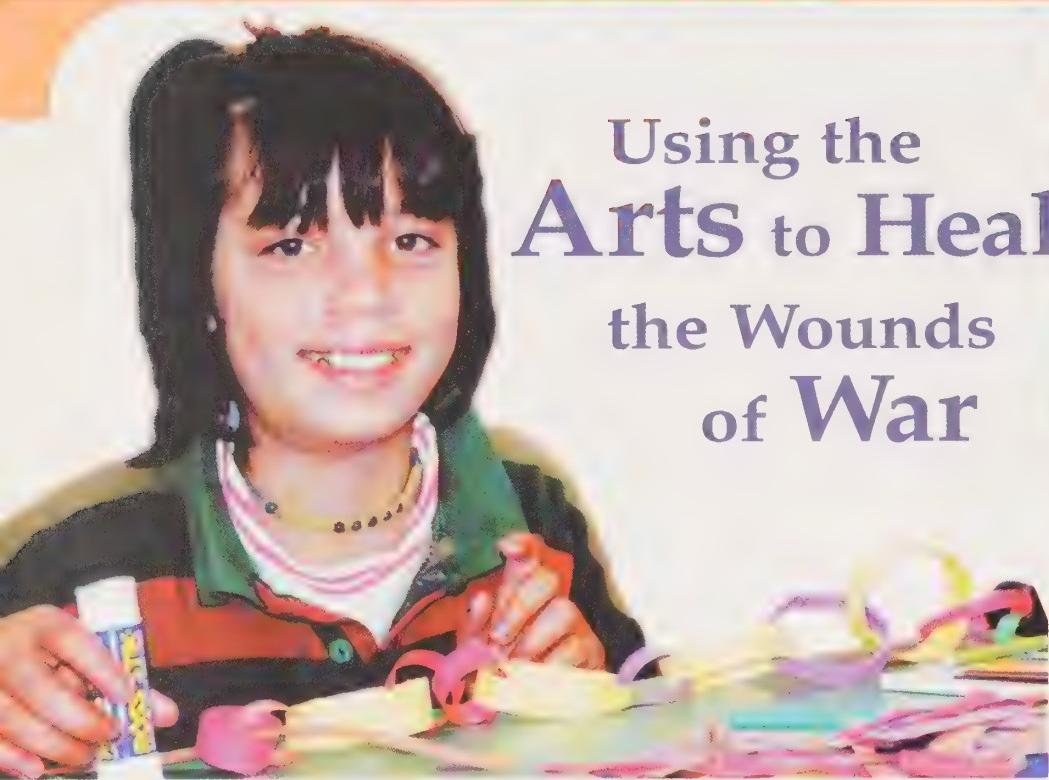
In the last decade, civil wars have claimed more than 5 million lives. The threat of deadly conflict, says Mr. Annan, must be tackled at every stage, through: conflict prevention; better enforcement of international and human rights law; intervening when necessary to protect civilians, particularly women and children; strengthening peace operations; better-targeted sanctions; and arms reductions.

- **Sustaining our future**

Before 2002, says Mr. Annan, UN member states must be prepared to act decisively in the following areas: coping with climate change; confronting the water crisis to give everyone access to safe water; examining the issue of biotechnology in agricultural production; preserving the world's biodiversity; and integrating environmental concerns into economic policy.

- **Renewing the United Nations**

Without a strong UN, says the Secretary-General, it will be much harder to meet the challenges facing the world. Among his proposals: to identify the UN's core strengths and build on them to improve people's lives; to strengthen links between the UN, international institutions, civil society, the private sector and national governments in pursuit of common goals; to use the new information technologies to make the UN more efficient and better-connected with the rest of the world; and to complete the structural reforms of the UN, develop a clearer consensus on priorities among member states and introduce results-based budgeting.



Using the Arts to Heal the Wounds of War



Over the last decade, millions of children around the world have suffered inconceivably from experiencing war. A great many of them will remain severely traumatized for years, perhaps for life, by what they have witnessed or endured: killings, rape, torture and brutal amputations. We simply cannot imagine the terror or trauma they have lived.

To begin to recover, they need many types of help: medical attention, psychological support, a safe and stable environment, dedicated care, education and shelter. But that is not all. Often overlooked is their need to express their emotions; and the most valuable way they can do this is through the arts, through drawing and painting, writing stories, making music, through theatre and drama. To begin healing their psychological wounds, they need to laugh and to cry, and to play as children do.

Meeting this need is the aim of the Cultural Initiatives for War-Affected Children, a program set up two years ago by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade in response to a call from the United Nations. Under the program, the Department has provided an annual fund for initiatives ranging from art therapy to drama workshops,

from clown shows and street circus to music and dance workshops. It has also financed the making of film and video documentaries to help raise awareness about war-affected children. Receiving support have been initiatives in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Mozambique, Kosovo, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Albania, Bosnia, Peru and other countries.

One initiative is the "Planning for Peace" project by Cultural Connections of Ottawa: in Rwanda and Mozambique, it brings children and youth together in workshops that use local cultural symbols and practices to promote healing and rebuild children's connections to their society. The visual arts are the focus in the "Painting Peace" project by Change for Children of Edmonton; this assists youth groups in Nicaragua and El Salvador to paint murals expressing their reality, and it also links them with Canadian youth to exchange experiences and understanding (see *Canada World View*, No. 8, p. 10). In Soweto, South Africa, Open City Productions of Montréal is running a project called "My Sister's Place"; its aim is to plan, prepare and establish a school arts curriculum for street kids who currently have nothing.

All these projects involve the active participation of children—a key element in the healing process. Recalls Madeline-Ann Aksich of the International Children's Institute in Montréal, "In the spring of 1999, we visited several refugee camps in the Sarajevo area in Bosnia. We were struck by the fact that the number of children was very high, that they were depressed because they had nothing to do all day long. Communication between children and their parents was non-existent. Clearly, these children needed help."

The Institute developed a drama therapy program in which children wrote stories and scripts, made puppet characters and were able to act out their stories and feelings. They also performed for adults and parents, and thus began to open many doors for communication. The experience has been a great success and the Institute intends to use the model in other countries. Concludes Ms. Aksich, "Kids need to tell their story. It's a wonderful therapy for them." ●



For more information, visit the Web site of the Cultural Initiatives for War-Affected Children: www.dfat-maeci.gc.ca/culture/children/menu-e.htm

News BRIEFS

CANADA RATIFIES MAJOR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Canada ratified two major international agreements in July: the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy deposited Canada's instruments of ratification at the United Nations in New York on July 7.

Canada is the first country to introduce comprehensive legislation (the Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act) incorporating the provisions of the ICC Statute into Canadian law. The ICC will be the first permanent international tribunal having jurisdiction over the most serious crimes known to humankind: genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. As of mid-July, the ICC Statute had been signed by 98 states and ratified by 14. It will enter into force once it has been ratified by 60 states.

Mr. Axworthy has appointed a Special Adviser for the ICC: Irwin Cotler, Member of Parliament for Mount Royal. A former law professor at McGill University, Mr. Cotler is an internationally recognized expert on human rights and humanitarian law. He will help design a strategy to promote widespread ratification of the ICC.

The Optional Protocol on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict sets new international standards. Most notably, it requires states to ensure that no one under the age of 18 takes a direct part in hostilities.

"Canada has been a driving force behind the creation of the International Criminal Court and the negotiation of the Optional Protocol," said Mr. Axworthy. "These two agreements will play an important role in advancing human security by ensuring that those who have committed crimes against humanity do not escape justice, and by protecting children, the most vulnerable victims of armed conflict."

NEW POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THE NORTH

A new policy framework entitled *The Northern Dimension of Canada's Foreign Policy* has been unveiled by Minister Axworthy. The document outlines Canada's foreign policy objectives in northern and circumpolar affairs.

The Minister announced that \$10 million will be allocated over the next five years to implement the policy. Specifically, the funds will: support the Arctic Council and its Canadian permanent participants; help establish the University of the Arctic; contribute to Canadian and circumpolar policy research networks; assist Canada in collaborating with Russia to address its northern challenges; and promote sustainable development across the circumpolar region through the pursuit of economic and trade opportunities.

International Co-operation Minister Maria Minna announced an additional \$5 million contribution to an ongoing project that seeks to help Russia's northern Indigenous peoples play a more effective role in their long-term development.

"This policy framework builds on Canada's commitment to partnership with northern peoples and our circumpolar neighbours, to address issues of common concern and responsibility," said Mr. Axworthy. "The North is now a central part of our foreign policy."

CANADA RECOGNIZES NORTH KOREA

After a meeting with North Korean Foreign Minister Paek Nam Sun in Bangkok in late July, Minister Axworthy announced that Canada formally recognizes the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) as "a state and member of the international community." Discussions are now under way on the establishment of diplomatic relations and, eventually, on the opening of embassies in both countries.

"For some time now, the DPRK has been reaching out to the international community and attempting to increase the number of countries with which it has

foreign relations," said Mr. Axworthy. "Canada welcomes this initiative and intends to assist the DPRK to integrate itself into international affairs."

The Bangkok meeting was the first-ever ministerial-level encounter between the Canadian and DPRK governments. The process of formalizing bilateral relations was initiated by the Government of Canada in 1998, when Mr. Axworthy endorsed an approach of more active engagement with North Korea. Since then, contacts between the two countries have been conducted through the Canadian Embassy in Beijing.

Canadian NGOs have been active in North Korea from the mid-1990s, when the international community became aware of extreme food shortages in that country. Since 1997, the Canadian International Development Agency has also made humanitarian food aid donations to the DPRK through the United Nations' World Food Programme and Canadian NGOs. Total Canadian assistance to date is over \$30 million.

CANADIAN FUNDING CREATES VIRTUAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE

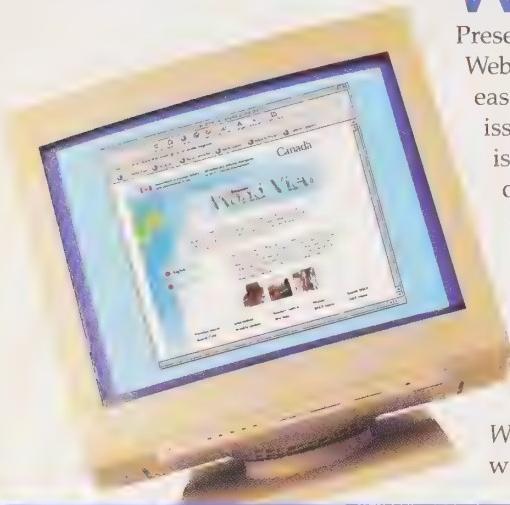
Last June in Windsor, at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, Minister Axworthy announced an Internet connectivity initiative. This has rapidly produced results: a Web-based worldwide Virtual Clearinghouse on Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (www.atod.org).

Managed by the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, the Virtual Clearinghouse identifies and links credible, timely and accurate Internet sources of information. The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade has provided \$250 000 to fund the project—an essential service in the ongoing battle against substance abuse. ●

For more information on these and other issues, visit the Department's Web site at www.dfat-maec.gc.ca and click on "Current Stories."

New on the

Canada World View Web site



Visit: www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/canada-magazine

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

Over the last decade, **2 million** children were killed in conflicts; over **1 million** were orphaned; over **6 million** were seriously injured or permanently disabled; and over **10 million** suffered grave psychological trauma.

Right now, there are over **20 million** children who have been displaced by war within and outside their countries. They account for well over **half** the world's displaced people.

Approximately **800** children around the world are killed or maimed by **landmines** every month.

On October 24, 2000, the **United Nations** will celebrate its **55th anniversary**. Canada was among the 50 countries that founded the UN at the 1945 San Francisco Conference.

The Canadian delegation was led by Prime Minister **William Lyon Mackenzie King**.

Only one Canadian has ever served as **President** of the UN General Assembly: **Lester B. Pearson**, in 1952–53.

Canada opened its **first** Permanent Mission to the UN in New York in **January 1948**. Heading the Mission was **General A.G.L. McNaughton**, a distinguished soldier and former Minister of National Defence, who was then serving as Canada's representative on the Atomic Energy Commission.

The WINNIPEG CONFERENCE on the INTERNET

To learn all about the International Conference on War-Affected Children, visit the Web site created especially for the event:

www.waraffectedchildren.com

You'll find a wealth of information about the Conference and war-affected children, plus official documents on the issue, a list of related events and a photo gallery. And the many hyperlinks to related Web pages will allow you to explore the issue in depth.

Where Canada meets the world



Please come and visit the Lester B. Pearson Building, home of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, at 125 Sussex Drive in Ottawa, Ontario. Free guided tours are available until November 10.

For more information or to book a tour:
Maricarmen Charbonneau
Tel.: (613) 992-9541
E-mail: maricarmen.charbonneau@dfaid-maeci.gc.ca

In our NEXT ISSUE

Issue 10 • Winter 2001

Scheduled for December, our next issue will focus on the United Nations. We will report on the September Millennium Summit and will review Canada's achievements during its current two-year term on the UN Security Council. ●



Issue 10 • Winter 2001

World View

CANADA

Canada AT THE United Nations

Making *a* difference

CAL
EA
- WSS



* A New Day
comes
New Momentum?

A look at the
Summit's achievements

* Canada at the
WSS Country
Council
An update

* A New Peace
Lloyd Axworthy's
legacy

Canada

is published in both English and French under the authority of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, John Manley

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125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

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Canada World View
is also available on the Internet:
www.dfaict-maeci.gc.ca/canada-magazine

ABOUT CANADA WORLD VIEW

Published quarterly, *Canada World View* provides an overview of current foreign policy issues and Canada's perspective on them. It also updates readers on Canadian initiatives, responses and contributions in the field of international affairs.

OUR COVER

United Nations Headquarters,
New York
photo: UN Photo Unit

ISSN 1491-4573

John Manley

Following Lloyd Axworthy's retirement from political life, on October 17, 2000, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien named Industry Minister John Manley the new Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Manley was first elected to Parliament in 1988, representing the riding of Ottawa South. He served as opposition critic for science and technology, co-critic for finance, and chair of the finance sub-committee studying the Bank of Canada. In 1992 he was appointed official opposition critic for transport.

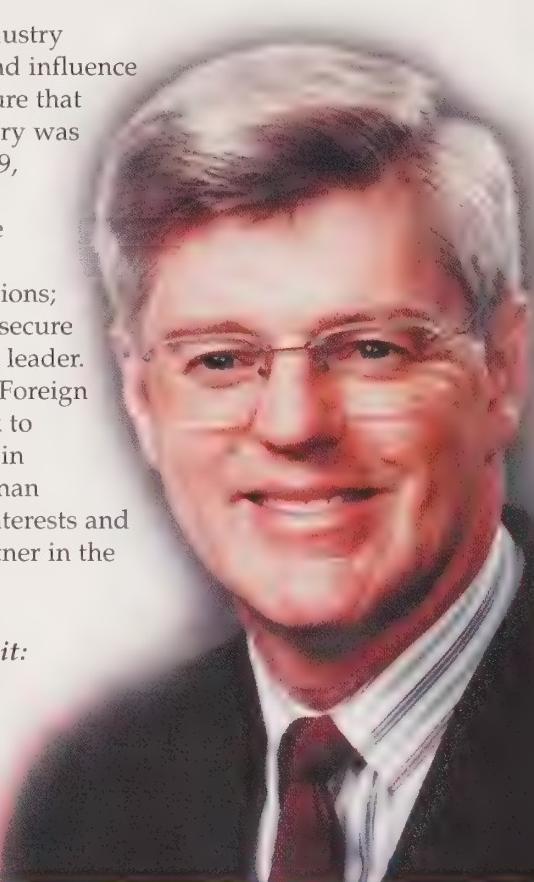
Mr. Manley became Minister of Industry in 1993. A firm believer in the power and influence of new technologies, he worked to ensure that every Canadian public school and library was connected to the Internet by March 1999, through the SchoolNet program. His portfolio included responsibility for the Canadian Space Agency, the National Research Council and similar organizations; in this capacity he worked tirelessly to secure Canada's position as a global high-tech leader.

On his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Manley said he would seek to add to the government's achievements in international relations, particularly human security issues, and in advancing the interests and values that make Canada a unique partner in the global community. ●—

*For a full biography of Mr. Manley, visit:
[www.dfaict-maeci.gc.ca/dfaict/ministers/
manley-e.asp](http://www.dfaict-maeci.gc.ca/dfaict/ministers/manley-e.asp)*

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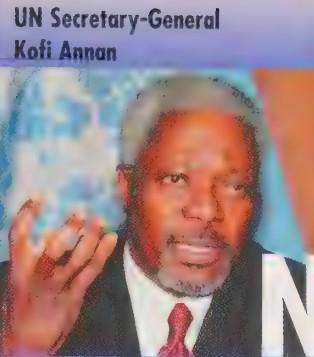


photo: CANA/PRESS

**UN Secretary-General
Kofi Annan**

Last September 6 to 8, global leaders met in New York for what was estimated to be the largest-ever gathering of heads of state and government. The agenda for the UN Millennium Summit was highly ambitious: finding ways of reshaping the United Nations so that it can do more to fulfil its original mandate—maintaining international peace and security—and to make life better for all people of the world.

Did the meeting reach that goal? At its conclusion, the 152 leaders attending the Summit unanimously adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan noted, "If measures are really taken, we all know that targets can be achieved."

Peacekeeping

Canada was particularly pleased with the unanimous approval of a resolution calling for a comprehensive review of UN peacekeeping operations. Modern conflicts are fought mainly within rather than between states, and most of the victims are civilians. Keeping the peace after a conflict is not enough. The UN must also be able to prevent conflict from erupting again or even to head it off before it starts, and this poses the thorny issue of intervening in another country's internal affairs. In his address to the Security Council session held during the Summit, Prime Minister Chrétien stated, "If the Security Council is unable to adapt it will seriously undermine its credibility as a guarantor of peace—credibility that is essential to maintaining the moral authority of the UN as a whole."

Important goals

The Millennium Declaration sets important goals in the key priority areas of peace, development, environment, human rights, the special needs of Africa, and strengthening the UN. It also calls on the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports as a basis for further action.

Amnesty International welcomed the decision of several countries at the Summit to sign and ratify key human rights treaties; these included the conventions on the Rights of the Child, the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, plus other agreements to which Canada adhered long ago. Noted Amnesty, "People in these countries are today better protected. The momentum created by this historic occasion must continue."

A New UN for a New Millennium?

A LOOK AT THE SUMMIT'S ACHIEVEMENTS

We solemnly re-affirm, on this historic occasion, that the United Nations is the indispensable common house of the entire human family, through which we will seek to realize our universal aspirations for peace, co-operation and development.

—United Nations Millennium Declaration
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 8, 2000

Development

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) said of the Declaration, "The ambitious commitments made by world leaders—including halving the number of people in extreme poverty by the year 2015—are attainable." A central component of the UN system, the UNDP confirmed that millions of people have already been freed from poverty and disease through a combination of better economic, social and health policies, and democratic accountability. It concluded, "The task of the United Nations and partners is to accelerate this progress."

In his address to the plenary session of the Summit, Mr. Chrétien promised, "With the will and the resolve, the United Nations—which is the cornerstone of Canada's foreign policy—will remain the world's indispensable institution in the 21st century. And Canada is committed to being an indispensable partner." ●

World leaders at the UN Millennium Summit, New York, September 6–8, 2000. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien stands 6th from left in the 3rd row.

photo: UN Photo Unit



For more information on the UN Millennium Summit, visit:
www.un.org/millennium/summit.htm
www.unic.org.in/nl16sept.htm



The International Conference on War-Affected Children



"It is time for states, institutions and individuals around the world to show leadership in word and in deed. . . . Let us make this century a peaceful one, in which the rights of the child are respected, protected and promoted everywhere."

Agenda for War-Affected Children
WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 17, 2000

From Words to Action: The Winnipeg Agenda for **War-Affected Children**

This past September in Winnipeg, over 1000 participants attended the International Conference on War-Affected Children, the largest-ever gathering on the issue. They included government officials, experts, academics, NGO representatives and youth—all wanting their discussions to make a difference.

The result was a 14-point Agenda for War-Affected Children adopted by the Conference. This urges "political, moral, economic and social leadership" to protect the rights of children in conflict. In particular, the Conference called for the following measures:

- Mobilize international opinion and action against the abuse of children's rights during armed conflicts, and ensure that those who violate them or collude in such violations are identified and brought to justice.
- Pressure parties to armed conflict to unconditionally release all abducted children.
- Put in place practical and comprehensive conflict prevention measures.
- Increase international pressure to cut off the supply of small arms and light weapons.
- Engage youth in peace processes and in their own rehabilitation, reintegration and education.

Experts at the conference spoke of the need for an "era of application." They declared, "The failure of the international community to take action against those who violate children's rights is the principal cause of the continuing intolerable situation of millions of war-affected children in the world today. There can be no impunity for those who violate children's rights."

Youths demand action

Youth also had strong words. Their message, emanating in part from the 2000 National Forum for Youth on War-Affected Children, was simple and to the point: "Act now: stop war." Florian Bizindavyi, a teenager who has endured seven years of conflict in Burundi, asked, "How do I explain to you, or make you understand, how hard it is to live in perpetual terror every day? Why should we be the martyrs of these stupid, ridiculous conflicts?" Added Ewar Barzanji, a 17-year-old Kurdish girl who fled northern Iraq, "The grown-ups who are here, the ministers, haven't seen a quarter of what I've seen. . . . I don't want to hear any more speeches. I want to know what they're going to do for us, I want to know how they're going to take action."

Many governments heeded these words. Some 25 countries announced concrete initiatives to help war-affected children. Canada alone will provide \$122 million over five years for programming to protect children, including those affected by war.



International Co-operation Minister Maria Minna talks with war-affected young people from Africa at the Winnipeg Conference, September 2000.

Next steps

A follow-up committee has been established composed of Canada, Ghana and other countries, plus the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, Olara Otunnu, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Its task is to ensure that the commitments made in Winnipeg become reality. These in turn will help develop a more comprehensive international plan of action to be adopted at the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children in September 2001. ●

photos: Andrew Sikorsky



Former Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy with Graça Machel, Honorary Chair of the Winnipeg Conference and author of the 1996 landmark UN report on the situation of war-affected children

For more information on war-affected children, visit:
www.waraffectedchildren.gc.ca
www.unicef.org/children_conflict

Reconciling State Sovereignty and Humanitarian Action: The difficult issue of when to INTERVENE

If humanitarian intervention is, indeed, an unacceptable assault on sovereignty, how should we respond to a Rwanda, to a Srebrenica—to gross and systematic violations of human rights that offend every precept of our common humanity? . . . Surely no legal principle—not even sovereignty—can ever shield crimes against humanity. . . . Armed intervention must always remain the option of last resort, but in the face of mass murder, it is an option that cannot be relinquished.

—We the Peoples
UN SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MILLENNIUM REPORT, 2000

Is there a right or responsibility to intervene in countries where human rights and humanitarian standards appear to be massively at risk? If so, does the international community have the will and the capacity to act? These are among the most troubling and difficult questions facing the world today. They do not lend themselves to easy answers. And yet, with the rise in bloody ethnic conflicts and civil strife since the end of the Cold War, it is ever more urgent to resolve questions about our responsibility for enforcing humanitarian standards.

In his Report to the UN Millennium Summit, Secretary-General Annan summed up the impasse: "National sovereignty offers vital protection to small and weak states. But it should not be a shield for crimes against humanity. It is time for world leaders to come to grips with the issue."

Canada leads action

Last September, Canada took up the Secretary-General's challenge by creating the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS). The step was announced by Prime Minister Chrétien in his address to the Millennium Assembly. The Commission has a mandate to bring the issue out into the

open and build a global political consensus on how to move forward.

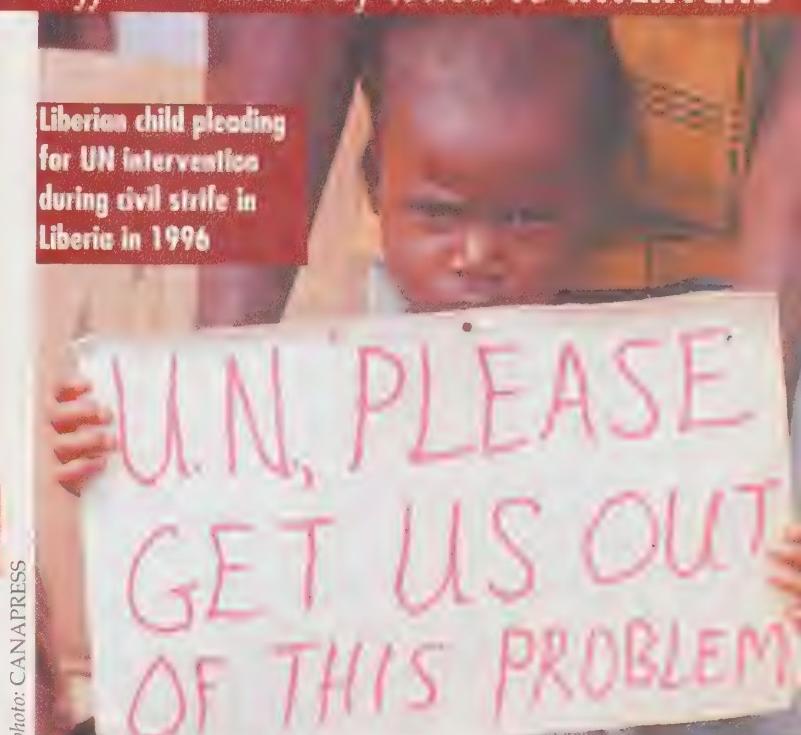


photo: CANAPRESS

The blue-ribbon panel consists of 11 internationally recognized experts from North and South. Leading its work are Gareth Evans, former Foreign Minister of Australia and current President of the International Crisis Group, and Mohamed Sahnoun of Algeria, a Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General on issues related to the Horn of Africa.

The ICISS held its first meeting in Ottawa on November 5 and 6. During it, Commissioners began to consider the range of political, legal, moral and practical issues that will guide their work.

By building on and complementing existing efforts, the ICISS will draw on the best thinking of scholars, non-governmental organizations and other experts in international round table sessions and other forums. It will also sponsor analysis of the issue through a global research network.

Assisting the Commission in building high-level political support will be an advisory board of current and former foreign ministers, former heads of state, and other eminent persons from the political, legal, academic and humanitarian assistance fields.

The ICISS will submit its report and recommendations to Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will present it to the UN Secretary-General and the international community at the fall 2001 session of the UN General Assembly. ●



Foreign Affairs Minister John Manley with the co-chairs of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty in Ottawa, November 5. From left: Mohamed Sahnoun, Minister Manley and Gareth Evans

To learn more about the work of the Commission, visit its Web site:
www.iciss.gc.ca

Pierre Elliott

Last fall saw a public outpouring of grief in Canada at the passing of Pierre Elliott Trudeau. For those with long enough memories, it brought to mind

"Trudeaumania"—the tidal wave of enthusiasm that swept the charismatic leader into the Prime Ministership with a majority government in the 1968 elections. The event marked the opening of a new chapter in Canadian history.



Prime Minister Trudeau at the opening of the Tulip Festival in Ottawa, May 17, 1968

With their resounding electoral victory, Trudeau and his government had every right to assume that Canadians had given them a mandate for change. They embarked on a full-scale re-examination of public policy, and no element was too entrenched or hallowed by tradition to escape critical re-appraisal.

One part of the process was a revamping of Canadian foreign policy, with Trudeau taking a personal hand.

In a statement announcing the review, the government gave notice that Canada would no longer act as "an international boy scout," that its national interests would henceforth come first and that Canadian foreign policy would be "the extension abroad of national policies."

In itself, this stance was not unconventional. But the changes it heralded were, reflecting Trudeau's left-of-centre political philosophy, his distrust of Cold War attitudes, and his conviction that Canada could and should pursue a more independent path in world affairs. More fundamentally, the stance expressed Trudeau's innate inclination to take nothing for granted, to question existing facts and to return to first principles in doing so.



U.S. President Richard Nixon and Prime Minister Trudeau on April 14, 1972, in the Prime Minister's office.



Prime Minister Trudeau with leader Mao Zedong, of the People's Republic of China, Beijing, October 13, 1973

CHINA

The first major policy shift was in 1970, when Canada recognized the People's Republic of China rather than the regime in Taiwan as the legitimate government of China. Recognition came 20 years after Mao Zedong took power but 2 years ahead of President Nixon's China visit. The action signalled Canada's resolve to steer an independent course in world affairs. Thirty years later it is recalled as a master stroke of Canadian foreign policy: it promoted the national interest and helped end the dangerous isolation of China.

NATO

Another plank of foreign policy given critical scrutiny was Canada's role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Canada had helped found NATO, and for its size it remained a robust contributor to the Atlantic Alliance in the 1960s. But Trudeau and his ministers were not convinced that NATO membership best served the national interest, and they examined various other options—among them, joining the non-aligned group of nations. Finally the government announced a re-ordering of defence priorities, with NATO ranked third behind national sovereignty and peacekeeping. Canada subsequently cut in half its NATO forces in Europe. While remaining in the Alliance, it now contributed less per capita than any other member country.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE THIRD WORLD

Trudeau was sceptical at first about the value of the Commonwealth connection. In time he came to realize that it gave Canada the opportunity to play a leading role, often in opposition to Britain, as a partner and advocate of Third World member countries.

In this setting and others, Canada maintained its opposition to the apartheid regime in South Africa and backed sanctions against the breakaway white regime in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). On Third World issues, Trudeau was an ardent promoter of the North-South dialogue. Throughout the 1970s, he relentlessly sought ways to bridge differences between the prosperous "North" and the less-developed "South" in international affairs.

Trudeau

CANADIAN
FOREIGN
POLICY



Prime Minister Trudeau and Cuban President Fidel Castro at a Havana housing project, January 27, 1976



Prime Minister Trudeau performing his famous pirouette during a May 7, 1977, reception at Buckingham Palace in London, England



Canada, while remaining in NATO, now contributed less per capita than any other member country.



Pierre Trudeau, November 8, 1993

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

Canada–U.S. relations were troubled throughout the Trudeau era. From the U.S. perspective, the sources of friction included Canada's apparent gradual exit from NATO and its conciliatory approach to Cold War adversaries.

In Latin America, Canadian foreign policy diverged sharply from that of Washington in relation to U.S. client states, such as Chile, El Salvador and Guatemala.

In the Caribbean, Canada differed from the United States in maintaining diplomatic and trade ties with Cuba. In the same region, Canada was openly critical of U.S. military action against the island nation of Grenada after the murder of the incumbent prime minister in an attempted coup.

In economic and trade relations, disagreement focussed on Canadian measures (never very effective) to control foreign investment, Canada's imposition of energy export taxes, complaints about trans-border air pollution originating in the United States, and measures to protect Canadian cultural industries.

Despite the strains, the Canada–U.S. relationship remained intact. However, two incidents in the early 1970s demonstrated Canadian vulnerability vis-à-vis its neighbour. In 1971, the Nixon administration sought to right its balance of trade problems by slapping a surcharge on imports, including from Canada.

As a result of the uncertainties created by the US actions, the Trudeau government adopted a policy known as the "Third Option"—a foreign policy under which Canada aimed to reduce its vulnerability to the United States by increasing its trade with other regions. Trade agreements were negotiated with Japan and Europe, but despite them Canada remained as closely tied to the United States as ever.

THE PEACE INITIATIVE

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, Trudeau became increasingly uneasy about heightened Cold War tensions. He was particularly critical of the Carter administration's hostile response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In 1983, Soviet fighter jets shot down a Korean airliner that had strayed into Soviet airspace, and President Reagan characterized the Soviet Union as an "evil empire." Trudeau became convinced that the political situation was close to spinning out of control and that a superpower confrontation was dangerously near. In fact, Soviet documents made available in the post-communist era confirm that the government headed by the ailing Yuri Andropov suspected the United States of actively planning an attack.

With his own retirement looming, Trudeau undertook a personal effort to save the peace: he visited major capitals on both sides of the Cold War divide, and proposed a package of measures to reduce tension. The response was irritation in Washington, polite disinterest in Moscow and Beijing; and in the end Trudeau achieved no concrete results. But the confrontation eased with the death of Andropov, diminished more with the rapprochement initiated by Gorbachev, and still more with the establishment of democratic government in Russia.

When Trudeau died, 16 years had elapsed since he left public office. In that time, new developments have utterly transformed the international scene: the end of the Cold War, the collapse of international communism, eruptions of ethnic conflict in Europe, free trade with the United States, the emergence of China as an economic superpower, and more. With the wisdom of hindsight, these developments may be seen as validating some of Trudeau's foreign policy approaches while calling others into doubt. What remains unchallenged are Trudeau's readiness to question widely held assumptions, his dedication to an independent foreign policy for Canada, and his commitment to peace. ●

United Nations

The ultimate aim of the Security Council's work is to safeguard the security of the world's people, not just the states in which they live.

—Former Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy
ADDRESS TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL
NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 12, 1999



photo: CANAPRESS

Back in 1998 when Canada campaigned for election to a new two-year term on the UN Security Council, it defined its key objective: human security; Council leadership and effectiveness; and making the Council more open, transparent and responsive.

Canada won its bid and was elected as a non-permanent member for the years 1999 and 2000. During its mandate Canada twice held the Council Presidency, in February 1999 and April 2000, and it used the opportunity to advance vital human security concerns. Canada's current term on the Council comes to an end on December 31, 2000. A full report assessing Canada's time on the Security Council and our major achievements will be available early in the new year. The report will be posted on the Department's Web site. The following is a summary of key Canadian activities to date.

UN Security Council in session



Protection of civilians in armed conflict

Canada promoted the protection of civilians in armed conflict as the major theme of its membership. In February 1999, as President, Canada chaired an open meeting on the impact of armed conflict on civilians, leading to the ground-breaking report entitled *Civilians in Armed Conflict: Towards Protection and Compliance*, tabled by Secretary-General Kofi Annan in September 1999. The report paints a disturbing picture of modern conflict, where civilians account for 90 percent of all deaths. It presented some 40 recommendations to improve the situation. In a Canadian-drafted resolution, the Council endorsed the report's findings and established a working group, which Canada asked to chair.

In another Canadian-led resolution, adopted in April 2000 during Canada's second term as President, the Council again stressed the need to prohibit the deliberate targeting of civilians and to enhance the physical protection of civilians caught in the crossfire of conflict. The provisions for enhancing the physical protection of civilians include: strengthening the capacity to respond rapidly when a crisis breaks out; ensuring unimpeded access to humanitarian relief; peacekeeping mandates, explicit protection of civilians, particularly women and vulnerable groups; authorizing the use of force to close down hate media outlets; giving attention to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, including child soldiers; and ensuring greater accountability and responsiveness on the part of the UN and the international community to threats of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Taken together, the two protection of civilians resolutions on the agenda of the Council's books serve as a guide to action. Canada has worked to

ATIONS Security Council:

An update

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ensure that the Council's words on the protection of civilians are matched with deeds. For example, during our time on the Council, three new peacekeeping missions in Sierra Leone, East Timor and the Democratic Republic of the Congo have been given clear mandates to protect civilians.

Canada's advocacy has helped to foster a recognition that threats to people are of equal concern as threats to states. The protection of civilians and human security more broadly have entered the discourse of the Security Council, with conflicts increasingly assessed through this lens, and the Council's response judged against it.

Peacekeeping

UN peacekeeping operations are at a crossroads. In today's security environment, UN approaches to peacekeeping must better reflect the multifaceted nature of action in countries affected by war. This means helping to promote the rule of law, humanitarian assistance, human rights and economic recovery by better integrating the military, policing, institution building, reconstruction and civil administration functions of peacekeeping operations. Therefore, part of the solution is ensuring that mandates match resources when a new mission is contemplated.

During its Council tenure, Canada pushed for a new approach to authorization of UN missions and deployment of peacekeeping forces. The new challenge before us will be to learn from the past and adopt a forward-looking approach to peacekeeping.

We need to recognize peacekeeping for what it is—a vital component of conflict resolution.

In this respect, Canada firmly supported Secretary-General Annan's initiative to establish an expert panel to recommend ways of improving UN peacekeeping. The Brahimi report, released in August 2000, contains several recommendations that reflect Canadian priorities, for example the need to enhance the rapid deployment of UN operations. The Brahimi report is most welcome because it highlights, rather than hides, some of the key shortfalls of recent peacekeeping operations. It is the beginning of an important process, one that aims at a critical evaluation of the United Nations, thereby making it a stronger and more effective organization.

photos: UN Photo Unit



peacekeeper in Haiti

UN peacekeepers in East Timor

Canadian Youth in the UN system: *The foundation for an international career*

There's no better foundation for an international career than working with the UN. At least, that's been the experience of several young Canadians who participated this past year in internships funded by the Youth International Internship Program of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

The interns were able to enhance their employability skills and gain a grasp of procedures and processes while working in a culturally diverse, multilingual environment. "There are also less tangible benefits, as they gain greater practical insight into the challenges that face nations today," notes Linda Pinnick, Co-ordinator of the youth internship project run by the United Nations Association in Canada (UNAC) and funded by the Department and the Canadian International Development Agency. One UNAC intern, Nataasha Mistry, has been positioned with UN Volunteers in Bonn. She says, "I am most excited about this work. I will be going to Bangladesh to facilitate a workshop on creating national committees for the organization of international youth volunteer activities in Asia. These are large responsibilities, but it's extremely fulfilling. This is exactly what I've wanted to do for such a long time!"

These and other internship projects funded by the Department allow Canadian youth to put their knowledge and values at the service of UN initiatives.

For more information on the Youth International Internship Program, visit: www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/interns

Security Council transparency

The UN Security Council has almost always worked as a select, closed-door club. As a Security Council member, Canada made a number of proposals to introduce a new openness and a greater degree of transparency into the Council's debates and decision making.

The result has been more frequent thematic discussions on cross-cutting security issues such as the protection of civilians (a Canadian initiative), the plight of war-affected children, small arms proliferation and conflict prevention.

There are now more meetings open to the wider UN membership, and Council discussions now more routinely include the participation of NGOs and other UN bodies (e.g., UNICEF, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees or UNHCR, the International Committees of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, and UN Special Representatives and Envoys).

To further counter the culture of secrecy, Canada provides regular, detailed briefings to non-Council members, including both traditional and new partners (NGOs, civil society, regional organizations); and it regularly posts a wealth of information on Council activity on the Web (www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/ONU2000UN).

Sanctions policy

Canada has focussed its sanctions efforts on issues of effectiveness and humanitarian impact. During the last decade, the Council has made unprecedented use of sanctions. The results, however, have been mixed. In some

cases, sanctions have had unintended humanitarian impacts. Sanctions have also been weakened by hasty or ambiguous design, a loose commitment to implementation, inadequate monitoring and lax enforcement.

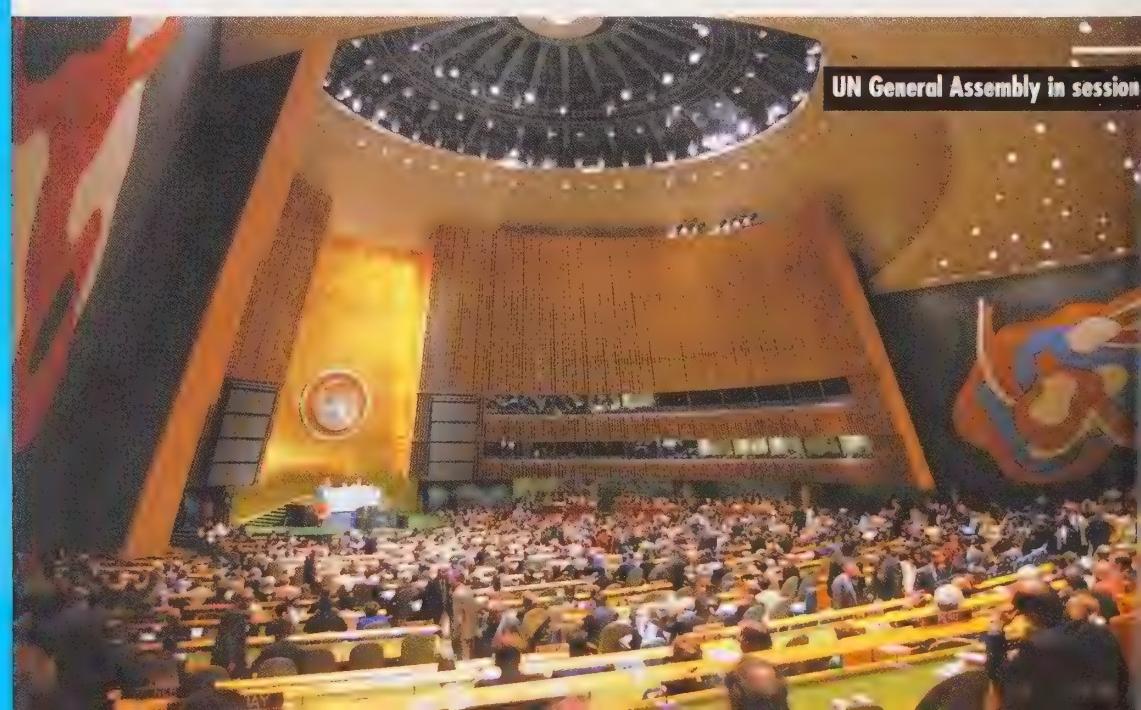
Canada took the lead by sponsoring a comprehensive study on the issue. Published in 2000, *The Sanctions Decade* proposes recommendations for making sanctions more humane and effective.

In April 2000, Canada secured Council agreement on creation of a working group on sanctions policy, with a mandate to develop recommendations for improving sanctions effectiveness. The working group (with Canada as a member) will report its findings later this year.

Angola

Almost continuously since it achieved independence in 1975, Angola has been engulfed in a civil war that has killed more than a million people and displaced far more. Sanctions were first imposed on the rebel UNITA movement in 1993 but they had no significant impact, largely because the movement earns substantial revenues from the illegal sale of diamonds.

In January 1999, Canada assumed the Chair of the Angola Sanctions Committee and led efforts to improve the effectiveness of the sanctions. Under Canada's guidance, the Security Council authorized independent experts to



UN General Assembly in session

investigate violations of sanctions and recommend ways of preventing sanctions busting in the future. The result was an unprecedented "naming of names" of sanctions violators and decisive action by the Council to better enforce the sanctions. Canada's efforts have also highlighted the destructive impact of "conflict diamonds" in Africa, leading to enhanced international efforts to curb the illicit diamond trades that fuel a number of deadly conflicts on that continent.

The Security Council has effectively tightened its sanctions and has set up a sanctions monitoring mechanism to oversee compliance by UN member states. The result has been greater compliance with the sanctions, and indeed there are signs that they are having an effect. From the outset, the aim of the sanctions has been to pressure UNITA to return to the negotiating table. ●—



Prime Minister Jean Chrétien addressing the plenary session of the UN Millennium Summit, New York, September 7, 2000

UN Model Assembly

Another way for Canadian youth to get acquainted with the UN system is by taking part in the National Model United Nations. A few months ago, some 225 Canadian students from nine colleges and universities throughout the country (including the Nunavut Arctic College) participated in the annual UN simulation in New York, along with another 3500 students from all over the world. Participants also attended an open Security Council session, chaired by former Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy.

In a simulation, the delegation from each institution represents a different country. The students must defend that country's foreign policy in the Model UN Assembly. The simulations go back to 1923, in the time of the Geneva-based League of Nations, predecessor of today's UN.



Leaders of UN Security Council member countries attending special Millennium Summit session, New York, September 7, 2000

About the UN Security Council

The 15-member Security Council is the United Nations' main organ responsible for maintaining global peace and security. The 5 permanent members are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States; they are able to veto any Council resolution they oppose. The other 10 members are elected by the General Assembly to serve two-year terms, with candidate countries chosen to represent the various regions of the world. The Council Presidency rotates on a monthly basis among the 15 members. Canada has served as a non-permanent member six times in the 55 years since the UN was founded.

Maintaining the momentum

Canada's term on the Security Council comes to a close at the end of December 2000, but an important task lies ahead: to ensure that the momentum gathered in the past two years is maintained. With like-minded countries (particularly non-permanent Council members), Canada intends to work to complete the reforms initiated and to further improve the effectiveness of the Council.

Canadians and Human Security

THE NATIONAL FORUM GIVES CANADIANS A VOICE

Human security

The nationwide consultations generated specific, concrete ideas on how Canada and the United Nations could address human security issues. Meeting in Saint John (New Brunswick), Montréal and Vancouver in January 1999, National Forum participants recommended that the UN:

- examine the impact of sanctions on civilians;
- do more work on landmines and small arms; and
- give more attention to international crime, crimes against women, the alleviation of poverty, and food and water security.

In addition, advice was provided by the Ottawa Group on Small Arms, which looks at various approaches to small arms challenges, including security, disarmament, development, gun control, policing, health and human rights. The Group's work is the subject of an hour-long program produced in September 2000 by Knowledge Network, British Columbia's public educational television broadcaster (video available from CCFPD).

CCFPD events in 2001

April 30 to May 4

Graduate Student Seminar

Theme: Canada-U.S. Relations

May 4

Academic Roundtable

Theme: Canadian Foreign Policy:
Values? Interests?



For four years, Canadians have contributed to the development of Canada's human security policies in partnership with the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development (CCFPD). The Centre organized two major events that engaged hundreds of people across Canada: the 1999 National Forum on Canada and the UN Security Council, and the 2000 National Forum for Youth on War-Affected Children.

The Security Council

The 1999 National Forum participants also recommended that Canada push for change at the UN Security Council, particularly:

- greater Security Council transparency (open meetings and reports to the General Assembly);
- NGO participation in Security Council work; and
- better early warning of conflicts and increased peacekeeping capacity.

Since then, the Security Council has reviewed sanctions and addressed a wide range of human security issues. Further, Canada has led open Security Council meetings and NGO consultations.



Canadian Centre
For Foreign Policy
Development

War-affected children

Last summer, in preparation for the September 2000 Winnipeg International Conference on War-Affected Children, war-affected and other Canadian youth demanded that attention be given to the problems and needs of war-affected children around the world. Meeting in Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Gimli (Manitoba), the National Forum youth drew on their own experience to formulate the following recommendations:

- Take a critical approach to sanctions that harm children, not government leaders.
- Divert funding from war to education.
- Arrest and punish all war criminals.
- Help community organizations in war zones.
- Control gun sales and the arms trade to cut off the supply of small arms to war makers.

These recommendations were included in the Agenda for War-Affected Children, adopted by the Conference. They will be further pursued in international action leading up to the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children in September 2001. ●

For more information and reports on human security issues, e-mail the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development (info.ccfpd@dfait-maeci.gc.ca) or visit the "Publications" section on the CCFPD's Web site (www.cfp-pcf.gc.ca/Publications/publ-e.htm). To read the 1999 National Forum Report, visit: www.cfp-pcf.gc.ca/NationalForum/nati-e.htm

NATIONS

IN • THE • NEWS

Yugoslavia:

The fall of the Milosevic regime clears the way for closer ties

A \$10 million assistance package from Canada will help the people of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) weather the coming winter and continue their transition to democracy.

Announced October 20, the package is the latest in a series of steps toward normalizing relations between Canada and the FRY—measures adopted since the defeat of former president Slobodan Milosevic in a free election last September.

In the wake of the election, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien called on Milosevic to cede power peacefully. He added that Canada would end sanctions and expand its assistance package to the FRY as soon as a "government committed to reform and reconciliation is in place."

On October 9, after the swearing-in of President Vojislav Kostunica, Canada lifted sanctions, including bans on air flights and export development credits. Still in effect are UN-imposed sanctions, including an arms embargo and a freeze on assets of the Milosevic regime.

Canada's assistance will help the FRY cope with the impact of decades of socialist rule, regional conflict in the 1990s and (more recently) international sanctions and the NATO campaign.

Immediate challenges include possible heating and electricity shortages in the coming winter, and the need to help hundreds of thousands of refugees and internally displaced people return to their homes. In the longer term, the FRY will need help in converting to a market-based economy and developing strong democratic institutions.



A man wheels a cart loaded high with firewood through downtown Novi Sad, the capital of Vojvodina province, some 80 km northwest of Belgrade, January 11, 2000.



A young girl pushes a toy baby carriage past the burnt-out remains of a police vehicle in front of the Parliament in Belgrade, October 7, 2000.



A renewed relationship

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, consisting of Montenegro and Serbia, was proclaimed in 1992 after the break-up of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Covering an area of 102 350 square kilometres, the FRY has a population of 10.6 million.

In 1993, Canada joined other Western nations in condemning the country's aggression in Bosnia and Croatia, and it supported

UN sanctions against the FRY. In

1999, Canadian armed forces took part in the NATO air campaign that forced the FRY to end its human rights violations in Kosovo.

The fall of the Milosevic regime clears the way for a renewed relationship. As then Foreign Affairs

Minister Lloyd Axworthy put it when he announced the lifting of sanctions, "Canada's disagreement was with the Milosevic regime, never with the people of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. With Vojislav Kostunica inaugurated as President, Canada is pleased to revive its traditional ties of friendship with Yugoslavia." ■

photos: CANAPRESS

To be administered by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA),
the assistance package includes:

- \$8.5 million for heating supplies, shelter and clothing. Of that sum, \$1.7 million will go to winterize camps for displaced people and refugees, plus maternity wards, childcare centres and schools. CIDA will provide the support through the UNHCR and UNICEF.
- \$1.5 million to help build democratic institutions in the FRY, including support for independent news media and the strengthening of civil society (non-governmental) practices.

Vojislav Kostunica, the new president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Former Yugoslav president Slobodan Milosevic and his wife attend a ceremony marking the 55th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade during World War II, October 19, 1999



Lloyd Axworthy:

Lloyd Axworthy was Canada's Foreign Affairs Minister for almost five years, from January 1996 to October 2000. During his tenure Mr. Axworthy tirelessly championed the cause of peace, and was nominated for the 1998 Nobel Peace Prize after the adoption of the Ottawa Convention, which bans the production, use, stockpiling and transfer of anti-personnel mines, in December 1997. With Jody Williams, head of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, he was the main advocate for the Convention on the global stage.

As Minister, one of his first initiatives promoting peace was the establishment of the Canadian Peacebuilding Fund and the Canadian Peacebuilding Program in the fall of 1996. The aim was to contribute to conflict prevention and post-conflict social and economic reconstruction.

In 1998, Mr. Axworthy was at the head of a group of like-minded states that pushed successfully for the creation of the International Criminal Court. This body's purpose is to prosecute individuals accused of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. It will come into existence as soon as 60 states ratify the Rome Statute creating it. Currently, some 115 countries have signed the Statute and 22, including Canada, have ratified it. This fall, Mr. Axworthy announced that Canada was launching an international



a man of peace

campaign to speed up the ratification process and make the Court a reality as soon as possible.

Another major achievement was the International Conference on War-Affected Children, held in Winnipeg this past September (see p. 4), the first-ever such gathering. The Conference followed several Canadian initiatives at the United Nations and in other forums, such as the G-8, on behalf of specific goals: better protection for civilians (particularly women and children) in armed conflict; more efficient peacekeeping operations; and more humane use of sanctions.



Lloyd Axworthy looks towards Jody Williams after signing the Ottawa Convention on landmines, December 3, 1997. Also applauding the signing are Prime Minister Jean Chrétien (right), United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan (ctr) and President of the International Committee of the Red Cross Cornelio Sommaruga.

at that time, he took part in civil rights demonstrations and supported the peace movement.

Mr. Axworthy first entered Parliament in 1979. His ambition, he once said, was to become Prime Minister; failing that, he wanted to follow in the footsteps of Lester B. Pearson, who, in 1956, gave the world the concept of UN peacekeeping missions. When he assumed the Foreign Affairs portfolio, he proved a worthy successor to Pearson, campaigning successfully for another mandate for Canada on the UN Security Council (1999–2000), for UN system reforms, and for Security Council resolutions and action that would advance world peace and (above all) enhance the protection of women and children in armed conflict.

Lloyd Axworthy always believed in the value of partnerships between civil society and progressive governments in order to advance the cause of peace. It was such a partnership that achieved the Ottawa Convention. Looking at his legacy, political commentator Richard Gwyn said that while Canada has had capable foreign ministers in



Kofi Annan, left, listens as Minister Axworthy addresses the UN Security Council, February 12, 1999.

Mr. Axworthy's last endeavour before leaving office was the creation of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (see p. 5).

Rather than any one initiative, Mr. Axworthy's most important contribution to world peace may have been his systematic promotion of the concept of human security. In broad terms, a human security agenda involves working to ensure that people need not fear for their rights, their safety or even their lives. In Mr. Axworthy's view, safeguarding these human priorities is as vital to global peace as are arms control and disarmament.

YOUNG ACTIVIST

Lloyd Axworthy's concern for world peace goes back to his youth. He was born in December 1939 and during his first five years he barely saw his father, who was fighting in the Second World War. In the 1950s, he took a keen interest in the Korean War, the Cold War and the Suez Crisis: he debated these issues in school, in Model United Nations Assemblies and in Manitoba's Youth Parliament. In the 1960s he studied political science at the University of Manitoba and then at Princeton University in New Jersey; and like many students

the last five decades, Mr. Axworthy was the most noteworthy since Pearson: "Axworthy is the first to have come up with a new idea—the partnerships—about how Canada can use its potential to best advantage in international affairs."

"Axworthy is the first to have come up with a new idea—the partnerships—about how Canada can use its potential to best advantage in international affairs."

Richard Gwyn
POLITICAL COMMENTATOR

NEW CAREER

Lloyd Axworthy has now embarked on a new career as head of the University of British Columbia's Liu Centre for the Study of Global Issues. At the same time, he plans to pursue human security issues that matter greatly to him. "In the end," he has said, "we all have a stake in ensuring better security for all human beings in this world."

He can be expected to carry on his work with the same dignity and passion that he showed as Minister of Foreign Affairs. ●

THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ON THE WEB

Once again, our hemispheric neighbours are coming to Canada, this time to Québec City in April 2001 for the Summit of the Americas. To provide you with an overview of the event, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade has set up a comprehensive Web site (www.AmericasCanada.org). This is a leading on-line source of information about the social, cultural, political and economic issues, and the events that bind our Hemisphere together. From in-depth



information on issues to wide-ranging cultural events, **AmericasCanada.org** has it all: **The Park**, for example, is an on-line magazine that features personality profiles, book reviews, essays and artistic explorations from across the Americas. Connect from it to the YouthZone, a highly informative and entertaining site featuring **Cool Links** to videos, music, art, games, science and the environment. You can also learn about the Americas or test your knowledge by taking the **Hemisphere Quiz**. ●—

Please come and visit!

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Some **8000** delegates participated in the **United Nations Millennium Summit** in New York, from September 6 to 8. The Summit was covered by more than **5500** journalists and other media representatives from all over the world.

Another first was the presentation by U2 singer **Bono** of a **petition** calling for the cancellation of the debts of the poorest countries. Over **21.2 million** people around the world have signed the petition, breaking the world record for the **most signatures** ever collected on any single issue. Signatures were collected from over **155 countries**.

During the Summit, some 40 instruments of **international law** were signed, ratified, or acceded to by leaders of at least **85 countries**. The **treaties**, **conventions** and additional **protocols** covered defence of **human rights**, measures to circumscribe the use and proliferation of **deadly weapons**, and protection of the **environment**.

By far the greatest support went to two new protocols to the **Convention on the Rights of the Child**: close to **50** countries signed each of these, while others ratified them. The protocols seek to prevent children under age 18 from participating in **armed conflict**, and to eliminate **trafficking in children**, **child prostitution** and **child pornography**.

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Come surfing on our **Hyperlinks Resource Centre**, your gateway to a world of knowledge and contacts on everything from Canada's international relations to today's hottest global issues. Our Hyperlinks Resource Centre provides you with hundreds of links to foreign governments, international organizations, educational resources, human rights and international development groups, and much more.

Make the **Canada World View** Web site your portal to the complex world of international affairs!



In our NEXT ISSUE

Issue #1 • Spring 2001

Due in March 2001, the **Canada World View** spring issue will focus on the upcoming Summit of the Americas, to be held in Québec City in April 2001. We will explore the major issues confronting the Americas: the effects of globalization, the drug problem, the environment, human security issues and more.



Issue 11 • Spring 2001

World View

THE SUMMIT OF THE
Americas SETTING THE
millennium AGENDA
FOR THE



"gran familia"

CA1
EA
- W58



The Issues

- strengthening democracy
- creating prosperity
- realizing human potential

Civil Society

An emerging force in hemispheric affairs

John Manley

Meet the new Minister of Foreign Affairs

Canada

is published in both English and French under the authority of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, John Manley.

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Canada World View
is also available on the Internet:
<http://www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/canada-magazine>

ABOUT CANADA WORLD VIEW

Published quarterly, *Canada World View* provides an overview of current foreign policy issues and Canada's perspective on them. It also updates readers on Canadian initiatives, responses and contributions in the field of international affairs.

OUR COVER

Québec City, Quebec
photo: Greater Québec Area Tourism and Convention Bureau
Yves Tessier, Productions Tessima

ISSN 1491-4573

COMING EVENTS

March 20

International Day of La Francophonie

May 14-16

OECD Ministerial Meeting
Paris, France

June 6-7

APEC Trade Ministers' Meeting
Shanghai, China

April 4-8

Free Trade Area of the Americas
Ministerial Meeting
Buenos Aires, Argentina

May 22-23

NATO Ministerial Meeting
Budapest, Hungary

June 7-8

NATO Defence Ministers' Meeting
Brussels, Belgium

April 20-22

Summit of the Americas
Québec City, Canada

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THE SUMMIT OF THE Americas

DISCOVER OUR

From April 20 to 22, Québec City welcomes leaders of the Hemisphere to the 2001 Summit of the Americas. This landmark event is the third and by far the largest-ever summit meeting bringing together the 34 democratically elected governments of the region.

The Americas are a mirror of today's world. Developed and developing nations rub shoulders in a kaleidoscope of cultures, tongues and traditions. The Hemisphere has four official languages: English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. But in reality, hundreds of local languages and dialects are spoken, and regional variations remain pronounced despite the inroads of globalization.

It's true that economic disparities persist and millions of people lack decent living conditions. Still, more than ever before, poverty eradication is a top priority for the Hemisphere. While progress remains uneven, an idea took root at the 1994 Miami Summit, sprouted in 1998 in Santiago and is coming to flower in Québec.

During its three days, the Summit will further the quest for a better life for all in the Americas. The



extended family

focus is on three overarching themes: strengthening democracy, creating prosperity and realizing human potential. These provide the framework for government leaders' discussions plus the parallel meetings of non-government organizations and institutions working to give their fellow citizens a better life.

The Québec Summit and the decisions emerging from it will top the news. But media coverage of the meetings will hardly be the full story. Out of the glare of the headlines a vast structure of co-operation is taking shape, and it is gradually but irrevocably changing the face of the Hemisphere and the relations between its peoples.

This special 40-page issue of **Canada World View** is a voyage of discovery, with Québec as the departure point. We highlight the issues at stake at the Summit, the problems, the possible solutions, the web of ties from Nunavut to Tierra del Fuego, and the people committed to improving the lot of every member of the "gran familia."

Come with us to meet the peoples of the Americas. Join us in exploring the rich diversity of our Hemisphere. And to learn more and link up with other explorers from the region, visit <http://www.AmericasCanada.org>—your gateway to a New World of knowledge.

The Editors



NEW MINISTER, NEW VISIONS

After seven years as Minister of Industry, John Manley was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs on October 17, 2000. **Canada World View** presents a profile of the new Minister and his vision of Canada's international relations.

A passion for high tech

Often described as the "connected Minister," John Manley has an unusual profile for a member of the federal Cabinet. Like several of his colleagues he is a lawyer, but he stands out for being computer-savvy and passionately interested in electronic devices and the Internet.

In high school he was a math whiz, fascinated by computers. He studied mathematics—and political science—at Carleton University before specializing in tax law at the University of Ottawa. Around Parliament Hill he always carries his Canadian-designed BlackBerry handheld computer, exchanging frequent wireless e-mails with his staff. And while sitting at his desk in the House of Commons, he even receives briefing notes electronically for use in Question Period.

One of his priorities as Minister of Industry was to ensure an Internet connection for every Canadian public school and library by March 1999 through the SchoolNet program. In addition, he fostered innovation at the Canadian Space Agency, the National Research Council, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, and elsewhere—always with the aim of securing Canada's position as a global leader in high technology.

A passion for politics

Aside from maths, computers and science, another passion has shaped John Manley's life: politics. He grew up in a household where political questions dominated conversation at the supper table. When he was 12 years old, his parents took him to the House of Commons to watch the debates from the public galleries. In 1968 he was a young volunteer at the leadership convention that chose Pierre Elliott Trudeau to head the Liberal Party.

From his studies John Manley went on to a successful law career, but politics continued to attract him. He first ran for Parliament in 1988. Then as now, he set himself lofty goals: to achieve positive changes for the people of his riding of Ottawa South, and to help prepare Canada and Canadians for the 21st century.

Foreign policy agenda

Given his background, it's no surprise that Mr. Manley sees economic issues as central to the Foreign Affairs portfolio. In his words, he doesn't think "there's a country in the world that doesn't consider its economic interest to be a key part of its foreign policy interests. However, Canada's foreign policy has always been value-based, and those values include the support for basic human rights, the support for the distribution of wealth, and the investments we've made in peacekeeping and in overseas development assistance."

He insists that he is not abandoning the human security agenda put in place by his predecessor, Lloyd Axworthy. Instead he says, "Humanitarianism and promoting Canada's economic prosperity are intertwined. The broader human security agenda is an essential part of economic relations. You can't have an economic relationship with a country where human security is not assured. That includes the rule of law and a functioning legal system. I see them as tied together."

What cause might he want to champion during his tenure at Foreign Affairs? He replies, "Using communications technology to help connect the developing world and bridge the 'digital divide' by transferring some of our know-how to the world. The Internet is going to be the great tool for transferring information and values in the 21st century. Canada can play a role in seeing that it's extended to everybody on the planet."



photo: CANAPRESS

In Toronto in October 1998, Alexandra Terpoy (front right) and Sharon Choy (left) show off their research project to Microsoft CEO Bill Gates (back left) and then Industry Minister John Manley at a news conference announcing initiatives to get schools on-line.

meet

Foreign Affairs Minister

John Manley

Relationships with neighbours and the world

Newly inaugurated U.S. President George W. Bush has a strong interest in Mexico: he was governor of the southern border state of Texas, speaks Spanish and knows President Vicente Fox personally. The result is that many political commentators are questioning the future of the Canada-U.S. relationship.

John Manley recognizes that when President Bush thinks of the border, he probably thinks of the U.S.-Mexican frontier. But that need not worry us, says the Minister: "The fact remains that Canada is still the United States' largest trading partner and that many Cabinet secretaries, including my counterpart Colin Powell, know Canada well." He adds, "Managing our bilateral relationship is at the top of my agenda." The trade relationship is worth \$S1 billion a day. That makes it a top concern for Mr. Manley, along with defence issues and international affairs.

Another priority is enhancing and strengthening Canada's relationship with

Mexico. The Minister notes, "Mexico is a vital partner for Canada, whether at the economic level, the trade level or the hemispheric policy level. Ten years from now,

Mexico will be the United States' largest trading partner and a major powerhouse in hemispheric affairs. We must develop our relations with Mexico, which is now our third-largest trading partner, in order to further advance our interests in the Americas as well as on the international stage. And these interests include the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas, human rights in the Hemisphere and the fight against illicit trade in drugs."

John Manley also wants to enhance Canada's relations with the G-8 member countries, as well as China and India. Multilateral institutions, he says, will continue to be important partners in

Canada's international relations—including the United Nations, the Commonwealth, La Francophonie, the Organization of American States and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. Among issues that will draw the Minister's attention are globalization, the environment, the international fight against drug trafficking and organized crime, and the human security agenda.

Happy in his new portfolio, John Manley intends to leave his imprint on Canada's foreign policy. "Foreign Affairs is an exciting challenge," he says. "I am looking forward to making my modest contribution to a more peaceful and prosperous world." ■

photo: DFAIT



"Humanitarianism and promoting Canada's

economic prosperity are intertwined.

The broader human security agenda is

an essential part of economic relations....

I see them as tied together."



photo: CANAPRESS

Mexican President Vicente Fox shakes hands with Foreign Affairs Minister Manley, left, after a private meeting in Mexico City, January 2001.

Marc Lortie

"Part of our commitment to a

successful Summit is to engage all sectors of
Canadian society in becoming aware of
our place in the Hemisphere."



photo: DFAIT

"Sherpas" have a crucial role in the lead-up to any summit. Like the

legendary guides who help explorers conquer Himalayan peaks, diplomatic sherpas lay out the path to productive consensus among leaders at a summit meeting.

On the upward climb to Québec City's Summit of the Americas, Marc Lortie is Canada's Sherpa and Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's personal representative. He is accustomed to

scaling heights. He has held a series of diplomatic positions, was press secretary to then Prime Minister Brian Mulroney from 1987 to 1989, and served as the Prime Minister's personal representative for La Francophonie. From 1993 to 1997, while Canada's Ambassador to Chile, he oversaw a major expansion in Canada-Chile relations, culminating in a free trade accord and agreements on environmental and labour co-operation. He was named the Prime Minister's personal representative in January 2000, and combines this with his other responsibilities as DFAIT's Senior Co-ordinator for Federal-Provincial Relations.

As representative of the Prime Minister, Marc Lortie has overall responsibility for development of the Summit agenda, and for the massive logistics involved in hosting a gathering of 34 national leaders. He travels widely throughout the Americas to meet with the representatives of other countries and hemispheric organizations.

"Our major challenge," he says, "is to present to the Heads of State and Government a concrete Plan of Action that all countries can implement. We are working toward decisions that truly build on the progress from

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien confers with International Trade Minister Pierre Pettigrew (left) and Marc Lortie (centre), the PM's personal representative for the 2001 Summit of the Americas, before the Canada-Central America Heads of Government meeting in Guatemala City, September 2000.

PROFILES IN

*Mapping
the path to*

Organizing the 2001 Summit of the Americas is quite a challenge. Many elements have to come together smoothly; the leaders who attend have to be able to focus on priorities and getting results. Only then

previous summits and that address the daily concerns of our fellow citizens of the Americas."

Marc Lortie's extensive contacts with civil society groups have been an important element in his work, reflecting Canada's commitment to an open, inclusive Summit process. He is proud of the dialogue and openness that have marked the preparatory discussions.

"Part of our commitment to a successful Summit is to engage all sectors of Canadian society in becoming aware of our place in the Hemisphere," he notes. "I took it as a priority to meet with as many groups as possible to help achieve that goal, and to listen to their concerns. I am very pleased that we have been open to their views and that we have been able to bring them up to date on what the Summit can achieve for all citizens of the Hemisphere. We may not agree on every point, of course, but the dialogue has helped our government, these groups and the Summit itself." ●



successful summit

will the Summit be productive. Major efforts are under way to see that it is, and to ensure that it sets the stage for progress on key issues. And playing central parts are two of Canada's top diplomats.

The Third Summit of the Americas will reinforce the progress that

countries throughout the Hemisphere have made on their shared commitments to stronger democracies and stronger economies," says Peter Boehm. "The prospects for enhanced hemispheric co-operation are highly promising." He certainly ought to know: since 1997 he has been Canada's Ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS), and currently he is also National Co-ordinator for the 2001 Summit of the Americas process.

At the OAS, Ambassador Boehm has sought consensus on common approaches, particularly during his time as President of the OAS Permanent Council last October to December. Along the way he has highlighted Canadian priorities such as human rights and democratic development, and civil society involvement in OAS initiatives. In the past year, Peter Boehm was appointed Canada's Special Ministerial Envoy to Peru; in that capacity he contributed to the successful OAS mission that helped Peru strengthen its democratic system.

Peter Boehm

Ambassador Boehm and his counterparts

from other countries are **defining the issues** to be discussed by the leaders, and **identifying action plans** on which they **might reach consensus**.



Photo DFAIT

Ever since Canada was chosen to host the Third Summit of the Americas, Ambassador Boehm has worked with other participating governments, mapping out the way to build on the achievements of the 1994 summit in Miami and the 1998 summit in Santiago, Chile. He and his counterparts from other countries are defining the issues to be discussed by the leaders, and identifying action plans on which they might reach consensus.

At the OAS, Peter Boehm has been able to draw on his extensive experience, especially in Latin American and Caribbean issues. He joined Canada's Foreign Service while finishing a PhD in history at the University of Edinburgh, and served in Canada's embassies in

Havana and in San José, Costa Rica. He has also held the post of Director of DFAIT's South America and Inter-American Division. In 1992 he received a Canadian Foreign Service Award recognizing his role in developing peace plans in Central America while in San José.

The Ambassador is equally experienced in the task of organizing summits. He was Canada's Co-ordinator for the G-7 and G-8 Summits in Naples in 1994, and in Halifax in 1995. In 1998 he was policy adviser to Prime Minister Chrétien for the Santiago Summit of the Americas. ●

focus on People at the Québec Summit



Carlos Castillo, age 4, sits before a banner that reads "Misery" and "Exploitation," in front of the National Congress building in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, December 10, 1996. The occasion was a demonstration marking the International Day of Human Rights.

The first two Summits of the Americas showed how much hemispheric leaders can achieve. Miami and Santiago left a valuable legacy: a substantial base of co-operation and dialogue. Both summits enhanced the sense of shared values. Now countries of the Hemisphere have the opportunity to build on past successes, address shared challenges and identify people-centred priorities for action.

Defining the issues

During the OAS General Assembly last June in Windsor, Ontario, foreign ministers met to start defining topics for



Refugee camp of Pavarros, about 500 miles north of Bogotá, Colombia. Thousands of peasants have fled here to escape from violence between leftist guerrillas, right-wing paramilitary fighters and the military.

discussion at the Québec Summit. Since then, the Summit Implementation Review Group has held several meetings to prepare for Québec 2001. They have identified three overarching themes for Summit discussions: strengthening democracy, creating prosperity and realizing human potential. All three will be explicitly mentioned in the Declaration, and they will provide the framework for practical initiatives under the Plan of Action. Alongside the three themes, leaders will look at connectivity issues—in other words, how to harness new information and communications technologies for the benefit of people in all walks of life.

The themes of strengthening democracy and promoting economic integration have been central to the Summit process ever since Miami. The third theme of realizing human potential reflects the growing importance of social issues in the Summit process. It emphasizes inclusion. That means bringing all citizens—women, children and youth, people with disabilities, Indigenous peoples, and others—into the political, economic and social mainstream of hemispheric society.

Strengthening democracy

Across the Hemisphere, free and fair elections—once rare occurrences—are now commonplace events. The past decade has seen much further progress in developing democratic systems. There have been occasional challenges and temporary setbacks, but they have merely shown how strong entrenched democracy is in the Americas today. Look, for example, at how the OAS helped Peru deal with a crisis to the country's democracy in 2000.



Holding her child, a mother drops her vote into a ballot box at a Mexico City polling station during presidential elections last July.

At the Third Summit of the Americas, the focus will be on people. The aim is for leaders attending the Summit to endorse a Declaration and a Plan of Action relevant to the real concerns of citizens throughout the Hemisphere. The leaders are determined to meet expectations by adopting a coherent agenda for co-operation on political, economic and social issues.

Hemispheric leaders know that elections are only a start in strengthening democracy, and that many states still need to consolidate the progress made so far. The Summit will provide an opportunity for discussion of practical, effective ways to reinforce the other elements of an open, democratic environment. On the agenda are measures that would provide more support for member states to promote and protect human rights, and to apply the rule of law consistently.

To be considered are ways to make government institutions more transparent and responsive in their dealings with citizens. Leaders will ponder how to nurture national and regional institutions, especially those that support human rights or promote gender equality. They will examine how to protect the rights of Indigenous peoples and minorities of African descent—a step that is vital to creating more democratic societies. The intention is to take democratization to the practical level.

Respect for the rule of law is at the heart of all democracies. Along with constructing the framework for a democratic political system, countries are seeking to improve their administration of justice. The search is under way for practical measures that would help make judicial systems more impartial and independent. By co-operating on upgrading their legal and judicial systems, states can demonstrate their shared commitment to democratic values.

Leaders coming to Québec City have a growing awareness of the role of civil society in any democratic environment. They appreciate that strengthening democracy goes beyond developing the institutions of government and the legal system. Strong democracies depend on vibrant civil societies,



At the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, 114 Heads of state pose for a group photo.

where people come together in community organizations and in groups based on shared interests and values.

Summit participants are committed to engaging and increasing the capacity of civil society. A key question is how states can work together to support the emergence of independent voices across the Americas. Leaders will look at measures that encourage communities and groups to further democracy together.

Creating prosperity

The Summit process has always emphasized the value of reducing barriers to trade. Much work has already been carried out to reach an agreement on creating a Free Trade

• cont'd on page 10

10



Four-year-old Edel Ruiz collects trash from a dump in La Chorrera, Nicaragua, in February 2000. To earn an average of \$2.00 to \$3.00 dollars a day, hundreds of people work at the dump sifting through trash in search of glass and paper for recycling. They enlist the help of their children.



Thousands of dissidents disappeared after arrest during the 1970s and 1980s, when Chile was under military rule. In August 2000, relatives held their portraits in a celebration outside the Supreme Court in Santiago. The Court had stripped former President Augusto Pinochet of his immunity, clearing the way for him to be tried on human rights charges.

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• cont'd from page 9

Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005. But leaders know that people expect national economic growth to lead directly to enhanced quality of life.

The challenge is to match moves toward economic integration with measures that address the social dimensions of closer trade relations. To do that, leaders are taking action on a number of fronts. A top item for consideration at the

Summit will be the extensive work now under way to deal with labour and environmental issues in parallel with the FTAA.

Labour ministers now co-operate on labour standards, working conditions and more. All governments in the Americas are committed to meeting many international labour standards. They are laying the foundation for still more joint action in the future.

Hemispheric co-operation on the environment has also grown. At earlier meetings, leaders have supported shared action on the many environmental challenges with international impact. They know that they can reduce and end trade barriers while at the same time controlling pollution.

In the Plan of Action expected to be endorsed at the Summit, the agenda for creating prosperity complements the agenda for strengthening democracy. That complementarity will be evident in discussions on how to translate the benefits of economic growth into improvements in the lives of all citizens. Much thought is going into possible initiatives to help bring more prosperity to poor people—especially Indigenous peoples, rural workers and other groups that are often economically disadvantaged.



A pelican tries to remove diesel fuel from its wings after a spill from an oil tanker in the Galapagos Islands of Ecuador.

Another issue with both political and economic ramifications is corporate social responsibility—something OAS members agreed to encourage at the Windsor General Assembly in 2000. The Summit could build on that start by promoting discussions on the topic between representatives of business, international financial institutions and civil society.

Realizing human potential

The Santiago Summit was notable for making progress on issues such as health and education. The Québec Summit will go further, putting the spotlight on a hemispheric social agenda promoting inclusion.

The social agenda must address two important factors. First, it must ensure attention to the needs of a wide range of groups throughout the Hemisphere. Too often women, Indigenous peoples, children, youth and other groups are not fully included in the life of their societies, and cannot benefit significantly from freer trade. The social agenda must seek to open doors for them.

Second, sound social investments reinforce democracy and the economy. Evidence from many countries shows that individuals, societies and economies can best realize their potential when people enjoy good health and have the skills to make the most of political freedom and economic opportunities. Healthy, highly skilled populations tend to be more economically productive and better able to exercise and protect democratic freedoms and human rights.



Rigoberta Menchú of Guatemala answers questions at a press conference in New York in 1999. A Mayan Indian, Menchú won the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize for her work on behalf of Indigenous people.



A boy carries a bag of garbage from trash near his home in Cité Soleil, the poorest neighbourhood of Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Beside the tin shacks of the neighbourhood are piles of human and animal waste and garbage.



William Cabrera, age 12, and Roger Palacio, ages 10, sit together in their Grade 3 classroom at a public school in Managua, Nicaragua. An acute shortage of desks forces tens of thousands of children to attend class standing up, sitting on the floor or sharing a desk with a classmate.

Québec will carry forward the progress made at previous summits. In Santiago, for example, leaders recognized education as "the key to progress" and identified areas for action. In addition, with the support of the Pan American Health Organization, governments have begun working together more effectively to address hemispheric health priorities. Other themes of past Summits have been fighting poverty and discrimination.

At the Third Summit, leaders will consider how to expand access to education and improve educational quality—action they all recognize is needed. They know as well the importance of upgrading skills development. The problem has been to come up with the funding.

On health issues, countries across the Americas have made impressive strides. But as in education, health systems face financial pressures. The Summit is expected to give priority to cost-effective innovations for preventing disease and promoting healthier living.

Another core social objective of the Summit is the inclusion of all groups in society. Leaders will examine how to support gender equality and encourage greater participation by indigenous peoples and youth in social, economic and political life.

Still another priority is cultural diversity. The cultures in our Hemisphere draw their vitality from extremely varied roots. That diversity must continue to flourish. There is widespread concern about the cultural impacts of new information and communications technologies. Leaders may consider ways of linking and strengthening cultures to maintain their diversity and strength.

Connectivity

Canada strongly favours discussion of information and communications technologies at the Summit. The idea is to look at ways of using these technologies to achieve common political, economic and social goals, and to make the technologies accessible to all.

In every country of the Hemisphere, citizens, government and business are putting the new technologies to work. Individuals and civil society groups with common interests are collaborating via the Internet. Many kinds of health and education services are being delivered through communications technologies. Governments are providing information and services to the public, and even looking for



In August 1998, then Industry Minister John Manley announces an initiative to build CA-net 3—the world's first national optical Internet network.

ways to use the technologies for dialogue with citizens. Businesses are reaching out to new markets and modernizing operations.

Those innovations are only the start but at least they show areas where collaboration can pay off. One priority at the Summit will be access to new technologies. Some commentators have decried a widening gap between people and societies that use these technologies and those that do not. To meet those concerns, leaders will discuss how to make technologies more widely available, particularly to members of groups that may be marginalized. They will examine how to help people acquire the skills enabling them to understand and use new technologies effectively. ■



In 1996, Montreal hosted 2500 cybersurfers from 140 countries at Net—an international conference sponsored by the Internet Society. Sessions covered topics ranging from technical advances to philosophical questions.



High school teacher Stephen MacKinnon, right, explains the Internet to some of his students in Athens, Ontario, in August 1999. As the Information Age shifts into overdrive, the Internet is revolutionizing the way people learn.

A major player at the Summit of the Americas and similar international events

today is civil society. This term covers not only non-governmental organizations but also trade unions, academics, professional associations, businesses, churches and individual citizens.

Canada believes that civil society must take a hand in weaving together what

Prime Minister



Jean Chrétien has called the *gran familia* (extended family) of the Americas. As the Prime Minister told the OAS General Assembly in 2000, "*La gran familia* means more than trade and commerce. It also means encouraging full and equal participation by all our citizens in the economic and political life of our countries."

Civil

Open doors

Canada has put a high priority on encouraging the active involvement of civil society in the Summit of the Americas. It gives support to many of the networks of groups that have emerged as democracy takes root, and that want to be part of the Summit process. The channel for their input is the Special Committee on Inter-American Summit Management. Last year the Committee opened its meetings to civil society participation under the guidance of chair Peter Boehm, Canada's Ambassador to the OAS and National Co-ordinator for the 2001 Summit of the Americas process.

One outcome of the 1998 Santiago Summit was the formation of the Citizen Participation network. A grouping of 900 organizations throughout the Hemisphere, the network is led by three NGOs: the Canadian Foundation for the Americas (FOCAL), Chile's Corporación Participa and the United States'

Esquel Group Foundation. Citizen Participation was active in the follow-up to Santiago, and has

presented a set of recommendations for the Plan of Action to be adopted in Québec.

The Government of Canada has funded the network's three lead groups and taken part in regular consultations with them, most recently in Miami this past January. Attending were Marc Lortie, Prime Minister Chrétien's personal representative for the Summit of the Americas, and Ambassador Boehm.

Leaders' meetings, people's meetings

Shortly before the leaders' summit, several civil society groups are planning their own hemispheric gatherings in Québec City, with funding and support from Canada.

The most visible of the meetings is the Second People's Summit, carrying on a tradition started in Santiago in 1998. It is being organized by the Hemispheric Social Alliance (HSA), an umbrella group of about 400 NGOs, including Canada's major trade unions.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade is helping HSA with the logistics of staging the People's Summit. Its financial assistance is helping the Alliance cover site rental costs, and departmental officials meet regularly with HSA to provide advice on various issues.

Topping the list of issues is security. At previous international conferences, some Alliance member groups staged protest rallies that turned violent. DFAIT has made it



Society

Weaving together the extended family of the Americas

clear to HSA that Canada has no problem with demonstrations so long as they remain peaceful. In discussions between the department and HSA, both sides agreed that they have a responsibility to consider the security and well-being of all the people involved: Québec City residents, summit leaders and protesters themselves.

The Alliance is only one of many hemispheric civil society groupings gearing up to play their part, either from afar or on the spot. For example, with DFAIT support two Canadian NGOs are staging a symposium in Québec: the International Institute for Sustainable Development (a non-profit group with headquarters in Winnipeg) and the Union québécoise pour la conservation de la nature (with the involvement of Pierre-Marc Johnson, a former Quebec premier and prominent environmentalist). At the symposium, representatives of government, international organizations and NGOs from all over the Hemisphere will discuss issues related to sustainable development in the Americas.

Information exchanges

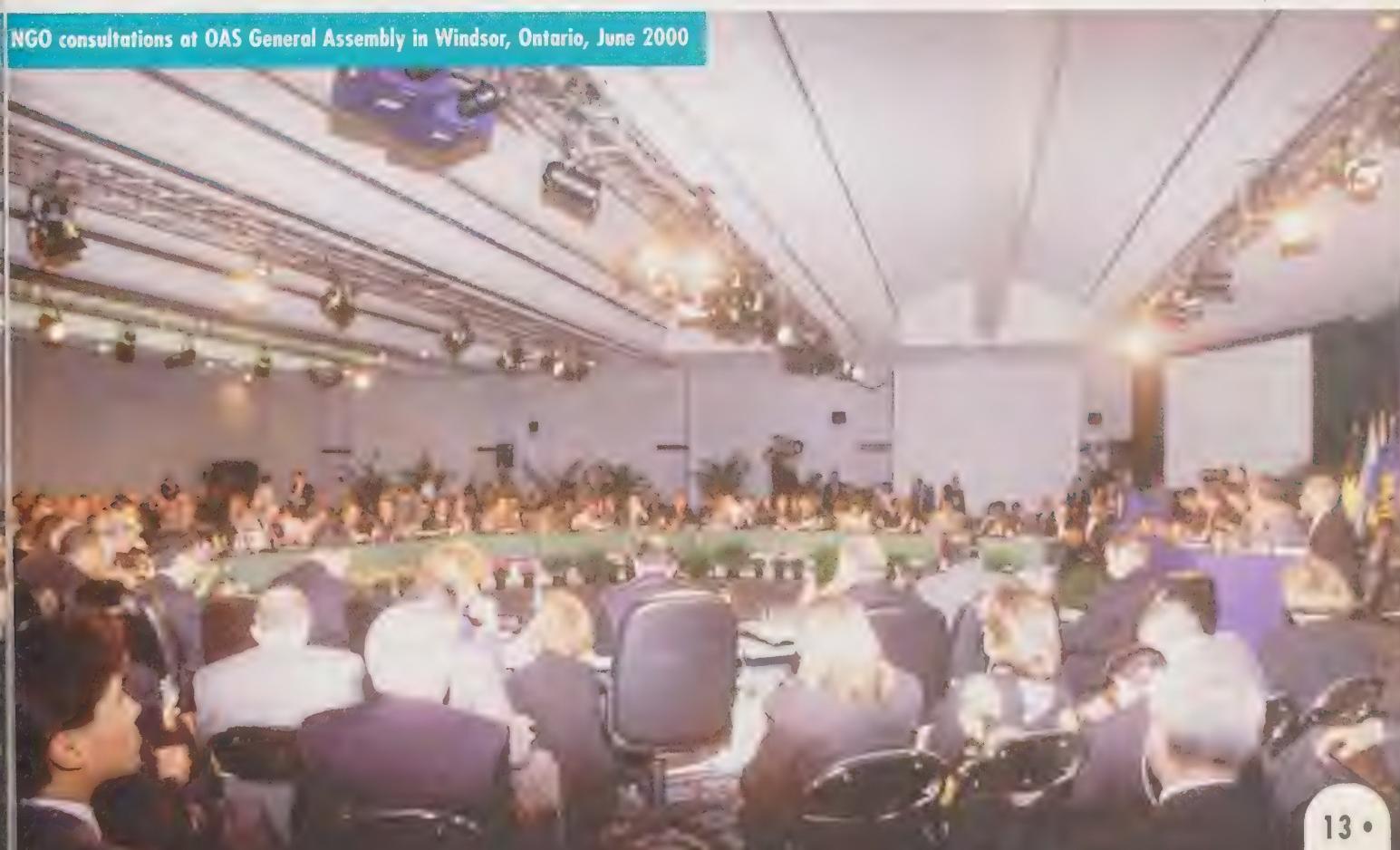
In addition to meetings of the Special Committee on Inter-American Summit Management, DFAIT has held regular information exchanges with Canadian groups. These sessions update all participants on the evolving Plan of Action, the contributions of civil society groups to it, and Canada's priorities at the Summit.

The collaboration extends beyond Summit preparations to follow-up and implementation of the Plan of Action. Over the long run, the goals include keeping issues such as human rights and the environment on the radar screen of governments, and building a community of the Americas linked at every level of society.

For Canada this linkage is crucial. As Prime Minister Chrétien said at last year's OAS General Assembly, "For democracy to take deeper root, all citizens must be heard." ■

photo: DFAIT

NGO consultations at OAS General Assembly in Windsor, Ontario, June 2000



More than ever today, young Canadians are outward-looking. They travel the world, do internships abroad, study in foreign institutions, enrol in exchange programs, and participate in mock parliaments and international assemblies.

Model assemblies

Canadians currently have a high profile at the Model Organization of American States General Assembly (MOAS). For this mock parliament, students from 34 democracies in the Hemisphere form delegations, representing a country other than their own. They follow the rules and procedures of the OAS, tabling resolutions and debating issues.

The Model Assembly was set up two decades ago, and its annual sessions were held at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C. Last year, however, marked a fresh departure: member countries now take turns hosting the Assembly, and in 2000 the first turn was Canada's. The city of Edmonton welcomed the participants from all over



OAS Secretary-General César Gaviria and officers elected in Edmonton for the 2001 Model OAS General Assembly: President Camila Indig Alves of Brazil, Secretary-General David Gamache-Hutchison and Assistant Secretary-General Kevin De Sezze.

Youth in the Americas Canadians make their mark

the Americas, and two young Canadians were elected to key positions.

David Gamache-Hutchison is a 24-year-old postgraduate student at the University of Alberta, working toward a master's degree in political science with a focus on Canadian foreign policy.

He headed the University of Alberta's delegation representing Mexico in the 2000 MOAS, and he was elected Secretary-General for the 2001 Assembly in Argentina.

David says it was a unique learning experience to promote and defend the international policies of another country, and "to see the world, and your own country, through the eyes of another nation." The process worked not only at the podium but in the hall. Seated in the Assembly beside the Canadians representing Mexico were Brazilians representing Canada. "It was interesting to hear a Brazilian interpretation of Canadian politics and foreign policy," says David, "and they were able to tap us for pointers on Canada's relationship with Mexico."

To see the world, and your own country,
through the eyes of another nation—a unique
learning experience



Photo: DFAIT

Encountering students from all over the Hemisphere was equally rewarding: "People from disparate backgrounds met and many friendships were made. I gained a great respect and admiration for the people of the Caribbean and Latin America."

David is proud to be the first Canadian to serve as MOAS Secretary-General, and proud as well to be on the team going from Canada and the University of Alberta to the 2001 MOAS in Argentina. He says, "I have been entrusted with a tremendous opportunity to help build communication, connectivity and co-operation among the young leaders of the Americas."

A 21-year-old naval cadet at the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario, **Kevin De Souza** was a member of the delegation representing Argentina in Edmonton. He'll get to see the real thing this year when he goes to Argentina to serve as Assistant Secretary-General for the 2001 MOAS. And with him he'll bring a fund of useful knowledge about the host country and the Hemisphere.

After the Edmonton Assembly, Kevin visited Central America to sharpen his Spanish. He lived with a Mayan family in Guatemala, and spent two weeks backpacking there and in El Salvador and Honduras. After his annual navy training, he worked as an intern at the Canadian Embassy in Buenos Aires.

The advantage of MOAS role-playing, he says "is that you get to view problems

and issues from a completely different perspective than what you had been used to. Until you walk a mile in someone's shoes you can never fully understand the challenges they face in their everyday lives."

Will the MOAS experience influence Kevin's career choices? "This has exposed me to a whole new world of international relations, particularly the relationship between North and South America. It has piqued my interest; we'll see where it leads."

DFAIT supports two other international mock parliaments:

- UN Model Assemblies annually bring together 3000 students from throughout the world. Last year, 225 Canadian students participated in the event at United Nations headquarters. They were welcomed by Secretary-General Kofi Annan, and met with then Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy and officials of the Canadian Permanent Mission to the UN.
- Québec–Europe is a simulation of the Parliament of the European Union, conducted in French and English. Launched in 1998, it alternates annually between Canada and Europe. Participating this year are students from 5 Quebec universities, the University of Ottawa and 15 European universities. DFAIT is the principal partner and funder, with other support coming from the Quebec National Assembly and the European Parliament.

Internships: path to success

At the start of 2001, a total of 76 young Canadians were on assignment on Americas-related issues in Latin America, the Caribbean and the United States under the Youth International Internship Program, or YIIP.

The experience is challenging and rewarding. Says YIIP manager Jennifer Barbarie, interns have the satisfaction of making a useful contribution—and more: "They have the opportunity to enhance their future employability, and improve their language skills and understanding of Latin culture."

The interns are assigned to NGOs, governments, international organizations and companies across the spectrum of foreign affairs and international co-operation. Their tasks include work in education, legal support for human rights, drug control, tourism development and marine park management.

International internships are delivered by DFAIT, the Canadian International Development Agency, and the federal departments of Environment, Human Resources Development, Industry and Canadian Heritage.

For Carolina Irigoyen, a YIIP assignment has led straight to the career she had hoped for. As recently as 1999, she spent her days in a bank, processing reports on stolen credit cards. It paid the bills but hardly drew on Carolina's university training in fine arts and arts administration.

Carolina now manages three arts programs for ArtStarts, a non-profit organization that supports education in the visual and performing arts in British Columbia. This is a job she loves.

What gave her the breakthrough was an internship in arts administration in Mexico, with the Vancouver-based Canadian Institute of the Arts for Young Audiences. Carolina learned about the position from a newspaper ad, applied and was accepted. About the time she returned to Vancouver, ArtStarts asked the Institute to recommend someone with experience. The rest is history. ●



Carolina Irigoyen
observes Guy Holland
of Quicksilver Theatre,
U.K., leading an actors'
training workshop.

For more information on the Youth International Internship Program, visit:
<http://www.dfat-maci.gc.ca/interns>

Canada and the Hemisphere

An ever-closer relationship

In the last two decades the southern part of the Hemisphere has changed beyond recognition, and so has Canada's relationship with it. Twenty years ago democracy was a scarce item in Latin American countries; today it is the rule.

The era when Canada steered clear of hemispheric ties is a fading memory. Since 1990 it has been a member of the Organization of American States, and it is a free-trade partner of Mexico and the United States (through the North American Free Trade Agreement) and of Chile (through a bilateral accord). Last year, the OAS General Assembly met in Windsor, Ontario. This year, Québec City hosts the Summit of the Americas.

Canada and its hemispheric neighbours together fight illicit drugs, money laundering, illegal trafficking in firearms and threats to human rights. They also run joint demining programs. Countries of the region were among the first and most resolute supporters of the Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel mines.

Meanwhile, economic ties have been expanding rapidly. Merchandise trade rose by nearly 200 percent in the last decade alone. Canadian investments in Latin America and the Caribbean now total \$32 billion. And Canada is playing an important part in the negotiations to form a Free Trade Area of the Americas. This would be the largest free trade area in the world, uniting 800 million people in one market.

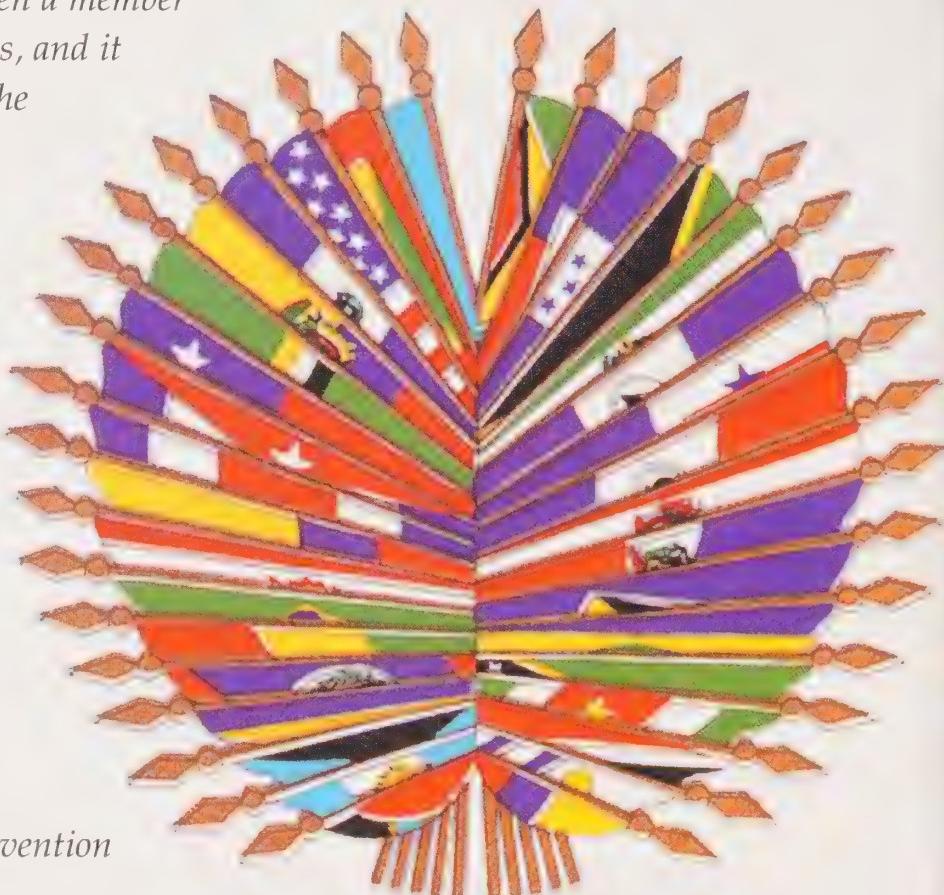




photo: IDC

International Datacasting President Ron Clifton with computer teacher Norberto Arturo García Robledo at the Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz elementary school in rural Mexico. The school uses IDC technology to receive videos and data from the Instituto Latinoamericano de la Comunicación Educativa.

Leaping the technological gap

In the race to the new economy, Latin America is jumping ahead—and Ottawa-based International Datacasting Corporation (IDC) is helping it. Ask IDC President Ron Clifton which part of the world offers the most exciting opportunities for Canadian technology. He answers without hesitation, "Latin America, because of its incredible connectivity needs."

Determined to become global competitors, Latin American countries are acquiring the skills and infrastructure of the knowledge-based economy, notes Clifton. "They want to leapfrog older technologies," he says. "They are in the market for advanced, innovative solutions."

IDC has what they need. Operating on a global scale, the company produces and integrates hardware and software systems that can pump huge amounts of data up to satellites at very high speed and receive them at the other end. The systems are capable of pulling together into a single broadband stream as many as 8000 channels of data,

video and broadcast-quality television, for delivery to the other side of the world.

IDC's Latin American clients use the systems to reach isolated rural communities not wired for telephone services. The technology provides access to distance education, training in the skills of the knowledge economy, and the great equalizer of the Internet.

Among IDC's customers in the region:

- Mexico's prestigious Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM) is a powerhouse of learning for all of Latin America, and a distance education pioneer. Since 1999, ITESM has been using IDC systems to distribute its virtual university programs throughout the region. In November 2000, ITESM chose IDC to supply encryption systems for its customized programming to corporate clients.
- Instituto Latinoamericano de la Comunicación Educativa is an international organization using IDC systems to deliver Internet data, streaming video, video on demand and multimedia to schools across Mexico, even those without telephone lines.
- Telefónica Mundo, Chile's telephone service, recently hired IDC to provide datacasting systems for Internet connectivity and new satellite-based distance learning programs throughout Chile.

Like many Canadians, Clifton grew up in a home with one English- and one French-speaking parent. That, he says, taught him to be at ease in bilingual situations, and he has learned enough Spanish and Portuguese to do business in both.

Feeling at home with cultural diversity, he maintains, is another market asset for Canadians: "Based on my experience over the years, I would say that Latin Americans see Canadians as a culturally and linguistically aware people. Other things being equal, that can be an important advantage."

Women on the Net: Making things happen in Suriname

"At the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, Caribbean women shone," says Vanda Radzick, co-ordinator of the Canadian International Development Agency's Gender Equity Fund in Guyana. "But it became very clear to us that we were seriously under-resourced. Many of us did not even have computers and none of us had access to the Internet."



• cont'd from page 17

Canada and the Hemisphere

An ever-close relationship

For a movement that puts a high priority on transforming attitudes and perceptions, not being able to communicate or access information was a serious handicap. But that was about to change.

Through the CIDA fund, now known as the Gender Equality Program (GEP), each Caribbean government's women's bureau received a computer, software and access to the Internet; and the United Nations Development Fund for Women supplied a manual and training in the new technology. The objectives were to improve communication between bureaus, and to establish information resource centres on gender and development for the benefit of government and non-governmental agencies.

"The Internet enables me to download all kinds of information on gender issues," says Betty Cederboom, who became co-ordinator and head of the National Gender Bureau of Suriname in 1999. "Since I was new on the job, I had a lot of reading to do. I got most of my knowledge on gender from the Internet."

She quickly put that knowledge to work. Guided by information on the roles and tasks of national women's bureaus in other countries, she reorganized her office. With quick access to information and data, she found it easy to write reports and process information requests. Now she can alert colleagues to upcoming events, key issues and a wide variety of information resources. With support from the GEP, she is drafting Suriname's first national gender mainstreaming action plan based, she says, "on a model from Canada which I found on the Net."

One of Betty's jobs is to produce Suriname's national report discussing how the country is implementing the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

Discrimination against Women. The GEP

also funded that report, drafted by a local

NGO for the government. The Internet enabled Betty to do research, participate in the work of drafting, and organize a workshop and conference on the topic. This year's report, now under consideration by the government, has already led to the establishment of a special committee to review all

laws that discriminate against women.

After the August 2000 elections in Suriname, the Internet helped cement government-NGO relations. Betty's office prepared a policy statement on gender equality for the new government, and submitted it to the NGO community for comment via the Internet. The final consensus-based draft was then presented to the minister responsible. Later, NGOs met with the President of Suriname and presented a document outlining their concerns—after sharing the paper with Betty's office.

The Internet and e-mail have made a difference on the ground, helping both government and civil society raise public awareness of gender issues. When the National Olympic Committee ran into difficulty organizing its annual walk to combat poverty, Betty's office decided to help by combining the event with the World March of Women. Again, the Net provided all the information needed. Betty convinced the Olympic Committee to make violence against women one of the themes of the walk, and she helped obtain funding from the UN Development Programme.

Her office used the Internet to co-ordinate the participation of local NGOs—for instance, by arranging media interviews. As it turned out, there was a lot to talk about. On October 14, the day of the five-kilometre walk, Suriname devalued its currency and prices rose for consumer necessities, such as gas and bread. This was a strategic opportunity to increase awareness of poverty and gender equality; and with the new technology provided by CIDA, Betty and her partners were able to take advantage of it.

Betty Cederboom is unequivocal in her praise of this new information and communications tool. "The Internet is the answer to almost all my questions," she says. "It has strengthened our bureau. It makes our work easier." ●



Passers-by before a mosque in Paramaribo, capital of Suriname. The country's population includes descendants of African, Indian, Javanese and Chinese immigrants.



At F.W. Johnson Collegiate in Regina, student Vanessa Klassen shows Prime Minister Jean Chrétien how to use SchoolNet, a public-private partnership connecting Canadian schools and libraries to the Internet.

HELPING PEOPLE HELP THEMSELVES

CANADA'S

IDRC

in the AMERICAS

SINCE 1970,
CANADA'S
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
RESEARCH CENTRE
(IDRC)
HAS HELPED
RESEARCHERS AND
COMMUNITIES IN THE
DEVELOPING WORLD
FIND SOLUTIONS TO
THEIR SOCIAL,
ECONOMIC AND
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROBLEMS. HERE ARE
A FEW EXAMPLES
OF IDRC'S WORK
IN THE AMERICAS.

ON LINE IN REMOTE PERU

In an open grass hut where the Peruvian Andes meet the Amazon jungle, an unlikely sight heralds a revolution: a computer on a rough plank table, displaying Web pages. The computer is owned by the Asháninka people of the village of Marankiari Bajo, and it connects to the Internet via high-powered radio. At 400 kilometres from Lima, the tiny Indigenous community is remote yet in touch with the world. Perhaps more important to the villagers, the computer allows them to network with other Asháninka communities nearby. Until recently, they didn't even have telephones.

The Asháninka do not regard the Internet as the spearhead of a cultural invasion from the North. Instead, they have seized upon it as a tool for

reinforcing and perpetuating their own culture, and for building a larger sense of community purpose among the 400-odd Asháninka villages scattered across South America.

With help from the IDRC, the villagers are exploring how to use the Internet for their economic advantage. For instance, the Internet helps them choose the best time to take their produce to market in Lima. Before setting out from their villages they now know whether market prices are good, and consequently their economic standing has improved. The Internet also opens opportunities for strategic alliances not only with nearby communities but with First Nations around the world.

• cont'd on page 20

photo: Ricardo Gomez, IDRC



Minor-Eustio Castro,
project leader (right),
village of Marankiari Bajo, Peru

• cont'd from page 19

NETWORKING**FOR ACADEMICS AND ACTIVISTS**

A community that is part collaborative, part co-operative, part think tank, part utopian experiment, and all virtual: that's a rough description of the MISTICA project. An acronym for Methodology and Social Impact of Information and Communication Technologies in America, MISTICA puts digital communication to work to foster a human community.

MISTICA is officially named the Samana Network, after the city in the Dominican Republic that hosted its first meeting. It attempts to integrate information and communications resources, overcome language barriers in real time, and allow people to attend meetings on line. The network is sponsored jointly by the IDRC and the Swiss-based Charles Léopold Mayer Foundation for the Progress of Humankind. Implementing MISTICA (with help from other partners in the region) is the Networks and Development Foundation

(Fundación Redes y Desarrollo), which has promoted information and communications technology for regional development in Latin America and the Caribbean since 1988.

The two-year project's main objective is to use Internet technology in order to nurture a network of Latin American and Caribbean academics and social activists, helping them become more effective. Community members post messages on the Web site in English, French, Spanish or Portuguese, as they prefer; and computer translation provides versions in the other three languages. The machine translations aren't perfect but they're fairly fast, allowing the near-immediate exchange of ideas. Most of the participants in this promising project are from Argentina, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Canada and the United States, with others from throughout South America and one user in Africa.



**Motor co-ordination test,
Brasilia, Brazil**

FIGHTING**MERCURY POISONING
IN THE AMAZON**

People living in the Amazon suffer from the effects of mercury ingested by eating contaminated fish. For years, mercury used in gold mining was thought to be the sole cause of the contamination. Then an IDRC-funded team of Brazilian and Canadian researchers took a fresh look at the problem. To their surprise, they found another, unexpected source of mercury in the environment.

Mercury contamination (methylmercury) attacks the nervous system and the brain. Symptoms include numbness of limbs and the area around the mouth, muscle weakness, an unsteady gait, tunnel vision, slurred speech, hearing loss, and abnormal behaviour such as sudden fits of laughter. More severe poisoning may lead to general paralysis, difficulty in swallowing, convulsions and death. Mercury also cripples neural development in fetuses, and passes much more readily into the brains of young children than those of adults.

Concerned about its effects on human health in the Amazon, in 1994 scientists from Brazil's Universidad Federal do Pará in Belém and the Université du Québec à Montréal teamed up to explore the problem further. Their focus was Brazil's Tapajós River, where thousands of miners have panned for gold in the last 30 years. The team's initial research revealed the first surprise: Levels of mercury contamination were constant all along the Tapajós River, even hundreds of kilometres downstream from gold-mining operations. To find out why, IDRC provided additional funding to the team.

Lab test for mercury levels, village of Cometa, Brazil

photos: Jean Lebel, IDRC



Scientists collected sediment cores all along the river and measured mercury levels at every half-centimetre in each core. The most recent layers of sediment contained 1.5 to 3.0 times as much mercury as layers deposited 4 years ago, even 400 kilometres downstream from the mines. Further examination along the river bank revealed higher mercury concentrations in surface soils. The team's conclusion: the cause of mercury release from the soil was the cutting and burning of trees along the river banks, something that began 40 years ago.

Once the land is deforested rain washes soil from the top of the banks into the river—along with mercury, which naturally accumulated in the soils for up to 100 000 years. Some areas along the Tapajós River have lost as much as 15 centimetres of surface soil. This process may largely explain the mercury increase in newly colonized watershed of the Amazon.

INSECTICIDE**DANGERS IN
ECUADOR**

Because the Amazonian ecosystem is very complex, more research is needed to develop a complete picture of how mercury behaves in this environment. In the short term, the focus is on diet. The local people derive much of their protein from fish, but fortunately for them, reducing exposure to mercury does not mean giving up this food source. There are more than 40 fish species in the river, each with varying amounts of mercury contamination. For instance, herbivorous or plant-eating fish contain very little mercury, while predatory fish contain the most and omnivorous fish fall in between. Similarly, people who predominantly eat herbivorous fish were found to have less mercury in their system than those who eat more predatory fish. A surprise finding was that the juveniles of some species contained more mercury than the adults.

The investigation into the cause of mercury contamination in the Amazon is one of many projects being funded under IDRC's "Ecosystem Approaches to Human Health" initiative. The goal is to improve human health by supporting trans-disciplinary research examining the structure and function of stressed ecosystems on which people depend for their lives and livelihoods. The knowledge gained can then be used to develop actions and policies that enhance ecosystem management. And that in turn will improve human health and well-being, while simultaneously maintaining or improving the health of ecosystems as a whole.

Canadian and Latin American researchers have found that potato farmers in Ecuador's Carchi province suffer from decreased mental capacity as a result of heavy exposure to chemical insecticides. The scientists have documented how exposure affects the farmers' decision-making abilities, leading to lower productivity.

Carchi's 8000 commercial growers produce 40 percent of Ecuador's potato crop. Common here are mixed potato-and-dairy farms, which are among the country's heaviest pesticide consumers. An average of seven times during the crop growth period, farm workers wearing pesticide-filled backpacks fan out through the fields and spray the chemicals, using up to 43 active ingredients. Contributing to their health problems are direct skin contact with the pesticides, leaky sprayers and a lack of

protective clothing. The researchers found a pesticide poisoning rate of 171 per 100 000 people, on a par with the highest rates recorded elsewhere in the developing world.

Donald Cole is a physician-researcher at McMaster University's Institute of Environment and Health, located in Hamilton, Ontario. He says, "Exposure to insecticides and fungicides has harmful effects—neurological and skin-related—on the health of Carchi's rural population, and health disorders undermine farmers' ability to make efficient farming decisions."

The study is part of a larger project jointly funded by the IDRC, the Rockefeller

Foundation and other donors, with the aim of reducing pesticide use and related health problems among potato farmers in Carchi. Involving scientists from many research institutions, the project is led by researchers from McMaster University and the Peru-based International Potato Center.

Donald Cole recently gave a lecture tour of Canada to present the researchers' findings. Along with this, he had a further objective: to promote awareness and discussion of an ecosystem approach to human health, based on the premise that the health of human populations depends on healthy, sustainable ecosystems. ■

For more information about these and other projects, visit the IDRC Web site (<http://www.idrc.ca>) and click on Reports, IDRC's e-zine on science from the developing world.



Kids everywhere love french fries. But potato farmers in Ecuador's Carchi province have discovered the hidden cost.



Participants at THE SUMMIT OF THE Americas

Thirty-four
countries
are taking part

in the Summit of the Americas in Québec City.

In these pages, **Canada World View** offers an overview of each country and a short profile of its leader. For more information, visit:

<http://www.AmericasCanada.org>



Sources:

Market reports, Canadian Trade Commissioner Service
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Department of Finance

Antigua and Barbuda



Population
70 200 (1999 est.)

Capital of Antigua
Saint John's

Capital of Barbuda
Codrington

Total area
440 km²

Language
English

National day
November 1

Currency
East Caribbean dollar

GDP
\$629.6 million (1999 est.)

GDP per capita
\$2420 (1996)

Canadian exports
\$11.4 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$400 000 (1999)

Head of government:

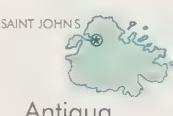
Prime Minister Lester B. Bird

Born February 21, 1938.

Elected chairman of the Antigua Labour Party in 1971. Served as a senator and as Leader of the Opposition in the Senate until 1976. Held a number of portfolios from 1976 to 1994, including Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister. First elected Prime Minister in March 1994; re-elected in 1999.



Caribbean Sea



Caribbean Sea

Argentina



Population
37 million (2000 est.)

Capital
Buenos Aires

Total area
2 766 880 km²

Language
Spanish

National days

May 25 (1810 Revolution Day)
July 9 (Independence Day)

Currency
peso

GDP
\$285 billion (2000 est.)

GDP per capita
\$6391 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$211 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$304 million (1999)

Head of state and government:

President Fernando de la Rúa

Born September 15, 1937. A lawyer by profession,

he joined the Radical Civic Union, serving as an adviser to the Ministry of the Interior during the presidency of Dr. Arturo Illia (1963–66). First elected senator for the Federal Capital in 1973. Elected President of Argentina October 24, 1999



Bahamas



Population
298 000 (1999 projection)

Capital
Nassau

Total area
18 939 km²

Language
English

National day
July 10
(1973 Independence Day)

Currency
Bahamian dollar

GDP
\$4.5 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$11 790 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$26.3 million (1999)

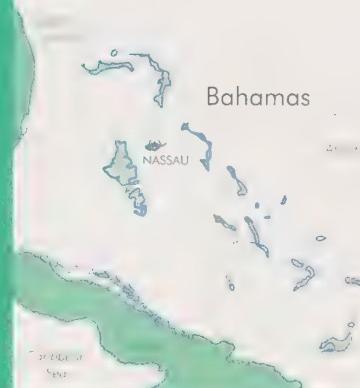
Canadian imports
\$25.9 million (1999)

Head of government:

Prime Minister Hubert A. Ingraham

Born August 4, 1957. A law graduate.

First elected to the House of Assembly in 1977. Appointed Minister Responsible for Housing, National Insurance and Social Services in 1982. Leader of the Opposition from May 1990 until elected Prime Minister in 1992. Re-elected in March 1997.



Barbados



Population
280 000 (1999 est.)

Capital
Bridgeport

Total area
431 km²

Language
English

National day
November 30
(1966 Independence Day)

Currency
Barbados dollar

GDP
\$2.32 billion (1999 est.)

GDP per capita
\$7343 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$41 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$10.6 million (1999)

Head of government:

Prime Minister Owen Seymour Arthur

Born October 17, 1949. An economist by profession. Appointed to the Senate in 1983. Became a Member of Parliament in 1984; appointed Leader of the Opposition in 1993. Elected Prime Minister in September 1994; re-elected in January 1999.



Belize



Population
243 000 (1999 est.)

Capital
Belmopan

Total area
22 923 km²

Language
English

National day
September 21
(1981 Independence Day)

Currency
Belize dollar

GDP
\$577 million (1999)

GDP per capita
\$2412 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$3.3 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$14 million (1999)

Head of government:

Prime Minister Said Musa

Born March 19, 1944. A lawyer by profession. Appointed to the Senate in 1974, serving until 1979. Later appointed Attorney General, Minister of Education and Sports, and Minister for Economic Development. In 1996 he assumed leadership of the People's United Party and became Prime Minister, the third in the nation's short history.



Brazil



Population
170 million (2000)

Capital
Brasília

Total area
8 512 000 km²

Language
Portuguese

National day
September 7
(1822 Independence Day)

Currency
real

GDP
\$651.1 billion (2000 est.)

GDP per capita
\$3193 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$1.04 billion (1999)

Canadian imports
\$1.36 billion (1999)

Head of state and government:

President Fernando Henrique Cardoso

Born June 18, 1931. First elected to Brazilian Senate in 1978, representing the state of São Paulo. Leader of his party in the Senate from 1988 to 1992. Served as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance under former President Itamar Franco. Elected President in 1995; re-elected on October 4, 1998.



Bolivia



Population
8.1 million (1999 est.)

Capital
La Paz

Total area
1 098 580 km²

Languages
Spanish, Quechua, Aymará

National day
August 6
(1825 Independence Day)

Currency
boliviano

GDP
\$8.3 billion (1999 est.)

GDP per capita
\$954 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$15.2 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$16.5 million (1999)

Head of state and government:

President Hugo Banzer Suárez

Born May 10, 1926. A professional soldier, he became commander-in-chief of Bolivia's National Armed Forces. Served as Minister of Education and Culture from 1964 to 1966, and as President of Bolivia from 1971 to 1978. Appointed Ambassador to Argentina in 1978. Re-elected President in 1997.



Canada



Population
30 750 000 (2000 est.)

Capital
Ottawa

Total area
9 970 610 km²

Languages
English, French

National day
July 1 (Confederation Day)

Currency
Canadian dollar

GDP
\$644.8 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$21 061 (1999)

Canadian exports to Americas (excl. USA)
\$12.928 billion (1999)

Canadian imports from Americas (excl. USA)
\$14.475 billion (1999)

Head of government:

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien

Born January 11, 1934. A law graduate. First elected to the House of Commons in 1963. Served in several Cabinet portfolios from 1967 to 1984, including Minister of Justice, Minister of Finance and Secretary of State for External Affairs. Elected leader of the Liberal Party in June 1990. Became Prime Minister in November 1993; re-elected in June 1997 and in November 2000.



Chile



Population
15 million (1999 projection)

Capital
Santiago

Total area
756 626 km²

Language
Spanish

National day
September 18
(1810 Independence Day)

Currency
peso

GDP
\$67.5 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$3942 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$360.5 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$421.5 million (1999)

Chile

SANTIAGO

Atacama, O. & Co.

Head of state and government:

President Ricardo

Lagos Escobar

Born March 2, 1938.

A law graduate with a doctorate in economics. Helped found the Party for Democracy (PPD), which played a key role in ending military rule in 1990. Held the cabinet portfolios of education and public works before being elected President of Chile in 1999.

SANTIAGO

Costa Rica



Population
3.6 million (1999 est.)

Capital
San José

Total area
51 100 km²

Language
Spanish

National day
September 15
(1821 Independence Day)

Currency
colón

GDP
\$11.3 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$2172 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$68.7 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$175.6 million (1999)

Head of state and government:

President Miguel Ángel Rodríguez Echeverría

Born January 9, 1940. Graduated in economics and law. Entered politics in 1963. Held numerous government posts, including Minister of Planning from 1966 to 1970. Also served as President of the Legislative Assembly in 1991–92. Elected President of Costa Rica in February 1998.



SAN JOSÉ

Colombia



Population
41.6 million (1999 est.)

Capital
Bogotá

Total area
1 141 568 km²

Language
Spanish

National day
July 20
(1810 Independence Day)

Currency
peso

GDP
\$95.5 billion (1999 est.)

GDP per capita
\$1534.6 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$254.9 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$280.6 million (1999)

BOGOTÁ

Colombia

Head of state and government:

President Andrés Pastrana Arango

Born August 17, 1954. Son of Misael Pastrana Borrero, President from 1970 to 1974. A law graduate and a fellow of Harvard University's Weatherhead Center for International Affairs. First popularly elected mayor in Bogotá's history, 1988. Unsuccessful presidential candidate in 1994. Elected President on June 21, 1998.

Dominica



Population
77 000 (1999 est.)

Capital
Roseau

Total area
750 km²

Language
English

National day
November 3
(1978 Independence Day)

Currency
East Caribbean dollar

GDP
\$262.1 million (1999 est.)

GDP per capita
\$2682 (1996)

Canadian exports
\$5.5 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$1.6 million (1999)

Head of government:

Prime Minister Pierre Charles

Born June 30, 1954. A teacher by profession. A member of the Popular Movement for Independence prior to independence in 1978. First elected to the House of Assembly in 1985; served as Communications and Works Minister. Succeeded to Prime Ministership on October 3, 2000, on death of predecessor Roosevelt Douglas



DOMINICA

ROSEAU

Dominican Republic



Population
8.3 million (1999 est.)

Capital
Santo Domingo

Total area
48 734 km²

Language
Spanish

National day
February 27
(Independence Day)

Currency
peso

GDP
\$17.4 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$1117.7 (1998)

Canadian exports
\$107.8 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$98.7 million (1999)



Head of state and government:

President Hipólito Mejía Domínguez

Born February 22, 1941. A graduate in agronomy. Began his political career in 1978 when appointed Secretary of Agriculture. Held this portfolio for four years, then entered the private sector as an international consultant. In 1990 was running mate of Dr. José Francisco Peña Gómez in his unsuccessful bid for the presidency. Elected President on May 16, 2000.

Ecuador



Population
11.8 million (1999 est.)

Capital
Quito

Total area
256 370 km²

Language
Spanish

National day
August 10
(1822 Independence Day)

Currency
US dollar

GDP
\$13.7 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$1101 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$85.33 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$146.91 million (1999)



Head of state and government:

President Gustavo Noboa Bejarano

Born August 21, 1937. A lawyer by profession. Was rector of the Catholic and the public universities of Guayaquil. An independent politician and former governor of Guayas province, served as Vice-President from 1998. Assumed the presidency after removal of his predecessor, Jamil Mahuad, in January 2000.

El Salvador



Population
6.2 million (1999)

Capital
San Salvador

Total area
21 893 km²

Language
Spanish

National day
September 15
(1821 Independence Day)

Currency
colón
U.S. dollar

GDP
\$12.4 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$2014 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$13.8 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$36.4 million (1999)

Head of state and government:

President Francisco Flores

Born October 17, 1959. A graduate in political science; holds a master's degree in philosophy. A university professor for 14 years. Entered politics in 1991 and served in several posts, including Deputy Minister for the Presidency and Presidential Adviser. In 1997, elected President of the National Assembly. Elected President of El Salvador on March 7, 1999.



Grenada



Population
100 500 (1999 projection)

Capital
Saint George's

Total area
340 km²

Language
English

National day
February 7
(1974 Independence Day)

Currency
East Caribbean dollar

GDP
\$351.8 million (1999 est.)

GDP per capita
\$2445 (1996)

Canadian exports
\$4.84 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$1.60 million (1999)

Head of government:

Prime Minister Dr. Keith Mitchell

Born November 12, 1946. Holds a doctorate in mathematics and statistics. Taught mathematics at Howard University in Washington, D.C., from 1977 to 1983. Headed his own consulting firm from 1979 to 1984. Served as Minister of Works, Communications and Public Utilities from 1984 to 1989. Elected Prime Minister in 1995; re-elected in 1999.



Guatemala



Population
11.1 million (1999)

Capital
Guatemala City

Total area
108 900 km²

Languages
Spanish, Mayan dialects

National day
September 15
(1821 Independence Day)

Currency
quetzale
U.S. dollar (May 2001)

GDP
\$18.3 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$1024 (1999)

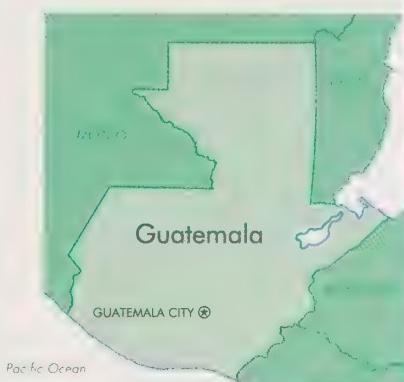
Canadian exports
\$166.9 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$121.9 million (1999)

Head of state and government:

President Alfonso Portillo

Born September 24, 1951. Graduated in law, social sciences and economics. Taught economics in Mexico and was columnist for a leading Guatemala City newspaper. From 1994 to 1996, served as Deputy Member of Congress for the Christian Democratic Party. Later represented the Guatemalan Republican Front and was elected President on December 26, 1999.



Haiti



Population
7.8 million (1999 est.)

Capital
Port-au-Prince

Total area
27 797 km²

Languages
French, Creole

National day
January 1
(1804 Independence Day)

Currency
gourde

GDP
\$3.5 billion (2000 est.)

GDP per capita
\$209 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$41.4 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$11.1 million (1999)

Head of state and government:

President Jean-Bertrand Aristide

Born July 15, 1953. Former Catholic priest. In 1980s, called for non-violent overthrow of Duvalier dictatorship. Became Haiti's first democratically elected President in 1991. Ousted after seven months in a military coup, but was restored to office in 1994 and completed his term. Succeeded in 1996 by René Préval in the country's first peaceful, democratic transfer of power. Won elections in November 2000 and re-assumed presidency on February 7, 2001.



Guyana



Population
785 000 (1999 est.)

Capital
Georgetown

Total area
214 970 km²

Language
English

National day
February 23
(Republic Day)

Currency
Guyana dollar

GDP
\$677.5 million (1999)

GDP per capita
\$742 (1999)

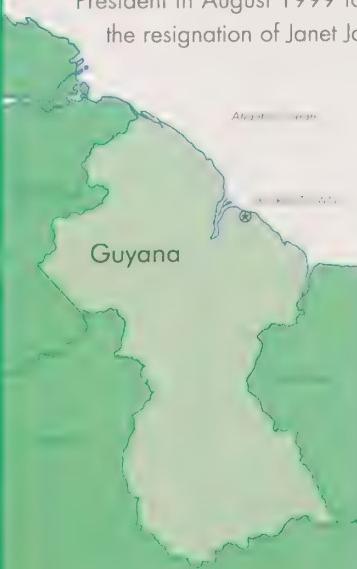
Canadian exports
\$14.6 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$192.0 million (1999)

Head of state and government:

President Bharat Jagdeo

Born January 23, 1964. Was Senior Minister of Finance and Director of the National Bank of Industry and Commerce, and of the Caribbean Development Bank. Also served as Guyana's governor at the World Bank, and represented Guyana at meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank. Became President in August 1999 following the resignation of Janet Jagan.



Honduras



Population
6.7 million (1999)

Capital
Tegucigalpa

Total area
112 087 km²

Language
Spanish

National day
September 15
(1821 Independence Day)

Currency
lempira

GDP
\$5.5 billion (1999 est.)

GDP per capita
\$640 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$19.5 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$68.2 million (1999)

Head of state and government:

President Carlos Roberto Flores Facussé

Born March 1, 1950. A graduate in international economics and finance. Taught business administration at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras. Past director of Central Bank Institute of Social Security and National Institute of Professional Training. A former president of the Congress. Elected President of Honduras in November 1997 took office on January 27, 1998.



Jamaica



JAMAIKA

Population
2.6 million (1999)

Capital
Kingston

Total area
10 991 km²

Language
English

National day
1st Monday in August
(Independence Day)

Currency
Jamaican dollar

GDP
\$6.7 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$1657 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$96.7 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$201.0 million (1999)

Head of government:

Prime Minister Percival James **Patterson**

Born April 10, 1935. Studied law in Jamaica and at the London School of Economics. First elected to Parliament in 1970. Held a number of cabinet posts, including Foreign Affairs and Finance. First appointed Prime Minister in 1992 after being elected president of the People's National Party. Returned to office in national elections in 1993 and 1997.



Nicaragua



Population
4.9 million (1999)

Capital
Managua

Total area
130 000 km²

Language
Spanish

National day
September 15
(1821 Independence Day)

Currency
cordoba

GDP
\$2.3 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$465 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$11.5 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$24.4 million (1999)

Head of state and government:

President Dr. Arnoldo **Aleman Lacayo**

Born January 23, 1946. Obtained a doctorate in law from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua. From 1983 to 1984, was president of the Coffee Association of Managua and the Coffee Union of Nicaragua. From 1986 to 1990, was vice-president of the Agricultural Products Union. Became mayor of Managua in 1990. Elected President on October 26, 1996.



Mexico



Population
98.8 million (1999)

Capital
Mexico City

Total area
1 972 550 km²

Language
Spanish

National day
September 16
(1810 Independence Day)

Currency
peso

GDP
\$485 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$4025 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$4.38 billion (1999)

Canadian imports
\$9.52 billion (1999)

Head of state and government:

President Vicente **Fox Quesada**

Born July 2, 1942. Graduated in business administration from the Universidad Iberoamericana and the Harvard Business School. Became Coca-Cola's youngest manager when appointed its chairman for Mexico and Latin America. Elected Federal Deputy in 1988, Governor of the state of Guanajuato in 1995 and President of Mexico on July 2, 2000.



Panama



Population
2.8 million (1999)

Capital
Panama City

Total area
77 082 km²

Language
Spanish

National day
November 3
(1903 Independence Day)

Currency
balboa
U.S. dollar

GDP
\$9.6 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$2845 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$51.5 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$29.3 million (1999)

Head of state and government:

President Mireya **Moscoso**

Born July 1, 1946. Graduated in interior design from Miami-Dade Community College; holds honorary degrees from several post-secondary institutions. After winning election in May 1999, inaugurated as President of Panama on September 1 of that year—the first woman to hold the office.



Paraguay



Population
5.36 million (1999 est.)

Capital
Asunción

Total area
406 752 km²

Language
Spanish

National day
May 15
1811 Independence Day)

Currency
guarani

GDP
\$7.7 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$1404 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$7.49 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$1.55 million (1999)

Head of state and government:
President Luis González Macchi

Born December 13, 1947. Obtained law degree from the Universidad Nacional de Asunción, and undertook further studies in Madrid. Chaired several official missions abroad and presided over the National Congress. Became President on March 28, 1999 following the resignation of Raúl Cubas.



Peru



Population
25.2 million
(1999 projection)

Capital
Lima

Total area
1 285 215 km²

Languages
Spanish, Quechua

National day
July 28
821 Independence Day)

Currency
nuevo sol

GDP
\$51.98 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$2070 (1999 est.)

Canadian exports
\$172.4 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$150.0 million (1999)

Head of state and government:
President Valentín Paniagua

Born September 23, 1936. A constitutional lawyer, he has served as Minister of Justice and of Education, and as Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. Became Interim President of Peru on November 22, 2000 following the removal from office of Alberto Fujimori. New elections scheduled for April 2001.



Saint Kitts and Nevis



Population
45 000 (1999 est.)

Capital
Basseterre

Total area
269 km²

Language
English

National day
September 19
(1983 Independence Day)

Currency
East Caribbean dollar

GDP
\$296.2 million (1999 est.)

GDP per capita
\$6095 (1997)

Canadian exports
\$10.4 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$5.1 million (1999)

Head of government:
Prime Minister Dr. Denzil Douglas

Born January 14, 1953. A family physician and past president of the country's medical association. In 1989 elected to the National Assembly and became Leader of the Opposition. Elected Prime Minister in 1995 re-elected in March 2000. He currently chairs the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).



Saint Lucia



Population
153 600 (1999 est.)

Capital
Castries

Total area
616 km²

Language
English

National day
February 22
(1979 Independence Day)

Currency
East Caribbean dollar

GDP
\$680.3 million (1999 est.)

GDP per capita
\$4302 (1998)

Canadian exports
\$12.5 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$500 000 (1999)

Head of government:
Prime Minister Dr. Kenneth Anthony

Born January 8, 1951. A career university teacher and doctor of law. In 1979 became special adviser to the Ministry of Education and Culture and, in 1980, Minister of Education. In 1981 resumed academic career. From 1993 to 1996 served as legal counsel to CARICOM. Then returned to politics and was elected Prime Minister in May 1997.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



Population
112 700 (1999 est.)

Capital
Kingstown

Total area
340 km²

Language
English

National day
October 27
(1979 Independence Day)

Currency
East Caribbean dollar

GDP
\$338.8 million (1999 est.)

GDP per capita
\$2545 (1997)

Canadian exports
\$4.6 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$100 000 (1999)

Head of government:

Prime Minister Sir James Mitchell

Born May 15, 1931. Studied at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad and the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

Entered politics in 1966 and served as Premier from 1972 to 1974 (before independence).

Became Prime Minister in 1984 and led his party to victory in three subsequent elections.

Has been a leading figure in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.



Trinidad and Tobago



Population
1.3 million (1999 projection)

Capital
Port of Spain

Total area
5130 km²

Language
English

National day
August 31
(Independence Day)

Currency
Trinidad and Tobago dollar

GDP
\$6.6 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$4725 (1998)

Canadian exports
\$161.9 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$73.7 million (1999)



Caribbean Sea

Atlantic Ocean



Suriname



Population
495 000 (1999 est.)

Capital
Paramaribo

Total area
163 265 km²

Language
Dutch

National day
November 25
(1975 Independence Day)

Currency
guilder

GDP
\$1062 billion (1999 est.)

GDP per capita
\$847.9 (1999 est.)

Canadian exports
\$5.4 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$82.5 million (1999)

Head of state and government:

President Runaldo R. Venetiaan

Born June 18, 1936. A graduate in mathematics. Professional teacher and former principal at three teachers' colleges. Served as Minister of Education, head of the Bureau for Scientific Education and Research, research adviser at the General Statistics Bureau, and executive member of UNESCO. Elected President of Suriname in 1991; completed his term in 1996. Won presidential elections in May 2000 and re-assumed office in August.



United States of America



Population
276.4 million (2000 est.)

Capital
Washington, D.C.

Total area
9.364 000 km²

Language
English

National day
July 4
(Independence Day)

Currency
U.S. dollar

GDP
\$9.299 trillion (2000 est.)

GDP per capita
\$34 091 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$309.4 billion (1999)

Canadian imports
\$249.3 billion (1999)

Head of state and government:

President George W. Bush

Born July 6, 1946. A graduate of Harvard Business School, holds a master's degree in business administration. Served as a fighter pilot with the Texas Air National Guard. Worked in the oil and gas business before becoming co-owner of a professional baseball team. Elected governor of the state of Texas in 1994; re-elected in 1998. Sworn in as President on January 20, 2001.



United States

WASHINGTON

Atlantic Ocean

Uruguay



Population
3.3 million
(1999 projection)

Capital
Montevideo

Total area
176 215 km²

Language
Spanish

National day
August 25
(1825 Proclamation of Independence)

Currency
peso

GDP
\$19.3 billion (1999)

GDP per capita
\$3819 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$37.5 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$89.1 million (1999)

Head of state and government:

President Jorge Batlle

Born October 25, 1927. Received a doctorate from the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Universidad de la República. Practised law and journalism. First elected to the Senate in 1985, serving until 1990. Re-elected in 1995; resigned on being named presidential candidate for the Colorado Party. Elected President in March 2000.



Venezuela



Population
24 million (2000 est.)

Capital
Caracas

Total area
912 050 km²

Language
Spanish

National day
July 5
1811 Independence Day)

Currency
bolívar

GDP
\$106 billion (2000 est.)

GDP per capita
\$3028 (1999)

Canadian exports
\$524.0 million (1999)

Canadian imports
\$1,013 billion (1999)

Head of state and government:

President Hugo R. Chávez Frias

Born July 28, 1954. Embarked on a military career at an early age; also studied history and social sciences. Entered politics in 1998 and was elected President of Venezuela in December of that year. Re-elected in July 2000.



Snapshot of the Americas



Number of countries

34

Total population

800 million

Main languages

English, French, Spanish, Portuguese

Other languages

Hundreds of indigenous languages and Creole

First inhabitants

Came mainly from Siberia over 11 000 years ago

European settlement

Began in the late 15th century

Total GDP

\$17 trillion

Total area

42 million km²

Total length

15 000 km

Northernmost point

Ellesmere Island, Canada

Southernmost point

Tierra del Fuego, Argentina

Canadian exports

\$322.3 billion

Canadian imports

\$263.8 billion

PLAYING HOST TO THE

Americas

The Québec Summit is the culmination of a two-year series of hemispheric meetings and other events hosted by Canada. Here is a quick look at these events and their outcomes.



Session of the OAS General Assembly in Windsor, Ontario, June 5, 2000

Prime Minister Chrétien's wife Aline (front row centre, in red dress) poses with other participants in the Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas, Ottawa, September 1999.

OAS General Assembly

Last June 4 to 6, foreign ministers from throughout the Hemisphere came to Windsor, Ontario, for the 30th OAS General Assembly. They discussed 70 resolutions and a range of issues to do with democratic development and human security. The meeting helped shape the agenda that national leaders will discuss at the Third Summit of the Americas.

Participating in Windsor were 13 Canadian and 40 Latin American NGOs—the largest representation ever of civil society at a General Assembly. Their presence was recognition of the role played by non-governmental groups in achieving many OAS goals.

FTAA Trade Ministers' Meeting

A major commitment of the Summit of the Americas process has been to complete negotiations on a Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005. Canada chaired the first phase of the negotiations in 1998 and 1999, leading up to the FTAA Trade Ministers' Meeting in Toronto on November 3 and 4, 1999.

The FTAA process provides for the involvement of non-governmental parties. This is the first international trade negotiation process with a formal mechanism for non-governmental participation.



Fifth Americas Business Forum

Immediately preceding the FTAA Trade Ministers' Meeting was the Fifth Americas Business Forum, again in Toronto, from November 1 to 3, 1999. It attracted over 800 business leaders from all 34 countries involved in the FTAA process.

The Forum was an opportunity for participants to make contacts and deals, and express their views on how to build a Free Trade Area of the Americas agreement.

Ninth Conference of Spouses

The Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas has roots going back to 1980. Since 1994, the event has drawn participants from throughout the Hemisphere. Ottawa was the site for the 1999 conference from September 29 to October 1, led by Aline Chrétien, wife of Canada's Prime Minister.

On the agenda in Ottawa were two topics: investing in children, and women's health. Innovations in 1999 were the participation of international co-operation agencies, and an NGO fair with two representatives per country. Each state demonstrated what it was doing on women's health and children's issues, and could see the initiatives under way elsewhere.

Pan American Games

From July 23 to August 8, 1999, more than 5000 athletes under 42 flags took part in the XIII Pan American Games in Winnipeg. This was one of the largest sports competitions ever held in North America, surpassed only by the 1984 and 1996 Summer Olympics. ■

THE Managua Challenge

RIDING THE AMERICAS OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

When a convention banning anti-personnel mines (APMs) was opened for signature at a conference in Ottawa in 1997, it inspired great hopes. At last the world had an effective tool; now it could tackle the problem and make a real difference to people in mine-affected communities.

The countries of the Americas have taken a lead in fulfilling those hopes. Even before the 1997 conference, Central and South American states pledged to make the Hemisphere mine-free. Today, 33 out of 35 states in the region have signed the Ottawa Convention and 27 have ratified it, formally agreeing to ban APM use, stockpiling, production and transfer.

Less than four years later, the Convention is making a difference around the world and here in the Americas. In the countries most affected by mines, casualty rates have fallen. Also declining are global production, export and trade in APMs. Over 22 million mines have been destroyed by more than 50 countries. And anti-personnel mines are being removed from the ground faster than they are being planted.

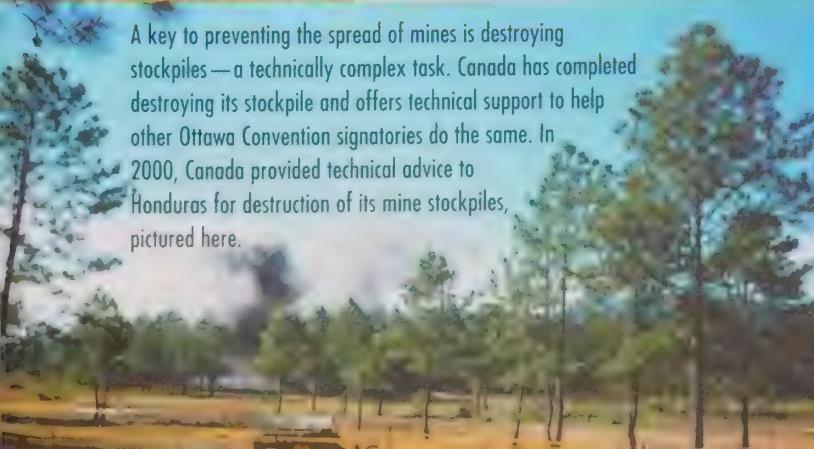
Throughout the Americas, countries are clearing mines, destroying stockpiles, assisting victims and promoting mine awareness. By addressing local mine action needs, they are moving the entire region closer to meeting its pledge.

This coming September, the Nicaraguan capital of Managua will host the Third Meeting of States Parties to the Ottawa Convention. Issued in the run-up to the event, the "Managua Challenge" seeks to



Mine clearance returns land to safe and productive use, and builds confidence between countries. Canada provides Canadian-made protective gear for the clearance of the Peru-Ecuador border.

Assistance programs in the Americas help meet the immediate and long-term needs of mine victims, from initial emergency treatment to social and economic rehabilitation. Among programs to which Canada contributes is this prosthetics clinic in Nicaragua.



A key to preventing the spread of mines is destroying stockpiles — a technically complex task. Canada has completed destroying its stockpile and offers technical support to help other Ottawa Convention signatories do the same. In 2000, Canada provided technical advice to Honduras for destruction of its mine stockpiles, pictured here.

speed implementation of the Ottawa Convention in the Americas.

The Managua meeting will focus the eyes of the world on the Americas. The Challenge seizes on that moment, calling on signatory countries of the region to take dramatic steps by September:

- to complete ratification of the Convention if they have not yet done so;
- to complete all Convention Article 7 transparency reports; and
- to completely destroy their APM stockpiles.



Drawing on the \$100 million Canadian Landmine Fund and other resources, Canada is helping the states of the Americas fulfil their Convention obligations and rise to the Managua Challenge.

Together, we are making measurable progress toward a world free from the threat of anti-personnel mines. And the Americas are well on their way to becoming the world's first APM-free hemisphere. ●



Introducing Measured Steps: The Global Movement to Ban Landmines
• 17-minute video on the global movement to ban anti-personnel mines. Created primarily by DFAIT for a Canadian youth audience, the Canada-focussed primer offers an overview of the problem, a history of the diplomatic efforts culminating in the Ottawa Convention, a look at current mine action and points on what viewers can do.

The video is available in English or French in VHS format. For a free copy, contact DFAIT's Enquiries Services, tel. 1-800-267-8376 (toll-free) or (613) 944-4000 (National Capital Region), fax (613) 996-9709, e-mail: enqserv@dfait-maec.gc.ca



What Canadians say about

North Korea AND UN peace operations

Into the hermit kingdom

Until recently, North Korea was virtually sealed off from the outside world. With the collapse of the country's economy, however, and the famine that has taken 3 million lives since 1995, the Pyongyang regime has been forced to open up its borders and seek assistance for rebuilding.

Canada was one of the states that decided to take up the challenge and establish diplomatic relations with North Korea. But this step raises several questions: How do we develop public and business partnerships in the context of a tightly controlled society and economy? How can we help alleviate hardship in North Korea? How can we contribute to longer-term development? What does the North Korean government expect from formalizing its relationship with Canada?

To investigate some of these questions, in January CCFPD organized a one-day roundtable in Victoria, B.C. Sharing their expertise and views were representatives of NGOs and churches, academics, businesspeople, and government officials. The participants included Paul Evans of the University of British Columbia, Erich Weingartner of CanKor.net, Rev. Alfred Lee of the Korean Presbyterian Church, Charles Kim of Trans-Pac Fibre Inc., Bohdana Dutka of CIDA and David McLellan of DFAIT. The business representatives expressed caution about operating in North Korea without a solid legal framework and basic infrastructure. The roundtable made several recommendations:

- Offer humanitarian assistance in the short term to lessen critical food shortages.
- Expand the presence of Canadian NGOs inside North Korea.
- Initiate regular academic exchanges and training programs.
- Conduct bilateral exchanges at the government level.
- Establish business contacts.

Recent discussions held under the aegis of the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development (CCFPD) examined two highly topical issues:

- What happens now that Canada has formal ties with North Korea?
- How do we provide the wide range of experts needed for UN peace operations today?

Experts for peace operations

Canadians are participating in international peace operations that have a role for many non-government partners and require a wide range of professional expertise. CCFPD discussions have looked at ways to better include experts in child protection, public administration and the justice system. Among the participants: Justice Ellen Macdonald of the Ontario Superior Court, Paul Larose-Edwards of the Canadian Resource Bank for Democracy and Human Rights, Marianne Wightman of the UN Mission in Kosovo, and Susan Brown of CIDA.

As an outcome of the discussion, CCFPD is proposing a larger role for active or retired municipal administrators, business executives, judges and the legal community. Recommendations include the following:

- Re-assess the age limit imposed by the UN for participants in peace support operations.
- Rather than simply monitoring elections, Canada should facilitate power-sharing negotiations between opposing parties that compete for votes.
- Develop rosters, manage volunteers at home, establish ground rules for participants and provide pre-deployment training.
- DFAIT should do more to help open doors for civilians abroad. ■

For more information about the Centre's roundtables or for copies of reports on a variety of subjects, e-mail the CCFPD at info.ccfpd@dfait-maeci.gc.ca or contact Chantal Walker, Communications and Media Relations Officer (chantale.walker@dfait-maeci.gc.ca). Visit as well the Centre's Web site: <http://www.cfp-pec.gc.ca>

photo: DFAIT



NATIONS

IN • THE • NEWS

Outlook:

Warm and sunny for Canada-Caribbean ties

Canada and the Caribbean have links dating back to the 18th century, when trade routes were established between the Maritimes and the West Indies. Back then, the top sellers were Canadian lumber and salt fish, shipped southward in return for Caribbean sugar and rum. Today, two-way trade exceeds \$1 billion, with Canadian exports reaching \$441 million and imports \$621 million. Among our leading exports to the region are computers and telecommunications equipment; our Caribbean imports include clothing, steel products and industrial chemicals.



The very first Canadian trade mission to the region took place in 1866, when representatives of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island visited the West Indies and Brazil to explore commercial opportunities. In 1892, the federal government hired West Indian trade agents on a part-time basis to help promote trade with Canada.

By the 1920s, the trade was so important that the federal government created the Canadian National Steamships (CNS) line to consolidate shipping services to the West Indies and Bermuda. From 1928 to the mid-1950s, CNS operated a twice-monthly cargo-passenger service between Halifax and the islands, with a stop at Boston. The trading relationship was supported by banking: Canadian financial institutions have operated in the Caribbean for over 100 years.

Collectively, the 14 countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) now are Canada's fifth-largest trading partner in the Hemisphere, ranking behind the United States, Mexico, Brazil and Venezuela. Trade between Canada and the Caribbean is increasingly diversified, and Canadian investment in the area approaches \$25 billion.

Development assistance is another key feature of Canada's presence in the region. The Canadian International Development Agency is helping Caribbean countries become more economically competitive and strengthen their management of the environment and natural resources.

photo: CANAPRESS



Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien (front centre) poses for a group photo with CARICOM heads of government in Montego Bay, Jamaica, January 19, 2001. Front row, from left: Antigua and Barbuda PM Lester Bird, Bahamas PM Hubert Ingraham, Jamaica PM Percival Patterson, Mr. Chrétien, Barbados PM Owen Arthur, St. Lucia PM Kenneth Anthony, CARICOM Secretary-General Edwin Carrington. Back row, from left: Grenada PM Keith Mitchell, Trinidad PM Basdeo Panday, Haiti PM Jacques Alexis, Guyana PM Samuel Hinds, Dominica PM Pierre Charles, Belize PM Said Musa, Suriname President Runaldo Venetiaan, Dominican Republic President Hipólito Mejía, St. Kitts PM Denzil Douglas.

Canadians love to travel to the Caribbean. Last year, over 1.3 million are estimated to have vacationed there. The top destinations were Cuba (352 000 Canadian visitors), the Dominican Republic (153 000) and the Bahamas (106 000). In return, many citizens of the region have headed for Canada, swelling the ranks of our Caribbean community to around half a million. These new Canadians have taken their full place in our society and have added to its diversity. They include Trinidad-born Dr. Hedy Fry, Secretary

of State for Multiculturalism and the Status of Women, and Lincoln Alexander, the son of West Indian immigrants, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario from 1985 to 1991.

Canada and the CARICOM countries have a tradition of frequent, frank consultations. Leaders gather for formal summit meetings about every two years, and they meet frequently on the margins of other international gatherings. This past January, Prime Minister Chrétien joined his CARICOM counterparts for a two-day summit in Jamaica. The leaders decided to hold discussions with a view to launching negotiations on a free trade agreement between Canada and CARICOM. They also agreed to consult closely on the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas.

All in all, the skies look bright for the Canada-Caribbean relationship in the years ahead. ●

Caribbean Sea

of State for Multiculturalism and the Status of Women, and Lincoln Alexander, the son of West Indian immigrants, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario from 1985 to 1991.

DOMINICA

Roseau
Fort-de-France
Martinique (Fr.)

SAINT LUCIA Castries
SAINT VINCENT & THE GRENADINES Kingstown

Grenada
Saint George's

Bridgetown
Port of Spain

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Port of Spain

Culture • WHAT • binds our diverse societies together

The Summit of the Americas is far more than a meeting of leaders discussing political, social and economic issues. It's a chance for Canadians to explore the many vibrant cultures of the Hemisphere, and for people from all over the Americas to discover Canada.

Youth contest

The Québec City newspaper *Le Soleil* holds an annual drawing and writing contest for high school students. This year, contestants are tackling an apt theme: "My favourite person in the history of the Americas." Students in Secondary I and II (ages 12 to 14) have to submit a drawing; those in Secondary III, IV and V (ages 14 to 17) have to write an essay of 250–300 words.

The contest began last October and runs until March 25. Each Sunday, *Le Soleil* publishes winning entries, chosen by cartoonist André-Philippe Côté. The winners then go to a jury, which will select the best of the best—one drawing and one essay. The grand prize winners will be announced on April 12 in a ceremony at the Artillery Park National Historic Site.

Youth theatre

Fuerza Activa is a theatre company with a difference: Its members are a dozen high school students from a poor district of Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras. The group first came to Canada last year to stage their production of *El Principito*, an adaptation of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's *The Little Prince*. For the Summit, they return to perform their short play *Audiencia de descargo*. The piece explores the relationships between rich and poor, and the aspirations of people marginalized by society.

The Americas on screen

Images du Nouveau Monde is a festival that began in 2000 as a competition for films from throughout the Hemisphere. Attracting 8000 visitors, it was an immediate success. In its second year the plan is for an even larger show. The honorary patron is well-known filmmaker Denys Arcand.

At least five Québec City theatres are participating. The festival presents both short and feature-length films in their original language, with some of them subtitled in English or French.

At the local library

From February 13 to April 30, a special attraction is drawing visitors to Québec City's Gabrielle-Roy Public Library: a series of some 20 panels, each profiling a writer from one of the countries participating in the Summit. And there's more on offer at the library:

- Arte de la Tierra Colombia is an exhibit of 20 clay statuettes loaned by the Colombian Ministry of Culture. Accompanying it is an audiovisual display on Colombia's art and culture.

Flanked by actors Jessica Paré and Dan Aykroyd, director Denys Arcand (centre) speaks at a Toronto International Film Festival press conference, on September 8, 2000.



cultural events figure prominently in plans for the summit. Ever since Canada was named the host, it has given priority to developing a lively cultural program to accompany the rest of the Summit's activities. The line-up of events will show the diversity of cultural expression from Nunavut to Tierra del Fuego, as well as the many common threads binding our scattered peoples together.

On show in the children's area of the library are drawings by children from many countries, expressing their feelings about human rights. Local children are being invited to submit their own drawings on the same subject. This popular exhibition has already toured many locations throughout the Americas.

From January 28 to March 25, library visitors are each being asked to choose 50 titles for a "Library of the Americas" collection, making their selection from a list compiled by library staff and including reader suggestions. Local bookseller Renaud-Bray will present one lucky participant with the 50 works he or she chose.



The art of food

An annual event in Québec City is the Coupe des Nations, an international competition of top-ranking chefs. This year it takes place from March 23 to 25, and for the first time welcomes masters of the culinary arts from Martinique, Venezuela and the United States. On top of that, Aboriginal chefs from Canada's new territory of Nunavut and other areas serve up their traditional cuisine for local gourmets.

La Muestra Cultural

Montréal's La Muestra Cultural is a Spanish-language artistic and cultural event that every year draws crowds. In 2001 it salutes the Summit with an exhibit of works at City Hall from April 3 to 28, plus a fair at the Complexe Desjardins from April 17 to 20. The aim is to bring the cultures of Latin America to the people of Montréal.

photo: Tony Sladden

Museums on line

Québec City's Musée de la civilisation is organizing a Web site linking at least eight museums in different parts of the Hemisphere. Visitors to <http://www.amerimumi.org> will be able to explore exhibits from many sites on Summit-related topics. They can also join in on-line discussions of these topics with Net surfers throughout the Americas.



Authors speak

The Salon international du livre de Québec is the city's premier book event of the year. This April 13, it's scheduling a daylong session on cultural diversity and globalization. Come listen to some 15 leading writers from across the Americas and the Caribbean, investigating the many aspects of cultural diversity in an age when borders are disappearing.

At Artillery Park

Québec's Artillery Park is the site for three cultural exhibitions linked to the Summit. One display delves into the culture and history of all 34 participating countries, as illustrated by artifacts from national and other collections. Another exhibit features non-stop videos from many countries, while a third showcases the works of two leading modern Bolivian painters. ● -

In the Canadian mosaic, one bright component is the community from Latin America and the Caribbean. These people make a highly varied contribution to our national identity. Here is a sampling of some who have distinguished themselves in the arts.

photos: DFAIT

Artists of New dimensions to Canada's

Jorge
Peral



Have you noticed the new Canadian ten-dollar bill? It was designed by Mexican-born Jorge Peral. After immigrating to Canada in 1995, Jorge was soon appointed Art Director at the Canadian Bank Note Company. Among his outstanding work since then: the engraving of Canada's eight-dollar Grizzly Bear postage stamp and the one-dollar Loon stamp, and the design and engraving of the ninety-five-cent Millennium Dove stamp.

A painter, Jorge has designed and engraved bank notes and coins for the Bank of Mexico and several Latin American countries. In addition, for the 1986 soccer World Cup in Mexico he designed six commemorative silver coins. One of these won the International Numismatic Award from the city of Varese, Italy.

Canadian
ten-dollar bill

José
Osios



Another Latin American who has left his mark on Canada's currency is José Osios of the Royal Canadian Mint. Born in Valencia, Venezuela, he came to Canada in 1979 to study English at Carleton University in Ottawa, where he met his future wife. He went on to study visual arts at Ottawa's Algonquin College, and dental technology at Toronto's George Brown College.

His unique combination of skills in art, magnification and detail work brought him to the Mint in 1997. José is responsible for the layout, modelling and creation of Canadian and international coins. Among his favourite creations: the 1999 gold Provincial Flowers coin for Prince Edward Island; the Lunar Coins series, featuring last year's popular Dragon coin; and the January 2000 Pride coin.

Royal Canadian Mint gold coin
for 1999



Germán
Jaramillo-Mckenzie



A native of Colombia, Germán Jaramillo-Mckenzie earned a degree from the University of Bogotá before coming to Canada in 1989. Settling in Regina, he soon found a position as an art instructor at the Neil Balkwill Civic Arts Centre.

Germán's creations have been exhibited in Canada, Colombia, China, Hong Kong and the United States; and his works are found in private collections around the world. His spectacular murals adorn buildings in Canada and Colombia. He has received art awards from institutions in Canada, Colombia and the United States.

From Way Up North
(oil on masonite, 1998)



Ena
J. Auguste



Born in Miragoâne in Haiti, Ena Auguste is a professional nurse working in Québec City. She moved there 37 years ago after graduating from the Mandell School in New York. Outside her hospital duties, she taught herself to paint and became an accomplished visual artist. Her work has won recognition here and in New York, Paris and Haiti. She is the recipient of several awards from institutions in Canada and abroad.

Hibiscus



the Americas

national identity

**Gilda
M. Pontbriand**



A native of Mexico City, Gilda Pontbriand is a highly acclaimed painter who has won at least eight national and international awards.

Gilda came to Canada in 1974 and lives in Ottawa. She has had over 50 group and solo shows in Canada, Japan, Korea, Mexico and the United States. Her paintings are found in many public, private and corporate collections around the world, and have been reproduced in several books and magazines. In 1997 she was invited to supervise Youth Volunteer Corps members who were creating a mural in Ottawa. Entitled *Friendship*, the mural is located at the Shepherds of Good Hope mission.

Ellarbol (acrylic on canvas)



**Silvia
Araya**



Born in Santiago, Chile, Silvia Araya moved to Canada in 1977 and settled in the Québec City area. She is a graduate of the University of Chile.

Silvia has won several awards for her work, including the Rotary International Gold Medal and the Canadian House of Commons Distinction Award for her outstanding contribution to Quebec culture. She is the founder of a Québec City art school, where she has taught painting to a total of 1000 students since 1977. Her work is shown in galleries in Canada and abroad.

La Gaspésie



**Grupo America
Dance Company**

The members of the Vancouver-based Grupo America Dance Company are masters of both music and dance. Grupo America includes a troupe of 26 professional dancers, a dance school and a mariachi-style musical ensemble called Trio America.

Grupo America was founded by sister and brother Erika and Diego Sanchez, natives of Colombia. The company has performed in Western Canada and the U.S. Northwest, promoting Latin culture. In 1997, Grupo America was invited to play at events connected with the APEC summit in Vancouver. It appears regularly in schools all over British Columbia, presenting a colourful show.

**Festejo-Peru
(Afro-Peruvian Dance)**



**Los Pequeños /
Nadxieli**



The rhythms of Latin America pulsate in the work of two Montréal-based groups of young performers. The players in Los Pequeños are children aged 3 to 12, while teens aged 13 to 17 take the spotlight in Nadxieli (a word meaning "love" in the Zapotec language). The groups were founded in 1990 by Montrealer Chantal Leblanc to showcase the music, dance and costumes of Mexican regional folk traditions. ●

**Xavier Fernandez Londono
Noémi Lira-Rinfret**



The Summit of the Americas on the Web

For comprehensive updates on the Québec meetings before, during and after the Summit, consult the DFAIT Web site on the event (<http://www.AmericasCanada.org>). You'll find everything you want to know about the social, cultural, political and economic questions and the many things we have in common with our hemispheric neighbours, plus hyperlinks to hundreds of sites of interest. From in-depth studies of issues to wide-ranging coverage of cultural events, **AmericasCanada.org** has it all. The Park, for example, is an on-line magazine that features personality profiles, book reviews, essays and artistic exploration from across the Americas. Connect from it to the **YouthZone**, a highly informative and

entertaining site featuring **Cool Links** to videos, music, games, science and the environment. The Zone also puts you in touch with young people and groups from all over the Hemisphere. And if you want to share and discuss ideas about Summit issues, visit the **Interactive** section with its discussion forum and chat room.



To learn about Canada's relations with individual countries of the Hemisphere, consult the Department's Web site on Latin America and the Caribbean (<http://www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/latinamerica/menu-e.asp>). It offers a wealth of links to governments, hemispheric institutions and organizations, and civil society-related Web sites.



**Where Canada
meets the world**



Please come and visit the Lester B. Pearson Building, home of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, at 125 Sussex Drive in Ottawa, Ontario. Free guided tours are available yearlong.

For more information or to book a tour:

Maricarmen Charbonneau

Tel.: (613) 992-9541

E-mail: maricarmen.charbonneau@dfaid-maeci.gc.ca

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Canadian missions in 11 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean can now be accessed directly on the **Internet**. Visit <http://www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/latinamerica/embassies-e.asp> to connect with sites of embassies and consulates. You'll find useful information on the countries where those missions are situated, plus links to local governments and resources. To reach the Canadian Embassy in **Washington, D.C.**, and consulates across the United States, visit: <http://www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/geo/usa/menu-e.asp>

When travelling in the United States, Latin America and the Caribbean, stay connected to Canada by tuning in to **Radio Canada International** (RCI). On shortwave and the Internet, it broadcasts Canadian news and other information programs in English, French and Spanish. For schedules and frequencies, consult RCI's Web site: <http://www.rcinet.ca>

Civil society plays an ever-increasing role in hemispheric affairs. Visit <http://www.civil-society.oas.org/CSO-links.htm> to connect with a vast network of institutions and NGOs involved in activities/issues ranging from **social development, environment and justice to children, Indigenous peoples, peace and security, and women's concerns**. Several **Canadian organizations** are listed on the site.

The inter-American human rights system was launched with the **American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man**, adopted in Bogotá, Colombia, in **April 1948**. The American Declaration was the first international human rights instrument of a general nature. It preceded by a few months the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**, adopted by the United Nations on **December 10, 1948**.

In our **NEXT ISSUE**

Issue 12 • Summer 2001

Scheduled for June 2001, the **Canada World View** summer issue will focus on the 25th anniversary of Canada–European Union ties. From political and economic to scientific and cultural aspects, we will present an overview of this relationship, which is crucial to Canada's national and international interests. ●—



World View

CANADA

Allies, partners, friends

CA1
EA
W58

EUROPEAN UNION
CANADA 25
UNION EUROPÉENNE



Canada and the European Union

Common cause toward shared goals

Governor General Georges P. Vanier

Profile of an exceptional man

The IV Francophonie Games

Activities in Ottawa-Hull



Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade

Ministère
des Affaires
étrangères
et du Commerce
international

Affaires étrangères
et du Commerce
international

Canada

is published in both English and French under the authority of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, John Manley.

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Canada World View

is also available on the Internet:

<http://www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/canada-magazine>

ABOUT CANADA WORLD VIEW

Published quarterly, *Canada World View* provides an overview of current foreign policy issues and Canada's perspective on them. It also updates readers on Canadian initiatives, responses and contributions in the field of international affairs.

ISSN 1491-4573

PROMOTING PEACE

John Manley tours the Middle East

In early May, Foreign Affairs Minister John Manley visited the Middle East, going to Egypt, Gaza City, Jordan and Israel. He promoted peace in the region and urged all parties to seek an end to the ongoing violence. "This is a time when there needs to be leadership, there need to be some bold steps," said the Minister. "It would be far preferable to begin talking as a prelude to stopping shooting."

During his tour, he met with Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, Prime Minister Atef Ebeid then Foreign Minister Amr Moussa, Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat and Minister of Planning and International Co-operation Nabil Sha'ath, Jordan's King Abdullah II and Foreign Minister Abdul Ilah Khatib, and Israel's Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

In Amman, Jordan, Minister Manley officially opened the Regional Human Security Centre, to which Canada contributed funding of \$800 000.

photos: CANAPRESS



During his visit to Amman, Jordan, Foreign Affairs Minister John Manley, right, is welcomed by Jordan's Foreign Minister Abdul Ilah Khatib.

The Centre is intended to be a focal point for regional dialogue and co-operation on human security issues. It will identify practical solutions to threats to human security, and will enhance awareness of human security issues.

After meeting Chairman Arafat, Mr. Manley made a joint announcement with International Co-operation Minister Maria Minna: Canada will contribute \$5 million to help create jobs and reduce poverty in the West Bank and Gaza. The funds will be provided by the Canadian International Development Agency. ●—

For more information, visit:

<http://www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca>

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca>

COMING EVENTS

July 7

G-8 Finance Ministers' Meeting
Rome, Italy

July 18-19

G-8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting
Rome, Italy

July 26-28

Association of Southeast Asian Nations Ministerial Meeting
Hanoi, Vietnam

July 14-24

IV Francophonie Games
Ottawa-Hull region, Canada

July 20-22

G-8 Summit
Genoa, Italy

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The Canada-European Union relationship

L'Anse aux Meadows is where the transatlantic connection began. A thousand years ago Norse adventurers camped at this windswept spot on Newfoundland's northwest coast. A millennium later, Canada and Europe have a strong partnership based on kinship and shared culture, traditions, history and values. From the 1950s, as European integration took form, the Canada-Europe relationship has grown.

European integration started in 1952 with six countries interested in liberalization of the energy sector. From this beginning emerged the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Community, and the European Atomic Energy Community—together known as the European Communities (EC). Over the years, the EC gradually turned into the European Union (EU), which now has 15 member states. They have moved toward greater political and economic co-operation, notably with the introduction of a common currency, the euro. Meanwhile another 12 countries have applied to join.

Canada was quick to develop ties with the new entity. In 1959, Ottawa decided to accredit an ambassador to the European Communities, and the first appointment was made in 1960. Initially this was the Canadian Ambassador to Belgium; a separate ambassador to the EC was named in 1973. A diplomatic mission representing the European Commission (the EC's executive) in Canada opened in Ottawa in 1976.

Numerous agreements covering a wide range of activities link Canada and the EU, the earliest dating back to 1959. These reflect only part of the expanding Canada-EU relationship. The EU has evolved from its initial economic focus toward a full range of interests and activities in such key sectors as foreign and security policy, justice and home affairs, and Northern co-operation; and the agenda of Canada-EU dialogue has kept pace, broadening and deepening steadily.



Speaking to the media after the Canada-EU summit in Ottawa last December, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien (centre) is flanked by European Commission President Romano Prodi (left) and French President Jacques Chirac.



photos: CANAPRESS

Dwarfed by the cruise liner Seabourn Sun, the replica Viking ship Fyrirduinn arrives at L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland, in July 2000—part of a flotilla retracing Norse voyages from Greenland to the New World 1000 years before.

Global challenges

With their shared commitment to democracy, the rule of law, human rights and the market economy, Canada and the EU often pursue similar objectives internationally. The result is close co-operation, both bilaterally and in multilateral forums, on such issues as combatting small arms proliferation, bringing in a universal ban on anti-personnel mines, and the urgent need of the international community to address the problem of war-affected children. Canada and the EU also pursue extensive dialogue at all levels on trade questions, particularly global trade policy issues being dealt with in the World Trade Organization.

Twice yearly, a Canada-EU Summit brings together Canada's Prime Minister, the leader of the country currently holding the Presidency of the Council of the EU (rotated every six months) and the President of the European Commission. In December 2000, Ottawa hosted a Canada-EU Summit; and this June a summit took place in Sweden, then completing its Council Presidency. Belgium assumed the presidency on July 1.

As the world moves toward greater democratization and economic integration, Europe and Canada are bound to draw still nearer together. At the time of the Canada-EU Summit last December, Prime Minister Chrétien said, "I have no doubt that the seamless ties of family, commerce and values that have made us such close friends and partners are really just a taste of what is to come." ●

Interview with

Canada World View

Mr. Bartleman, could you describe Canada–European Union relations in the broader context of Canadian foreign policy?

Mr. Bartleman

Relations between Canada and Europe have a long history. We share a similar culture and values, and very often we hold common ideas on a host of major international issues. That explains why Europe has always had an important place in Canada's relations with the world.

About the European Union specifically, I should note that in 1976 Canada was the first developed country outside Europe to conclude a Framework Agreement for Commercial and Economic Co-operation with what was then called the European Communities. And in 1996 our relations reached a new high with the signing of a Joint Political Declaration and Action Plan, which further strengthened our ties in all areas of political activity. In 2001 we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of our relations with the European Union. Through the years we have made significant progress. This is a good time for us to think over the current state of our relations with the EU, and where they are headed.

Canada World View

Do you think that we need to re-assess our relations with Europe?

Mr. Bartleman

It's more a matter of adjusting them. Our relations have always been excellent and they will remain so. However, there have been big, ongoing changes over the last 10 to 15 years. On the political and economic front, Canada must take into account new international realities. We are working to achieve the Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005, and the EU is debating key questions for its future, such as enlarging its membership, institutional reform and the introduction of the euro. But while focussing on our own continent, we must not allow our historic transatlantic links to weaken and must not slow the deepening of our relations with the EU. They offer many reciprocal advantages.

We are living now in a time of economic and commercial globalization. Canada must position itself as a close partner of EU member countries.

Canada World View

How do you expect our economic and commercial relations with the EU to develop in the future?

Mr. Bartleman

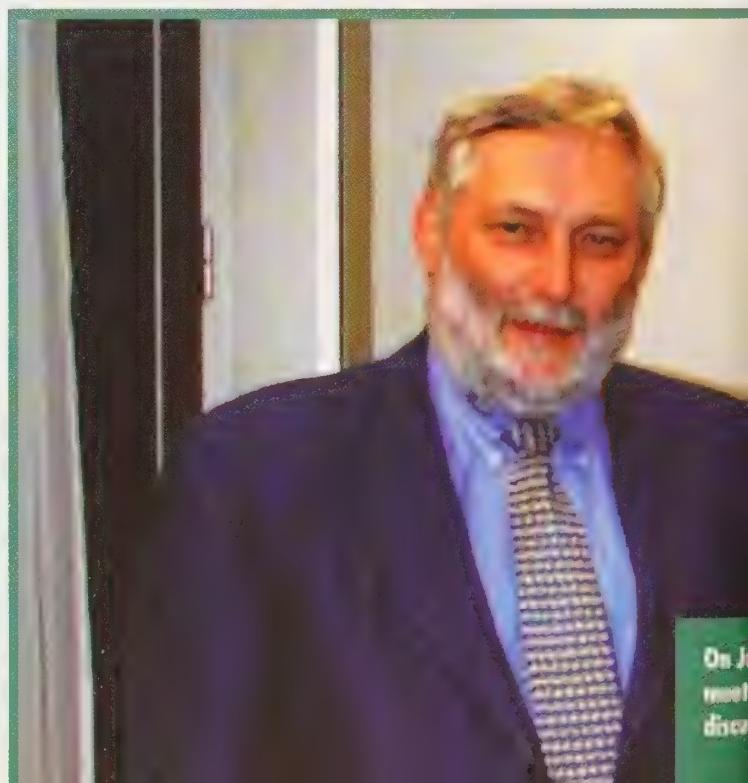
We are living now in a time of economic and commercial globalization. For many years until recently the issue of security came first, but now things have changed. The threat of major conflict has lessened in Europe over the last few years, and economic prosperity is the EU's leading concern. Canada must position itself as a close partner of EU member countries. In this context, I am convinced that our respective economies have everything to gain from freer trade between the NAFTA and EU countries. It's also because of our shared interest in trade liberalization that we are working together within the World Trade Organization.

Canada World View

In your opinion, what is the biggest challenge Canada must meet in its trade relations with the EU?

Mr. Bartleman

Canada and the EU benefit from vigorous economic and commercial relations. It's true that we face some trade barriers that are a source of frustration for Canadian exporters.



James K.

Canada's Ambassador to the European Union

Nevertheless, the dialogue is open and we are making constant progress in this area. For instance, we have just gained access to European markets for Canadian ice wines.

Our biggest challenge is the struggle against stereotypes and preconceptions, on both sides. Canada certainly has an excellent image in Europe but it is not what we would like it to be. Canadians are viewed as friendly, peaceable people living in a country of wide-open spaces and inexhaustible natural resources. All that is very well but Europeans should also recognize us as an innovative nation at the forefront in many technological fields. For example, we have work to do to better define Canada as a leader in information technology. But what I say applies to both sides. Canadian businesses must change their attitudes toward Europe. They often have the impression that they cannot gain entry to Europe. That is not the case. Greater efforts should be exerted to enter a market that is eager to make purchases in several fields where Canada excels.

Canada World View

Overall, what would you say lies ahead in Canada-EU relations?

Mr. Bartleman

Our relations with Europe do not date from yesterday. They are close but nothing is guaranteed forever. I firmly believe

Bartleman



photo: DFAIT

photo: Canadian Mission to the EU



2001, Agriculture and Agri-Food Minister Lyle Vanclief (right) and Agriculture Commissioner Dr. Franz Fischler in Brussels to discuss issues related to agricultural trade.

that our future is promising but that we should put more effort into the relationship. I'm thinking in particular of a quite recent development in Europe. More and more, the well-being of citizens is a central concern of all member countries of the European Union. There's a whole new agenda consisting of issues such as environment, agriculture and healthful food, the Northern dimension and the quality of life of residents of the Arctic, and education and training. These are also priorities in Canada and we have much to contribute to the search for common solutions. In my view, this is a new area for co-operation that will benefit both Canada and the European Union. ●

For more information, visit the Web site of the
Canadian Mission to the European Union:
<http://www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/eu-mission>

Canada the European Union

This year Canada and the European Union mark a milestone in their relationship: the 25th anniversary of the Canada–European Communities Framework Agreement for Commercial and Economic Co-operation. Since it was signed in 1976, ties—economic, political, cultural and social—have increased steadily in number and scope. Twice-yearly summits punctuate the ever-widening dialogue.

EUROPEAN UNION
CANADA 25
UNION EUROPÉENNE



By their history, Canada and Europe are inextricably linked. As globalization brings them closer together, they must regularly review their contacts to ensure ongoing harmonious development. And as Europe and Canada expand regional linkages, both need to maintain a

transatlantic focus as well. With their shared values, Canada and the EU should continue working together toward common goals.

Economic and trade relations

The European Union is Canada's second-largest trade and investment partner, ranking behind only the United States. That makes it a key contributor to our country's prosperity. The 1976 Co-operation Agreement committed both sides to developing and diversifying commercial exchanges, and it established mechanisms for bilateral consultation. In 1996, Canada and the EU adopted an Action Plan setting out a range of joint objectives in the economic and other spheres. In 1998 they launched the EU–Canada Trade Initiative giving more focus to these objectives, including co-operation on regulations, services, government procurement, intellectual property, competition issues, culture, business-to-business contacts and



At Bonavista, Newfoundland, in 1997, an estimated 20 000 people turn out to welcome the Matthew—a replica of the ship that explorer John Cabot sailed to the New World 500 years before, in a voyage that helped open North America to European settlement and trade.

photo: CANAPRE

electronic commerce. Another innovation is the holding of regular consultations on multilateral trade issues. Canada and the EU have agreed to work together for a new round of World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations, and for revitalization of the Organization to make the multilateral trading system stronger.

The trade and investment picture

In 2000 the European Union had a GDP of just under \$12.0 trillion. This market of 376 million people could expand to over 480 million if negotiations on enlarging the Union conclude successfully.

Five of Canada's top 10 export destinations are EU members: Britain, Germany, Belgium, France and Italy. In 2000 Canadian exports to the EU were valued at \$18.9 billion and were led by machinery and electrical machinery, pulp and paper, metals, aircraft and aircraft parts, and agricultural (including fish and seafood) products. Canadian imports from the EU totalled \$36.9 billion and were led by machinery and mechanical appliances, mineral products, vehicles and transportation equipment, chemicals, and electrical products.

Six of the top 10 countries investing in Canada are EU members. Europe is Canada's strongest investment partner after the United States. Canada–Europe foreign direct investment (FDI) increased in both directions last year. The flow of Canadian FDI—primarily into Britain, Ireland and the Netherlands—reached \$63.6 billion in 2000, while European FDI flows (including from non-EU European states) into Canada totalled \$85.4 billion. The increases were fuelled by acquisitions, such as Bombardier's purchase of European rail car manufacturer Adtranz and the purchase of Newbridge Networks by French communications giant Alcatel.

5

5 years of co-operation

The bilateral dialogue is helping to move economic and trade issues forward, and the result is that trade is becoming more fair, safe and profitable:

- High-tech Canadian and EU firms should see regulatory burdens and transaction costs reduced with the introduction of regulatory co-operation, which allows products approved in one jurisdiction to be accepted in the other. Implementation of the 1998 Mutual Recognition Agreement on conformity assessment is in a confidence-building phase: regulators on each side are assessing the other's capacity to conform to their regulations.
- The 1999 Agreement on Competition Policy and Law increases the effectiveness of competition law enforcement, reduces the risk of reaching conflicting or incompatible decisions, and provides for enforcement co-operation to deal with illegal activities of multinational corporations.
- Now being discussed is mutual recognition of sanitary measures, with the aim of facilitating trade while maintaining strict protection of human and animal health. The talks are taking place under the 1998 Veterinary Agreement, which covers two-way trade in animals, fish, and animal and fish products.
- The private-sector Canada-EU Round Table is working to enhance the trade and economic relationship on a business-to-business level.

Security and democratic values

Since it was founded in 1949, NATO has been the transatlantic community's collective defence mechanism. Today, however, the Euro-Atlantic security and defence structure is changing: the Cold War is over, the EU is getting bigger, and it has initiated a European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP).

Despite the changes, the Canada-EU dialogue continues under the 1990 Declaration on Transatlantic Relations, in which both sides agreed to enhance co-operation in foreign and security policy. Though not directly involved in the ESDP, Canada will meet with the EU at least quarterly to discuss ESDP-related issues (including ESDP options that call upon NATO assets and capabilities) and potential Canadian participation in EU-led crisis management operations.

The best example of the Canada-EU security and peace relationship is Canada's role in the Balkans. Since 1992 the region has been the focus of Canada's largest peacekeeping effort, one of our largest refugee programs, our largest civilian police deployment and our largest post-conflict peacebuilding efforts. Canada and EU co-operation in

the Balkans has led to intense diplomatic activity in international and regional forums, including the UN, the G-8, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and NATO.

Throughout the Balkans, Canada is working with local governments and civil society to help normalize relations within countries (e.g., through democratic and economic reform) and across national borders (e.g., through peacebuilding and encouraging regional co-operation).

Canadian and international efforts are making a difference in the Balkans. In Yugoslavia's federal and state governments, progress toward democracy is measurable although still fragile; the same may be said of Croatia; Kosovo is moving toward restored order and institution building; regional co-operation is spreading; the economy is growing; refugees are returning home; and the judicial system is tackling war crimes trials.

• cont'd on page 8

photo: Master Corporal Ken Allan, Department of National Defence



On September 6, 2000, Sam Hanson, Canada's Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina, helps cut the ribbon to re-open a high school, rebuilt with help from Canada and the European Union. From left: town mayor Ivan Damjanovic, Goran Filipovic (representative of the European Union), Captain Phil Baker (Canadian project officer) and Ambassador Hanson.

• cont'd from page

7

25

year

Northern dimension

Canada and the EU both have a geographic link with the Arctic. We also share a commitment to promoting sustainable development and working for human and environmental security among circumpolar countries and adjacent northern regions. Going far to meet this commitment are information exchanges among experts and organizations working in the North.

We place high priority on specific co-operation themes: issues of interest to Arctic Indigenous peoples; transfers of eco-efficient technology; Northern children and youth; education and student exchanges; public health; enhanced co-operation in research and higher education; establishing the University of the Arctic; and fully utilizing information technology and telecommunications in the Arctic.

Northern co-operation projects under way include exploration of the potential use of e-health technology and collaborative technological research in energy, transportation, telecommunications and other fields.

Agriculture and food safety

The European Union is a leading exporter and importer of agri-food products. Access to this market is important to Canada, which exported almost \$1.2 billion worth of agri-food products to the EU in 2000. But it is a difficult market to penetrate. Food self-sufficiency is a central objective of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which for decades has provided generous assistance to farmers. With CAP reforms adopted in 2000, now the EU is changing its support to farmers and reducing its reliance on export subsidies. Further reforms are expected

as the EU prepares for enlargement and WTO negotiations, works to keep its agricultural budget from ballooning, and addresses major food safety crises such as BSE (mad cow disease) and foot-and-mouth disease.

Whenever possible, Canada continues to press for improved access to the EU market. Among recent successes: lowered import duties on medium-quality durum wheat, streamlined import procedures for seed potatoes, and access for Canadian ice wine. In the future, within the multilateral forum of the WTO, Canada and the EU will have to negotiate on agricultural issues—particularly top Canadian concerns such as eliminating export subsidies and substantially reducing financial support to farmers.

Co-operation in science and technology

Co-operation in scientific research and technological development extends across a broad range of sectors—

photo: CANAPRESS

thanks in part to an amendment to the 1995 Agreement for Scientific and Technological Co-operation, which has expanded opportunities for development exchanges. A priority for Canada was co-operation in biotechnology, now possible under the 1998 amendment. Canada promotes the use of science to help resolve some trade irritants, and we are encouraging regulatory co-operation in biotechnology.

Scientific and technological collaboration benefits Canada and the EU, as well as the researchers and organizations concerned. Co-operation is wide-rangin

- The CERION Network links Canadian and European researcher working in nanotechnology, a cutting-edge discipline that seeks to manipulate matter at the atomic level in order to build microscopic devices. The Network enables the researcher to share resources, results and risks



On a cold, snowy morning at Hainle Estate Winery near Kelowna, B.C., Peter Glockner picks sweet frozen grapes for ice wine.

co-operation

In 1999 Canada and the European Union established a Working Group on Satellite Navigation. Since then Canada has participated in the early stages of Europe's satellite navigation system (the GALILEO program), and may participate in search and rescue activities and industrial co-operation initiatives.

Environment

Canada and the EU hold differing views on how to implement the 1997 Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Even so, they recognize that climate change is a serious threat, and both are committed to meeting Kyoto Protocol targets.

In negotiations on other multilateral conventions on the environment, Canada and the EU again tend to differ on specifics but agree on the desired outcome. Most recently, Canada was the first nation to sign and ratify the Stockholm Convention on Persistent

photo: CANAPRESS

Organic Pollutants, completed this past May, and both have signed the 2000 Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. While their negotiating positions were not identical, Canada and the EU agreed in seeing these instruments as vital.

The international community is preparing for Rio+10—a review of progress since the 1992 Earth Summit, to be held in Johannesburg in September 2002. Here and in the longer term, there are many ways in which Canada and the EU can work (or are working) together for a better global environment. Annual meetings of high-level environment officials help keep up the momentum toward co-operation within the EU forum as well as the G-8, the Arctic Council and elsewhere.

Education

In education, Canada has a long tradition of co-operation with European countries, formalized by the 1995

Co-operation Program in Higher Education and Training. This promotes transatlantic student exchanges, even allowing students to earn full credit from their home universities. It also facilitates institutional partnerships and training exchanges. Since 1995, over 1000 participants have studied or worked at 83 European and 42 Canadian post-secondary institutions. In December 2000 the program was renewed for five years.

In a complementary initiative, four institutes of European studies have been established at Canadian universities.

Health

Over the last two years, Canada and the EU have substantially enhanced their ties in the health sector. Supporting these are ongoing information sharing, meetings of technical experts and policy advisers, and consultations on how to strengthen and consolidate co-operation. A priority area for future co-operation is health information—specifically, developing indicators for measuring the performance of health care systems, and reporting this information to citizens, health professional and policy makers. ●

photo: DFAIT

Michèle Jean

Feeling at home in another country is not always easy. But it was no problem for Michèle Jean during her two-year stint at the Canadian Mission to the European Union in Brussels. Her job as Special Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs involved liaising with EU representatives on health, employment and social affairs issues.

She describes the close co-operation between the 15 member nations as inspiring. "What I found," she says, "was a mental attitude, a philosophy, a desire to protect a system of social values much more in tune with ours in Canada than with that of our American neighbours." In the end, she became convinced that Canada and the EU both have much to gain at many levels from their relationship.

Michèle Jean is now Program Development Counsellor at the Université de Montréal's Faculty of Higher Education. Her connection with Europe remains strong. Recently she was invited to Paris to speak to pharmaceuticals industry representatives about European and Canadian viewpoints on cell therapy and medical ethics.



Paris on June 21, 2000, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien (left, standing) applauds signing of a 10-year co-operation agreement between Canada and the European Space Agency (ESA). To his left: Canadian Space Agency President W.M. Evans. To his right: ESA President Alain Bensoussan (standing) and Director General Antonio Rodotà.



Culture: Canadians make their mark in Europe

On June 9, the jury of the Venice Biennale awarded a Special Prize to artists Janet Cardiff and George Bures Miller for their multimedia work *The Paradise Institute*. On May 20, at the Cannes Film Festival in France, Igloolik-based filmmaker Zacharias Kunuk won the *Caméra d'or* prize for first-time directors; his *Atanarjuat* ("The Fast Runner") is the first feature-length film written, directed and acted in Inuktitut. On May 14, Alistair MacLeod was named winner of the International IMPAC Dublin Literary Award for his novel *No Great Mischief*. And the previous November Margaret Atwood captured Britain's Booker Prize for her novel *The Blind Assassin*.

Across Europe the Canadians are coming in ever-larger numbers. Very often, Europe is where young Canadian artists launch an international career. An example is young Quebec contralto Marie-Nicole Lemieux, who last year took home the first prize from Belgium's prestigious Queen Elisabeth International Music Competition. Her win opened the doors to all the major stages in Europe.

Our cultural ambassadors

For generations Canadian artists have won acclaim abroad, but more than ever before there is a systematic effort to encourage and support a Canadian cultural presence in Europe. The 1996 Canada-EU Joint Action Plan called for "new bridges . . . to be built between the peoples of Canada and the EU," particularly by "strengthening educational and cultural links." Within the past year a long list of projects received assistance from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

Here are some examples:

- In October 2000, Ottawa's National Arts Centre Orchestra toured Italy, Germany, Switzerland, France and Britain, performing to full houses and rave reviews.
- From last August, Robert Lepage has been appearing in *The Far Side of the Moon* in nine countries of Western Europe. The one-man show uses contemporary stage electronics to investigate space and space exploration.
- At the Festival d'Avignon in France last summer, Théâtre Ubu presented *Le Petit Köchel*, by Quebec playwright Normand Chaurette.
- Last fall the Cirque Éloize brought its *Excentricus* to Britain and Spain. This is a stunningly innovative combination of theatre, circus, dance and music.

Promoting Canadian culture in Europe

Canadian missions in Europe play an essential role in helping our artists reach the European public. Cultural attachés create links between Canadian artists and European cultural programmers, and promote Canada's rich cultural diversity in all areas, including voice and instrumental music, film, literature, theatre, and the visual arts. In Paris, London, Berlin, Brussels, Vienna, Rome, Madrid and other capitals, embassies develop networks of contacts for our artists and feature them in cultural bulletins carefully targeted at the right audiences.

At the Venice Biennale, Janet Cardiff (left), George Bures Miller (right) and their multimedia creation won a Special Prize. (Photo: Michael E. Ferguson)



Ottawa's National Arts Centre Orchestra is touring with the music director, conductor Michael Zaslow.





**Alain Beland
winner of the 2001
International Telefilm
Award**

**On June 20, 2001,
Canadian Filmmaker
Alain Beland was
awarded three
Grand Prix Grandes
Lumières du Cinéma**



The two most active capitals, for obvious reasons, are London and Paris. In central London, Canada House has been a home away from home for Canadians since 1925. From this base, High Commission staff now work to help Canadian arts and creative industries throughout Britain.

The Cultural Affairs Section promotes arts activities and events, gives aid to venues and artists presenting Canadian work in the U.K., and offers logistical support, advice, marketing, promotion and in-kind assistance. It publishes *ArtsNews*, a bi-monthly review of Canadian cultural events in Britain.

The only Canadian Cultural Centre abroad is in Paris. Established in 1970, the Centre:

- enables Canadian artistic creation to find an audience in France;
- supports the work of Canadian creators;
- helps promote Canadian culture in France;
- facilitates relations between Canadian and French artists;
- encourages Canadian-French partnerships; and
- serves as a meeting place and hub of Canadian culture.

It also houses services of Telefilm Canada and the National Film Board. Its bi-monthly program lists events of interest.

Canadian studies in Europe

The arts are only part of the story of Canadian culture in Europe. Equally important are Canadian studies programs at European universities. These are under the aegis of DFAIT's International Academic Relations Division. "Canadianists" in Europe can also count on the assistance of the International Council for Canadian Studies, an Ottawa-based federation of 20 national and multinational organizations linking 7000 academics in more than 30 countries.

In Britain, over 90 percent of universities offer some teaching or research on Canada. Subjects include literature, architecture, sociology, history, politics and social programs. The Foundation for Canadian Studies in the U.K. is a partner of the High Commission in supporting the programs. The British

Association for Canadian Studies is a learned society that publishes an academic journal and newsletter, and organizes an annual conference.

In France, a Chair in Canadian Studies was established at the Université de Paris III in June 2000. There are 18 Canadian studies centres in the country, plus the Association française d'études canadiennes, which was founded in 1976. The Association publishes a newsletter and quarterly journal, and facilitates exchanges among over 400 academics engaged in Canadian studies in France.

Operating in Germany, Austria and Switzerland is the Association for Canadian Studies in German-Speaking Countries. Among its activities: an annual conference, scientific publications, bibliographies, lectures and graduate research scholarships. Other EU members with strong Canadian studies programs are Italy, Spain and the Nordic countries; and interest is growing in the former communist states. In October, for example, Romania will host the second International Conference of Central European Canadianists. ●—



The role of Canadian arts abroad is being expanded through the work of Canadian cultural attachés in the former East Bloc countries, notably Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Montenegro, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Belarus.

Frankfurt Book Fair, October 10-15, 2001

This fall, over 120 Canadian publishers and agents are expected to attend the world's largest book fair, held annually in Frankfurt. They will rub shoulders with other professionals who produce and sell books or electronic media, as well as writers, librarians, agents and journalists. The Association for the Export of Canadian Books is co-ordinating a booth in the English-language section. Co-ordinating a stand in the French-language section is the Association nationale des éditeurs de livres.



The Québec Summit

Ushering in the century of the Americas

The Third Summit of the Americas dominated headlines this past April. Now participants, protesters and media have left Québec City, but the Summit's achievements promise to have a lasting impact.



At the Citadelle in Québec City, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien (centre) poses with the 33 other national leaders attending the Summit of the Americas.

Democracy

While outside calls were heard for greater democracy, inside the Summit room Canada pressed for very similar goals—and won its case. In the Summit Declaration, a “democracy clause” sets an essential condition for participation in the Summit process and the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA): respect for and maintenance of democratic institutions. This was the most significant outcome of the Summit. By making the clause applicable to the FTAA, leaders indicated that democracy is fundamental to all aspects of hemispheric integration. The Declaration also calls for an Inter-American Democratic Charter to reinforce existing instruments of the Organization of American States for defending representative democracy.

Free trade

A second major Summit outcome was the leaders' renewed commitment to conclude the FTAA negotiations by January 2005 so that the agreement enters into force in December 2005. Equally important, they committed themselves to transparency and greater communication with civil society throughout the negotiations.



During the Summit, workers march for Hemisphere-wide labour solidarity.

Development of human potential

Leaders called for strong social initiatives, particularly in the areas of education and health, co-operative action to combat HIV/AIDS, and poverty reduction.

At Canada's urging, they endorsed gender equality as an objective for the Hemisphere, as well as initiatives to enhance protection of children's rights and action to assist youth.

Canada can also claim credit for the strong section on Indigenous peoples in the Plan of Action; the very acceptance of this term in Summit documents was a breakthrough. The Declaration recognized the importance of input from the Indigenous Conclave and the Indigenous Peoples Summit of the Americas.

Canada worked hard as well for inclusion of concrete initiatives to promote and protect linguistic and cultural diversity in the Plan of Action, and for recognition of the value of cultural diversity in the Declaration.

Connectivity

Leaders endorsed a statement on connectivity, with the aim of promoting the use of new information and communications technologies (ICTs) to build people-to-people connections, strengthen democracy, encourage understanding of our diverse cultures and expand economic opportunities. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien announced that Canada would provide \$20 million to establish an Institute for Connectivity in the Americas. The Ottawa-based Institute will promote the use of ICTs and develop programs to enhance connectivity throughout the Hemisphere.

Civil society

A priority for Canada was to expand the Summit's engagement with civil society. Leaders considered useful contributions from non-governmental experts in developing the Declaration and the Plan of Action, and they showed interest in meaningful and constructive engagement throughout the Summit.

Looking ahead

An outstanding success, the Summit marks the deepening of Canada's relations with the Hemisphere. Now that the meetings are over, the real work starts. As noted in the Declaration, the overall aim is “making this the century of the Americas.” ■

The Summit's final documents are posted on the Web:

<http://www.americascanada.org>

<http://www.summit-americas.org>

Georges P. Vanier

A good man, a great Canadian

Georges Philéas Vanier (1888–1967) was a man of courage, integrity and kindness, who served Canada with great distinction. A father of five, he spoke and worked passionately for youth and the family, winning the respect and admiration of all—as did his wife Pauline (1899–1991).

During the First World War, said Vanier, he felt “a deep compassion and an active desire to right, as far as it was in my power, the heinous wrong done.” Leaving his law practice, he helped organize Canada’s first French Canadian volunteer unit—the 22nd Battalion, later to become the Royal 22nd Regiment. In 1918, while leading an attack at Chérisy in France, he was wounded and lost his right leg. He was awarded the Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order.

In 1921, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Governor General Lord Byng. In 1925, he took over command of the Royal 22nd Regiment, based at the Citadel in Québec City.

In 1928, Georges Vanier began his diplomatic career as a member of Canada’s military delegation for disarmament to the League of Nations. In 1931, he was named Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner in London and, in 1939, Canadian Minister to France. When the Germans marched into Paris in 1940, the Vaniers fled to London; there they worked to help the thousands of refugees from the Continent. They also urged the Canadian government to take in the victims of Nazi tyranny.

Returning home in 1941, Georges Vanier was appointed commander of the military district of Quebec; in this capacity he was one of the first to introduce a policy of bilingualism in the armed forces. In 1942 he crossed the Atlantic again when he was named Canada’s Minister to the Allied Governments in Exile in London. Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the

Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia), and representative to the Free French in London and Algiers. After the war, he represented Canada at the Paris Peace Conference. In 1944 he was named Canada’s first ambassador to France, where he served until his retirement in 1953.

In 1959, Georges Vanier became Canada’s first French Canadian Governor General. Five years later the viceregal couple organized the Canadian Conference of the Family, leading to the founding of the Vanier Institute of the Family.

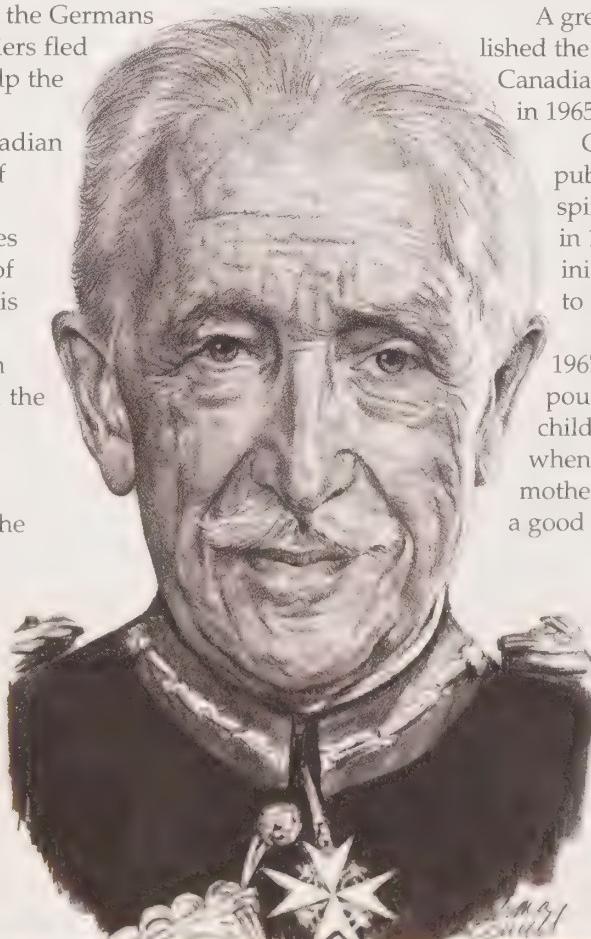
“A deep compassion and an active desire to right, as far as it was in my power, the heinous wrong done”

General Vanier always encouraged young people to work hard and strive for excellence. His commitment to youth could be seen in the enjoyment he brought to his role as Canada’s Chief Scout. In 1967 he initiated the Vanier Awards for Outstanding Young Canadians. He also established the Vanier Medal of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada.

A great sports enthusiast, General Vanier established the Vanier Cup awarded to the winners of the Canadian university football championship and, in 1965, the Governor General’s Fencing Award.

Georges and Pauline Vanier brought to public life a love of humanity and a deep spirituality. In recognition of these qualities, in 1992 the Catholic Archdiocese of Ottawa initiated a process that could eventually lead to their beatification.

When Georges Vanier died on March 5, 1967, over 15 000 messages of sympathy poured into Government House, many from children. Perhaps one young boy said it best when he came home from school and told his mother, “The flags are flying low today because a good man has died. ■—



photos: CANAPRESS



During the Second World War, Georges Vanier (left) talks with Lieutenant-General A.G.L. McNaughton, then the senior Canadian officer in Britain.

To learn more about Georges and Pauline Vanier, visit the following Web sites:

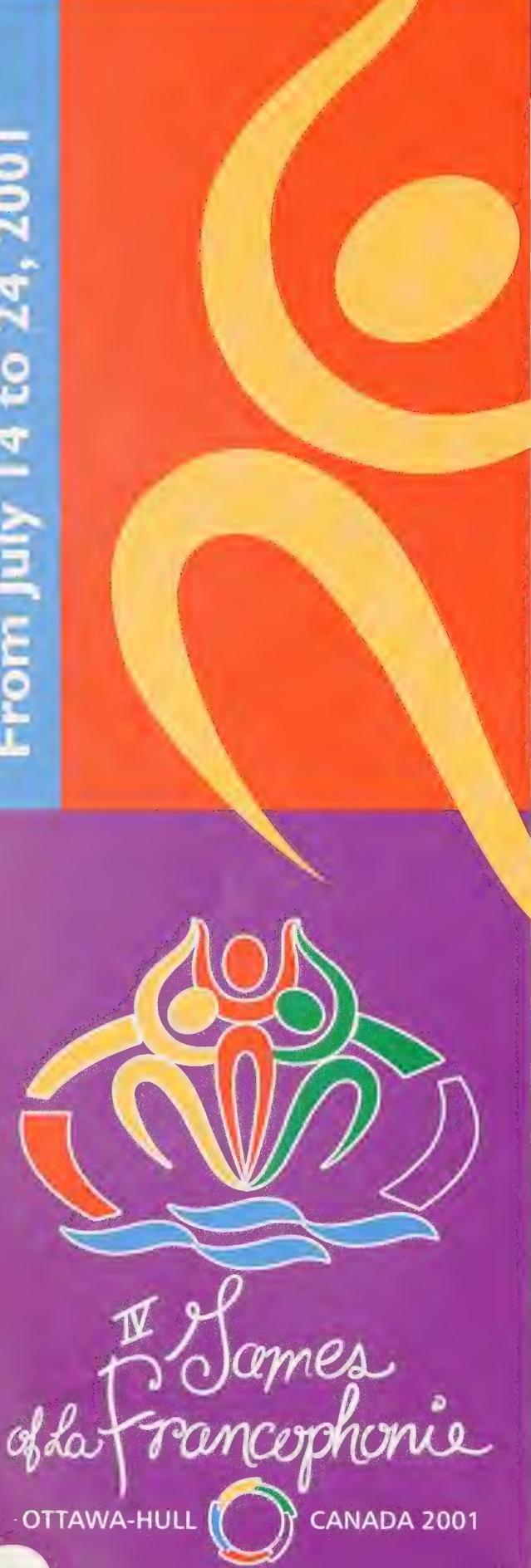
http://www.gg.ca/history/bios/vanier_e.html

http://www.historica.ca/historica/eng_site/minutes/minutes_online/vanier.html



On arrival in Ottawa on March 18, 1966, the Queen Mother (left) is greeted by Governor General Vanier and Madame Vanier.

From July 14 to 24, 2001



THE IV FRANCOPHONIE festivities in

From July 14 to 24, the Ottawa-Hull region is hosting the IV Games of La Francophonie. This grand celebration of sports and culture will draw some 3000 participants from 52 states and governments having in common the use of French.

A unique event

The Francophonie Games are the only major international competition with equal emphasis on sports and cultural activities, where medals are awarded to both athletes and artists. It is an opportunity to showcase the distinctiveness of Francophone culture as well as the excellence of athletes from all the member states and governments of La Francophonie.

But the Games are not at all restricted to French speakers. As in the Commonwealth Games, competitors are chosen solely for their outstanding ability, whether they speak French, English or another language. Athletes and artists from all across our country will be on the three Canadian teams: Canada, Canada-Quebec and Canada-New Brunswick.

Of course France and Canada are members of La Francophonie, but so are countries in Africa, the Caribbean, Asia, the Pacific, the Middle East and all parts of Europe. For the first time this year, former East Bloc countries will be at the Games. There's a place in the celebration for all ethnic groups plus a host of languages and religions.

Past venues for the Games were Madagascar in August 1997, France in July 1994 and Morocco in July 1989.

Sports

Athletes will compete in eight sports at the 2001 Games: track and field, basketball, boxing, judo, soccer, table tennis, beach volleyball and handisport (sports for the disabled). Among well-known participants will be Canadian sprinter Bruny Surin and the world's two top decathletes—record-holder Tomas Dvorak and Roman Sebrle, both of the Czech Republic.

Like the Commonwealth Games and the Pan American Games, the Francophonie Games offer excellent training for our athletes who hope to go on to the Olympics and world sporting championships. At the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, countries of La Francophonie won 111 medals (including 32 gold); Commonwealth countries took home 120 medals (including 23 gold).

Bruny Surin (centre, waving Canadian flag) with Donovan Bailey (centre right) and teammates celebrating their gold medal win in the men's relay, at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. Surin is one of the special ambassadors of the IV Francophonie Games.



NIE GAMES

Ottawa-Hull

The arts

Artists will compete in eight categories: singing, storytelling, dance, literature, painting, photography, sculpture and busking. Canada's team will feature Polly-Esther (a singing group from Saskatoon), Quebec storyteller Frédéric Pellerin, DansEncorps (a New Brunswick troupe), poet Stefan Psenak of Joliette, Quebec, painter Phil Irish of Waterloo, Ontario, photographer Geneviève Ruest of Ottawa, sculptor Amanda Schoppel of Barrie, Ontario, and the CORPUS company of Montréal.

Super Francofête

The festivities would not be complete without an ambitious cultural program. To be held in the Ottawa-Hull region from June 24 to July 24, the Super Francofête promises to be a dazzler. Performances, exhibits, food festivals, theme pavilions, plays and many other activities will immerse visitors in the cultures of Francophonie from around the world. The Super Francofête will be the most impressive cultural program that La Francophonie has ever seen.

Luc Plamondon

The Super Francofête will honour Luc Plamondon, the brilliant composer of the rock opera *Starmania*, the musical spectacular *Notre-Dame de Paris* (currently playing to full houses around the world) and dozens of songs, some of which have become international hits. Luc Plamondon composed the theme song for the 2001 Games: *L'un avec l'autre*.

Web and TV coverage

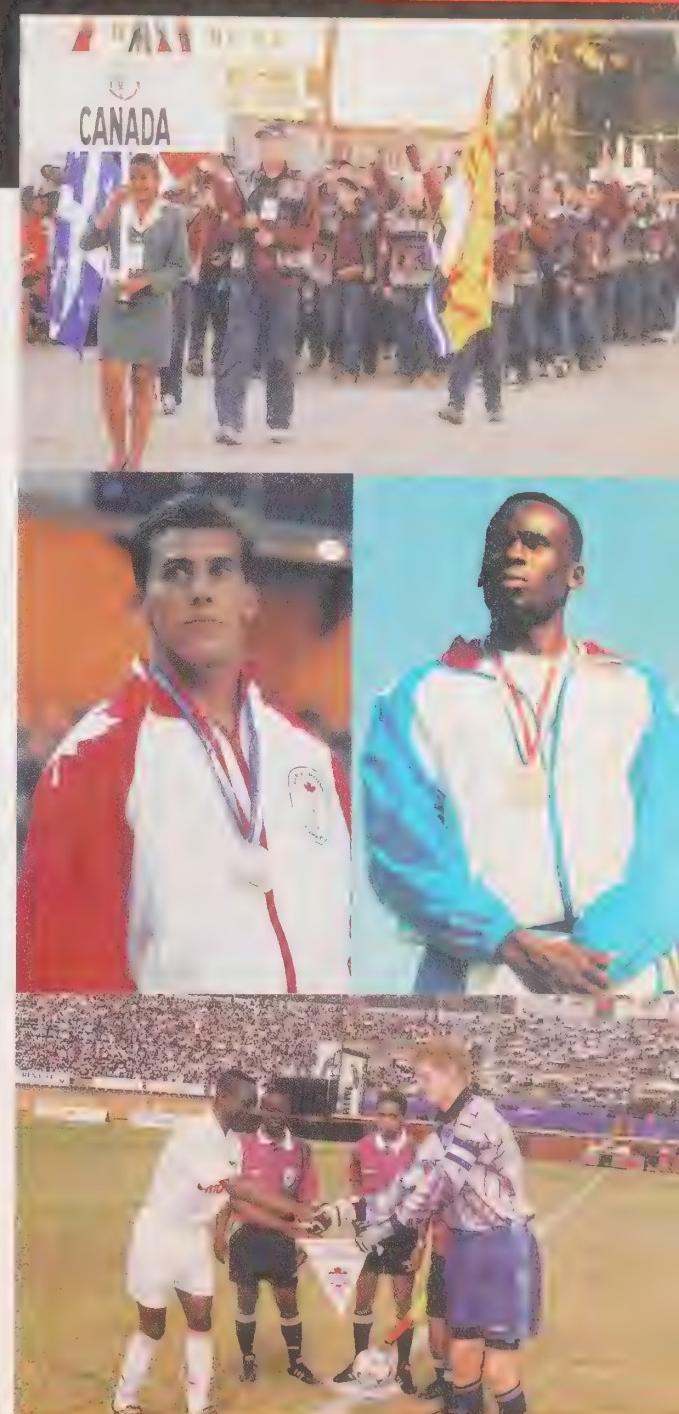
Two Web sites carry detailed information about the Games and the Super Francofête: <http://www.jeux2001.ca> and <http://www.pch.gc.ca/francophonie2001/english.htm>

The official broadcaster of the Games is the French-language CBC television network. In addition, the French-language news channel RDI will devote 6.5 hours of air time daily to the Games, from 9:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. And in a 30-minute broadcast every evening, RDI will interview personalities associated with La Francophonie and the Games. For the programming schedule in your area, consult your local TV listings. ●

Francophonie Summit

The IX Summit of La Francophonie will be held this year in Beirut, Lebanon, from October 26 to 28. This will be the first Francophonie Summit to take place in the Middle East. Here is the line-up of previous summits:

- Moncton, Canada, 1999 (52 states and governments)
- Hanoi, Vietnam, 1997 (47 states and governments)
- Cotonou, Benin, 1995 (47 states and governments)
- Mauritius, 1993 (47 states and governments)
- Chaillot, France, 1991 (45 states and governments)
- Dakar, Senegal, 1989 (44 states and governments)
- Québec City, Canada, 1987 (41 states and governments)
- Versailles, France, 1986 (41 states and governments)



For more information on the history of La Francophonie, outcomes of previous summits, and the importance and role of La Francophonie, visit the following Web sites:

- Organisation internationale de la Francophonie
<http://www.francophonie.org>
- Agence intergouvernementale de la Francophonie
<http://agence.francophonie.org>
- La francophonie canadienne
<http://www.franca.ca>
- La francophonie planteekse
<http://www.cam.org/~favrelp>

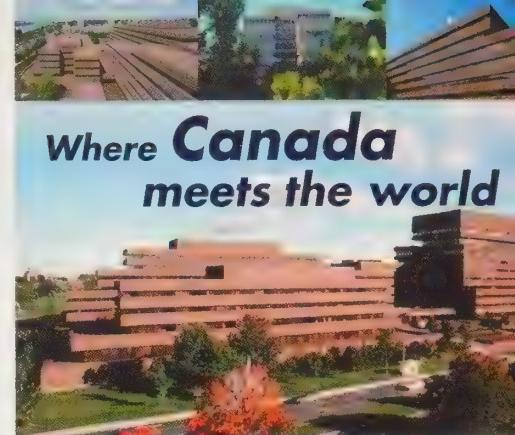
Human Security Network on the Web

At the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Human Security Network, held May 11 and 12 in Petra, Jordan, Foreign Affairs Minister John Manley launched <http://www.humansecuritynetwork.org> —a new Web site that provides a forum for discussing human security issues. "This will be more than just an information Web site," said Mr. Manley.

"By going on-line, we hope to be better *in line* with the real, immediate needs of people whose rights, security and lives are at risk."



Initiated by Canada and Norway, the Network now includes over a dozen countries that meet regularly to identify specific areas for collective action against threats to human security. For example, at the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children in September, the Network is committed to the participation of children and youth in decisions that affect them, and also to a comprehensive approach to the complex needs of war-affected children.



Where Canada meets the world

Please come and visit the Lester B. Pearson Building, home of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, at 125 Sussex Drive in Ottawa, Ontario.

Free guided tours are available yearlong.

For more information or to book a tour:
Maricarmen Charbonneau
Tel.: (613) 992-9541
E-mail: maricarmen.charbonneau@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

DID YOU KNOW THAT

In 1840, Canadian agent **Thomas Rolph** was stationed in England to promote Canada and attract immigrants. In 1854, the **Agriculture Bureau** (later to become the Department of Agriculture) started sending recruiting missions all over Europe to boost immigration to Canada.

As early as 1860, **France, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy** and some German port cities had consulates in every Canadian metropolis, including **Halifax, Montréal, Québec City, Toronto** and **Vancouver**.

Canada's diplomatic relations with the European Union date back to 1959, when Canada decided to accredit an **ambassador** to what was then called the European Communities.

Bjarni Herjolfsson is the earliest European visitor to Canada whose name we know. In about 986 A.D., this trader set sail from Iceland for Greenland but was blown far off course to the west, sighting the Atlantic coast of North America. His report of what he had seen inspired explorer Leif Eriksson to make his voyage to Newfoundland.

Canadians make more than **3 million** trips to Europe each year. Approximately the same number of trips are made by **Europeans** to Canada for business or pleasure. The **United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy** and the **Netherlands** are among the **10** preferred destinations of Canadians travelling abroad.

In our **NEXT ISSUE**

18 • Fall 2001

The coming issue of **Canada World View** will appear in mid-September, shortly before the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children. As a follow-up to the 1990 World Summit for Children, the Session will seek to assess progress so far, and to achieve commitments to actions that improve the lot of children and adolescents in the new decade. We will present an overview of the situation and what to expect from the Session.

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World View

CANADA

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Building a **fit** **world** for children

The UN Special Session on Children
Tackling unfinished business

Canadian priorities at the Special Session
Senator Landon Pearson presents our position

Canadian youth interns abroad
Working for children of the world



Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade

Ministère des Affaires étrangères
et du Commerce international

Canada

is published in both English and French under the authority of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, John Manley.

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)
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Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

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Canada World View

is also available on the Internet:
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About Canada World View

Published quarterly, *Canada World View* provides an overview of current foreign policy issues and Canada's perspective on them. It also updates readers on Canadian initiatives, responses and contributions in the field of international affairs.

Our Cover

A young Angolan landmine victim practises running at an orthopedic centre in Huambo, central Angola.

photo: CANAPRESS

ISSN 1491-4573

Canada Post Agreement No. 40064047

COMING EVENTS

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| September 19–21 | United Nations Special Session on Children
New York, U.S.A |
| September 25 | Opening of the 56th session of the
United Nations General Assembly
New York, U.S.A |
| O C T O B E R | |
| October 6–9 | Commonwealth Heads of Government
Meeting
Brisbane, Australia |
| October 17–21 | APEC Summit
Shanghai, China |
| October 26–28 | Francophonie Summit
Beirut, Lebanon |

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Children—time for change		Protecting the innocent victims	
The UN Special Session on Children	4	Canadian youth interns abroad	12
With the views of UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy		Working for children of the world	
Canadian priorities at the Special Session	6	Human security for children	14
Senator Landon Pearson presents our position		Olympic Aid	
Nations in the news	8	Season of summits	15
Sierra Leone—recovering with Canada's help		The Commonwealth, APEC and Francophonie summits	
Did you know?			



How the world views and treats children: Time for change

On September 19 and 20, heads of state and government (including Prime Minister Jean Chrétien), non-governmental organizations, children's advocates and young people will gather at the United Nations in New York to discuss how to build a world fit for children. The UN General Assembly Special Session on Children will review progress since the landmark 1990 World Summit for Children, and will decide on what needs to be done over the next decade.

The 1990 Summit came a year after the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. At the Summit, world leaders promised to protect children, lessen their suffering and promote their full development. "We do this," they declared, "not only for the present generation, but for all generations to come." They also promised that they would always put the best interests of children first in all circumstances.

**We cannot waste our precious children.
Not another one, not another day.**

—Nelson Mandela and Graça Machel

Eleven years later, the record is mixed. On the plus side, infant mortality has fallen; expanded immunization programs save 3 million lives a year; severe malnutrition is becoming rarer; iodized salt is being used by 1.5 billion more people now than in 1990, reducing brain damage, retardation and other physical impairments; millions more children are in school; and the number of people without access to safe drinking water has dropped from 1.5 billion to 700 million.

photo: UNICEF / Giacomo Pirozzi



Graça Machel, Nelson Mandela and 12-year-old Kano Motshe of South Africa look at a laptop computer to register their support on-line for the "Say Yes for Children" campaign.

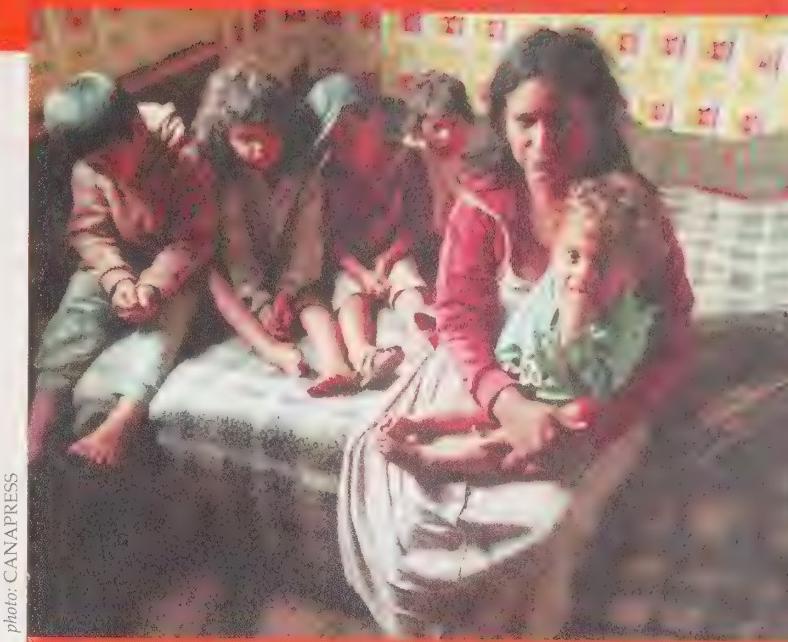


photo: CANAPRESS

Agricultural worker Lenise Aparecida Mato and her children sit in their mud-brick shack near a tomato field in the town of Ribeirão Branco, near São Paulo, Brazil. According to a recent estimate of the UN World Food Programme, over 800 million people go hungry in developing countries alone, not because of sudden crisis or drought but as a matter of everyday life.

On the minus side, more than 10 million children still die each year from preventable causes; 150 million still suffer from malnutrition; 100 million (most of them girls) still are not in school; promised resources have yet to materialize; social services are underfunded; and the lives of millions continue to be devastated by hazardous labour, HIV/AIDS, the sale and trafficking of women and children, the recruitment of child soldiers, the commercial sexual exploitation of children, and general abuse and violence.

Carol Bellamy heads UNICEF (the United Nations Children's Fund). She sees the Special Session as an opportunity to make world leaders aware of the distance still to be travelled. One way of putting across the message, she says, is by marshalling the support of the world's citizens. That is the rationale behind a worldwide campaign called "Say Yes for Children," launched by UNICEF and the Global Movement for Children (http://www.gmfc.org/en/index_html)—a group of partners led by former South African President Nelson Mandela and his wife Graça Machel, former Education Minister of Mozambique. The results of the campaign will be presented to world leaders at the Special Session.

This issue of **Canada World View** examines the situation of children around the world, and looks at what to expect from the Special Session. We hear from Carol Bellamy and also learn what Canada is doing from Senator Landon Pearson, Prime Minister Chrétien's Personal Representative to the Special Session. ●

say

YES

for children



The UN Special Session

Children are the bearers of our common future.

—Carol Bellamy

At the 1990 World Summit for Children, 71 heads of state and government and other senior officials signed the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children. They also adopted an action plan with a set of precise, time-bound goals that included improving children's living conditions, reducing the spread of preventable diseases and protecting children in danger.

This September, world leaders are gathering at the United Nations to assess the situation anew. Says UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, "The Special Session will indeed be a special session in several ways. It will have the potential to shape the lives of children and adolescents throughout the world. It will assemble leaders from governments and non-governmental organizations, as well as children and adolescents, in a model of wide participation and partnership that must be the way of the future in the work of the UN."

The Special Session will review the progress achieved since 1990, and will identify shortcomings. It will also set specific targets and deadlines for achieving what Kofi Annan describes as "our main objective over the next decade: protecting and fulfilling the rights of all children and women."

Millions of children lead safer, healthier, fuller lives than a decade ago, but the rights of too many children and women are abused or threatened. The challenge is to find practical solutions to these problems and to commit the necessary human and economic resources. The Special Session is expected to produce a Global Agenda with a set of goals, and a Plan of Action for ensuring that children have the best possible start in life.

UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy reflects on the Special Session

Canada World View

Ms. Bellamy, you have publicly expressed disappointment at the results of the 1990 Summit commitments. Were the goals too ambitious?

Ms. Bellamy

They were ambitious, yet they were realistic and they reflected what was sorely needed. Sadly, the world, as demonstrated in the UN Secretary-General's report *We the Children*, has not met its own standards for children. It has fallen short on many goals, with terrible consequences. More than 10 million children still die each year from preventable causes, and not enough progress has been made in immunization, education and general protection of children.

We are also confronted with three acute challenges: poverty, civil conflict and HIV/AIDS, all of which are compounded by continuing discrimination against women and girls. Hundreds of millions of children are born in entrenched poverty; there have been more conflicts over the last decade than at any time since the Second World War; and in some countries AIDS is reversing gains made for children over the last decade. When I see this, I certainly cannot be pleased. None of us can.

Canada World View

What is needed to redress the situation?

Ms. Bellamy

It is vitally important that the Special Session galvanize the leadership, political will, commitment and resources to address these challenges. Experience shows that the difficulties are not insurmountable. If intention and determination are in place, we have



photo: United Nations

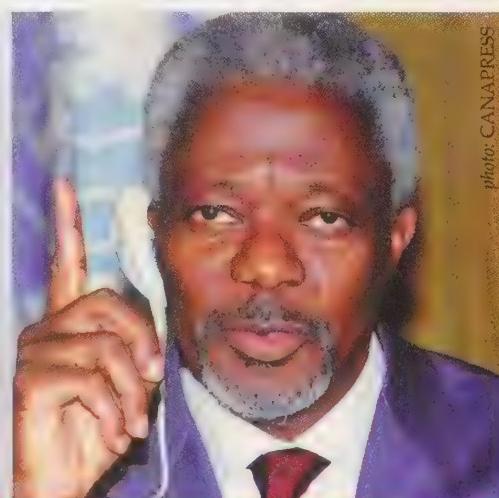


photo: CANAPRESS

UN headquarters in New York City, site of the Special Session on Children

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan

Session on Children Unfinished business



Carol Bellamy with schoolchildren in China

Ten imperatives of the Global Movement for Children

- Leave no child out.
- Put children first.
- Care for every child.
- Fight HIV/AIDS.
- Stop harming and exploiting children.
- Listen to children.
- Educate every child.
- Protect children from war.
- Protect the earth for children.
- Fight poverty: invest in children.

The Global Movement for Children is a collection of people and organizations around the world dedicated to promoting the rights of the child. With UNICEF it is spearheading the "Say Yes for Children" campaign. Its spokespersons are Nelson Mandela and Graça Machel.

Convention on the Rights of the Child

In 1989, the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This is a universally agreed set of obligations spelling out the basic human rights of all children: the right to survival, the right to develop to the fullest, and the right to protection from abuse and exploitation. Defining a child as a boy or girl under the age of 18, the Convention protects these rights by setting standards in health care, education, and legal, civil and social services.

The Convention came into force in record time in September 1990. Today it has been ratified by 191 states, making it the most widely adopted international human rights treaty in history.

UNICEF in action

UNICEF was established in 1946 to meet the needs of children in war-devastated Europe and China. In 1950 its mandate was refocussed to address the urgent needs of children and mothers in developing nations.

UNICEF now operates in over 160 countries. In partnership with governments, civil society organizations and communities, it is active in immunization, education, HIV/AIDS, child protection, early childhood development, water and sanitation, nutrition, emergency relief operations, and other areas.

Based in New York, UNICEF has offices around the world. In Canada it has an education, advocacy and fund-raising committee. Last October, the Government of Canada recognized the unique role of the organization by proclaiming October 31 as annual National UNICEF Day. ●—

For more information on all aspects of UNICEF, the Special Session, the Global Movement for Children, the "Say Yes for Children" campaign, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other children's issues, visit UNICEF's Web site: <http://www.unicef.org>
 See also the Web site of UNICEF's Canadian office: <http://www.unicef.ca>

Canadian priorities at the Special Session

Senator Landon Pearson presents our position

In 1999, when Prime Minister Chrétien appointed Senator Landon Pearson his Personal Representative to the UN General Assembly's 2001 Special Session on Children, the choice came as no surprise. For over 40 years Landon Pearson has been a champion of children in Canada and abroad (see profile in **Canada World View**, Issue 9, fall 2000). She has forceful views on the international community's record on safeguarding children, and strong ideas on what the Special Session should accomplish.

Canada's views

Since her appointment, Senator Pearson has represented the Government of Canada at domestic and international conferences dealing with children's issues. As the Prime Minister's Personal Representative, she has headed Canada's delegation and put forward our country's views at all meetings of the Special

Session's Preparatory Committee in New York, Geneva and elsewhere. Along with officials from DFAIT, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and other government departments, she also played a key role in developing the position that Canada will defend in New York. At the Special Session, she will be Mr. Chrétien's main adviser.

Senator Pearson says Canada has three priorities going into the Special Session:

- Allow children and youth to participate in a meaningful way. Canada blazed the trail at the first meeting of the Session's Preparatory Committee: it was the only country to

Photo: UNICEF / Radhika Chalasani

A severely malnourished child wearing an identification armband at a feeding centre in Sudan run by UNICEF and Médecins sans frontières



Senator Pearson with a young Canadian delegate at a Special Session Preparatory Committee meeting in June 2001 in New York

include youth representatives on its official delegation.

- Emphasize especially vulnerable groups, such as war-affected children, exploited child labourers, sexually exploited children, trafficked children, refugees and internally displaced children, children affected by HIV/AIDS, Indigenous children, children with disabilities, and child victims of poverty, famine and disease.
- Actively involve all key players—not only states but also NGOs, UN agencies and bodies, and the private sector—in support of UNICEF's work and in developing a truly global agenda for children for the next decade and beyond.

As the outcome of the Special Session, Senator Pearson says that Canada favours a short, focussed political declaration followed by a set of clear and measurable goals. No one has forgotten, she says, the unfulfilled promises that followed the World Summit for Children in 1990:

Session



Dr. Samantha Nutt, founder and executive director of the NGO War Child Canada, with children in the Upiem Mai refugee camp in Mae Sot, northern Thailand

"The commitments have not yet been translated into reality, nor have they been able to create within governments and populations a culture of respect for the child. While there has been real progress in health and some in education, there remains much to be done." In future, she notes, "The central feature of actions for children will be to break the vicious cycle of poverty." But in every case, she insists, "Children must be seen as the subjects of rights rather than the objects of charity."

To promote that view, she says, "the Special Session must galvanize all parts of the UN system, as well as national and regional forums and organizations, into taking children's rights seriously and incorporating children's perspectives into their day-to-day work. The fulfilment of children's rights is the cornerstone for sustainable human development. With the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other human rights instruments, we have a strong base to build upon. Let's act accordingly." ●

What Canada is doing at home

In preparation for the Special Session, most countries submitted reports on their efforts to meet the 1990 World Summit commitments. Canada's report cites national progress in several areas, including "a reduction in child and maternal mortality rates and certain childhood illnesses; increased immunization coverage; a decrease in child poverty; and enhanced access to information for children."

Notably, the federal government initiated a national action plan entitled Brighter Futures, to remedy conditions that put children at risk. In 1993 Parliament adopted November 20 as National Child Day, recognizing the importance of children for Canada's present and future. In 1996, the federal and provincial governments started developing a National Child Benefit initiative, which came into effect in July 1998. Its purpose is to reduce child poverty.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child stresses the need for access to information. In 1993 the federal government responded by establishing its SchoolNet initiative; the goal was to connect all Canadian public schools to the Internet. This goal has now been achieved; Canada is the world's first nation to have all its schools "wired."

Among other federal and provincial initiatives: increased maternity and parental leave benefits; tax reductions for families; and the ongoing development of the National Children's Agenda.

On the other side of the ledger, Canada's report notes the need to improve the lot of children living in low-income families and particularly Aboriginal children.

Most important, the government now reviews all new federal legislation for compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

What Canada is doing internationally

Throughout the 1990s, Canada's foreign policy and official development assistance gave priority to children's rights. Canada has been a leader in promoting the rights of children worldwide and in ensuring their survival, development, and protection from exploitation and abuse. In partnership with other countries, UNICEF and NGOs, Canada has supported international initiatives including actions for war-affected children and for reducing poverty and debt among developing nations.

CIDA is the lead agency responsible for ensuring that Canada carries out its commitments to promote the rights and improve the lives of children in developing countries and countries in transition. CIDA's social development resources are concentrated in four priority areas: health and nutrition; basic education; the fight against HIV/AIDS; and child protection. Over the next five years, almost \$3 billion will be budgeted for these four priorities.

Canadian assistance is channelled through bilateral programs; organizations such as UNICEF and the Red Cross; UN agencies; regional forums such as the Commonwealth, La Francophonie and the Organization of American States; NGOs; and various government programs.

For more information on the Special Session and Canadian action, visit:

<http://www.sen.parl.gc.ca/lpearson>

<http://www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca>

http://www.unicef.org/specialsession/how_country/index.html

<http://www.ocdi-cida.gc.ca>

NATIONS IN THE NEWS

Sierra Leone

Recovering with Canada's help

The people of Sierra Leone have suffered enormously in the brutal civil war that broke out in 1990. A cease-fire was called in fall 2000, and the bloodletting has lessened as the Sierra Leone Army and the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone extend their control into rebel-held territories. Further progress is expected this fall: peacekeepers will be deployed to the diamond-rich areas over which much of the war has been fought, and two new instruments for peace and justice will be established—the Special Court and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

The civil war has blighted the lives of children in Sierra Leone. Almost half the country's 4.5 million people have fled their homes. Those who reach comparative safety in the cities find that basic social services are inadequate. Others wait to return home from refugee camps in neighbouring countries.

Many families were separated in flight and children were injured, lost or orphaned—or died. Those who survived remain haunted by the appalling deprivations, dismemberments and deaths they have witnessed. Adolescent girls traditionally are seen carrying younger siblings on their backs; in too many cases they bear the additional burden of heading their impoverished, homeless families.

An estimated 5500 children have been "recruited" into various armies—a substantial contingent of the 300 000 child soldiers around the world. Thousands of Sierra Leonean boys and girls have been abducted to provide slave labour for troops. Now a second generation of child soldiers is being born of girl children forced into sexual slavery.

Amid these serious problems, Canada supports international efforts to help the government of Sierra Leone restore peace, order and good governance for its people.

Bringing children home

In 1997, humanitarian agencies led by UNICEF established Child Protection Programs (CPP) to assist war-affected children in the southern region of Sierra Leone. CPP identifies, documents, traces and reunites children separated from their families.

Some 348 ex-combatant and unaccompanied children were reunited with their families in southern Sierra Leone through the initial efforts of World Vision Sierra Leone (WVSL) and World Vision Canada, supported by CIDA. Another 270 children were demilitarized and placed in foster care. But a soldier does not return to being a child overnight.

WVSL helps the girls and boys reintegrate into their families and communities. Aiding the process are activities to rebuild communities. WVSL has repaired schoolrooms and established village-based skills training centres.

The communities themselves are learning more about child rights and protection, including basic child welfare issues.

With ongoing support from CIDA's Child Protection Action Plan, WVSL is continuing and expanding its efforts. Among other things, it is trying to introduce child rights and protection sensitization efforts into rebel-held areas of eastern Sierra Leone.



Young children wait their turn for a food handout from the World Food Programme at a refugee camp in Bo, central Sierra Leone.

A role for neighbouring countries

The most obvious impact of a civil war on a neighbouring country is the influx of refugees seeking safety and sustenance, often for many years. In Guinea alone there are 400 000 refugees from Sierra Leone. West African nations have agreed on a co-ordinated regional approach to meet the needs of the war-affected, especially children.

This past August, the Economic Community of West African States joined with Canada to set up the Child Protection Unit. The Unit will become a critical forum for all issues related to the protection of war-affected children in West Africa. Its primary role will be advocacy, seeking to secure strong regional linkages between governments, civil society and international organizations. It will also monitor the situation of children in conflicts, and will promote preventive mechanisms and the rehabilitation/reintegration of war-affected children.

Talking Drum Studio

In the confusion and horror of war, truth and accurate news are hard to find. Fortunately, reliable news and information are available in Sierra Leone over radio, Africa's primary mass communications medium. The source is Talking Drum Studio (TDS), which creates and distributes programming designed to promote and consolidate peace. The station has become a favourite of many Sierra Leoneans.



In Freetown, Sierra Leone, on May 26, 1998, young men whose ears, hands or fingers were chopped off by rebels the previous day wait outside a hospital operating room.

The studio also carries programs written and produced by children. *Golden Kids News* features news from children's perspectives. *Children's World* presents news plus music, drama and poetry by children.

Sierra Leoneans first heard the programming broadcast from Liberia, where the NGO Common Ground Productions set up TDS in 1997. Today, TDS-Liberia provides ongoing guidance and training to TDS-Sierra Leone staff. With Canadian support, TDS-Sierra Leone employs local journalists and production specialists. Aside from offering reliable news, the studio's programs lay the groundwork for the long-term process of reconciliation, and they help humanitarian relief agencies with media outreach.

Peace and justice for children

To rebuild society, those who have committed war crimes must be held accountable.

The UN has negotiated an agreement with Sierra Leone for establishment of a Special Court to try those bearing chief responsibility for crimes against humanity, war crimes and serious violations of Sierra Leonean law. Canada has allocated \$2.25 million over three years to support the Special Court. But what if some of the perpetrators are children?

This spring, DFAIT funded a workshop where local and international leaders of society and specialists (including children's rights lawyers, NGO representatives and teachers) worked out operational recommendations for the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission. They gave advice on how the Commission could be made "child-friendly"—that is, how it should deal with child witnesses, victims and perpetrators.

Both the Special Court and the Commission are expected to be established in Sierra Leone this fall. ●

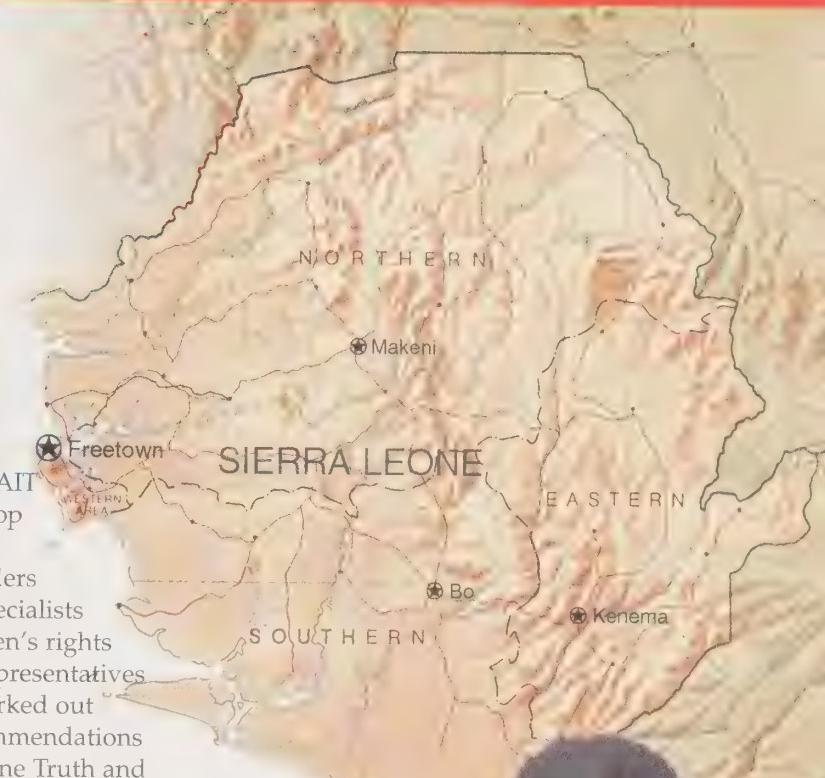
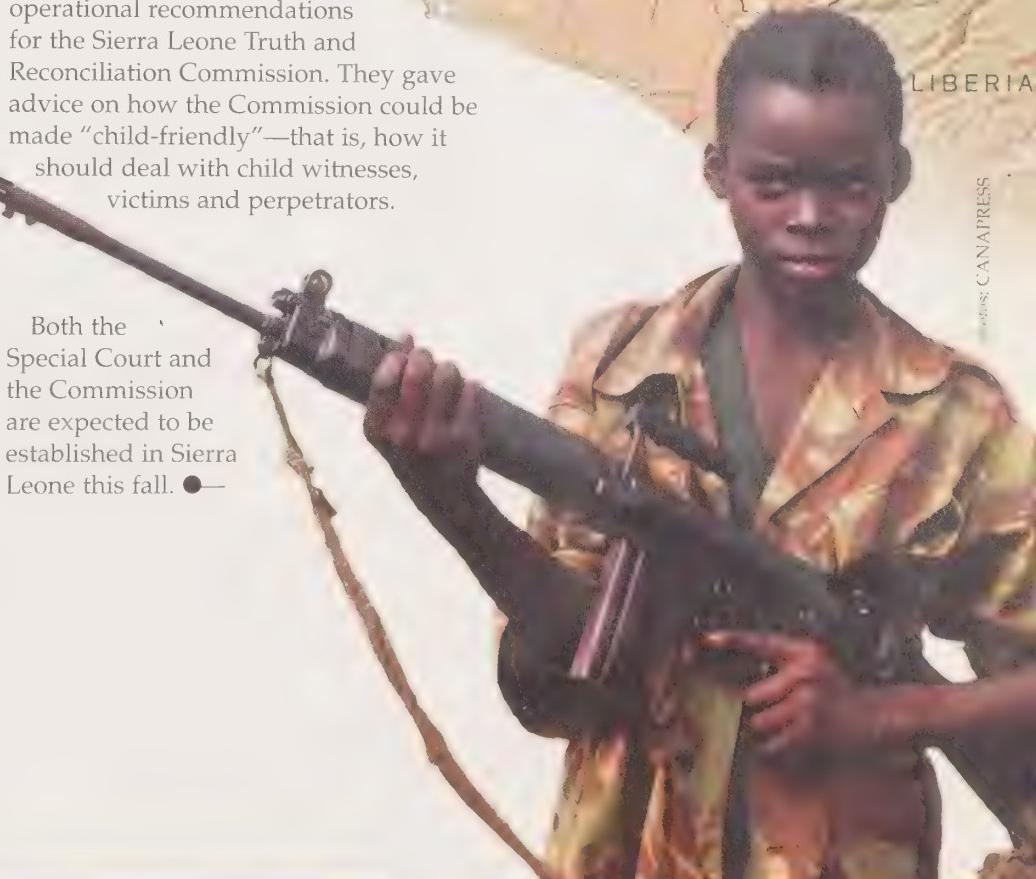


PHOTO: CANAPRESS



Canada in Sierra Leone

Canadian assistance in Sierra Leone is channelled primarily through two complementary programs:

- CIDA's Peacebuilding Fund promotes local peacebuilding initiatives.
- DFAIT's Human Security Program promotes the safety of people from threats of violence caused by conflict and political/economic upheaval. It also supports peaceful governance.

For more information about the Human Security Program, visit:
<http://www.dfat-maec.gc.ca/foreign/humansecurity/mosa-e.asp>



CHILDREN & LANDMINES

Protecting the innocent victims

In over 70 countries around the world, anti-personnel (AP) mines lie in wait, armed and ready to take a limb or the life of a child. These cheap and deadly remnants of war continue harming civilians years after the end of the conflicts in which they were planted. By their very nature they are unable to distinguish between the footsteps of a soldier and those of a child.

Tackling these hidden killers is the aim of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (the 1997 Ottawa Convention). As of August 17, 2001, a total of 118 states had formally ratified the treaty, agreeing to abide by its comprehensive ban on these weapons. Vast tracts of mined land have been cleared and millions of stockpiled mines have been destroyed in fulfilment of Convention obligations.

Even so, mines continue to bar access to millions of hectares of land and to infrastructure vital to the well-being of thousands of communities. And in some areas where conflicts are raging, new mines are being laid.

In these mined areas, protecting children is a major challenge. One way to meet it is by teaching them about the danger of mines and by seeking to limit high-risk behaviour. Successful mine awareness education programs can significantly reduce the likelihood of a child's injury or death in an AP mine accident. For this reason, such programs are a priority of the international community.

Vulnerable targets

In general young men suffer the highest rates of injury and death caused by AP mines, but children are perhaps the weapons' most vulnerable targets.

Children are liable to touch and play with objects that appear interesting, including mines and unexploded ordnance. Some mines are particularly enticing—for instance, the colourful PFMN-1 butterfly mine, dropped in vast quantities from aircraft over Afghanistan.

Mine accidents often injure children more severely than adults because their relatively small stature places them closer to the ground and hence to the point where a mine explodes. If a growing child loses a limb to an AP mine blast, the prosthetic will have to be replaced far more frequently than in the case of an adult. Often the cost is prohibitive and prosthetics of good quality are unavailable.



photo: John Rodsted

Years after a conflict has ended, anti-personnel mines continue to indiscriminately harm civilians, such as this Bosnian boy. Successful mine awareness education programs can significantly reduce the likelihood of a child's injury or death in an AP mine accident.

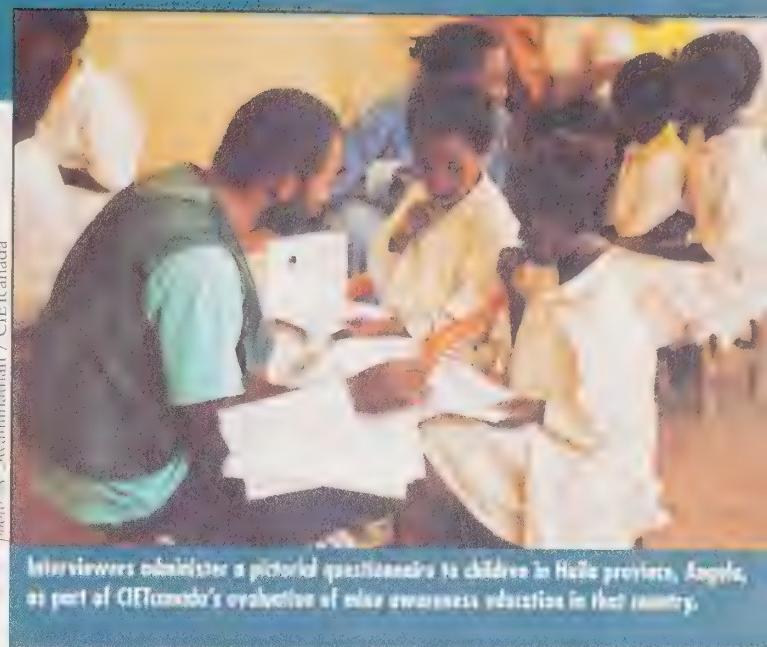
Children also suffer when adults in their families and communities are injured or killed by AP mines. They may find that the caregivers on whom they depend have more difficulty providing for their well-being.

The role of UNICEF

UNICEF is the United Nations agency taking the lead on mine awareness education. It plays an important role in the direct delivery of mine awareness education. In addition, it has developed the *International Guidelines for Landmine and Unexploded Ordnance Awareness Education*, a manual for international donors and mine awareness providers.



A mine awareness educator in Cambodia teaches a community about the dangers of anti-personnel mines.



Interviewer distributes a printed questionnaire to children in Huila province, Angola, as part of CIETcanada's evaluation of mine awareness education in that country.

Translated into several languages and widely distributed throughout the global mine action community, the *Guidelines* promote the effective planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of mine awareness programs. With the help of this manual, mine awareness education is being better designed and delivered, in a way that is more sensitive to culture, age and literacy levels—and is more effective.

Canada's support

Most mine-affected countries now have mine awareness activities. Comprehensive programs are in place in almost all of the world's most seriously affected states. Of course it is difficult to draw a causal link between mine awareness education and casualty rates; but wherever mine awareness education is delivered in a comprehensive manner, casualty rates are declining.

Through the five-year, \$100 million Canadian Landmine Fund, Canada has supported a wide range of mine awareness education programs in over a dozen countries. Here are some examples:

- Child-to-child and teacher training approaches: Canada has supported the Mines Advisory Group teacher training and child-to-child mine awareness training in northern Iraq.
- Use of the media: In Afghanistan, Canada has supported an International Centre for Humanitarian Reporting radio education initiative. This makes it possible to reach children who may not have been included in more formal sessions.
- Distribution of mine awareness materials: As part of a World Bank program in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada is supporting the distribution of mine awareness posters and handbooks.

- Emergency situations: After the flooding that hit Mozambique in early 2000, Canada supported the United Nations Mine Action Service emergency mine awareness program. The aim was to prevent landmine accidents among displaced populations returning to their communities after the floodwaters had receded.

- Popular education: In Angola, Canada supported UNICEF Canada's mine awareness by popular education program, which used theatre and children's games to convey its message.

- Evaluation: Canada also provided support for an evaluation of UNICEF Canada's Angola program by CIETcanada, an organization that conducts community-based research. The findings: some of the methods used in the program could be improved, and increasing children's knowledge about mines does not necessarily lead to a change in high-risk behaviour.

An ongoing struggle

UNICEF's *International Guidelines* set the standard for effective programs. Using the manual, efforts will continue to deliver mine awareness education. This is part of the wider effort to achieve universal adherence to the Ottawa Convention and implementation of the treaty in order to counter the global threat of anti-personnel mines. As the struggle goes on, the international community must keep striving to protect children from the multitude of AP mines that have been planted and that still remain hidden. We must take steps so that children can step forth without fear or danger. ●

Canadian youth interns

Working for children

Over the last year, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade's Youth International Internship Program joined with several Canadian organizations to offer some 30 young Canadians exceptional opportunities in the field of children's issues.

Through the United Nations Association in Canada (UNAC), Lauren Baswick, Janet Ilott and Jennifer Smith (see right) worked with War Child Canada on a documentary entitled *Musicians in the War Zone*. Says Lauren Baswick, "I really enjoyed it. It helped me strive to be my best, both scholastically and personally." After her internship, Janet Ilott became marketing co-ordinator for Peace Child International in Britain.

Also through UNAC, Ayda Eke worked at UNICEF in New York on child abduction, child soldiers, and children and conflict. Hind Merabet served with the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict; the job involved documenting the War-Affected Children's Virtual Library and compiling a list of research institutions focussing on children and armed conflict.

Human Rights Internet placed Megan McFadden on a project in Guatemala City, helping Casa Alianza organize activities for street children. The University of Saskatchewan's Native Law Centre placed Kjell Anderson and Steven Swan in Washington, D.C., where they participated in the Young Americas Business Trust's Young Indigenous People's Circle at the Organization of American States.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind placed David Laine with the South African National Centre for the Blind in Pretoria; there he organized a national blind youth movement. In Gabon, CEGEP Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu interns Benoît Caron, Jean-Bernard Gariépy, Danny Bonetti and Martin Charbonneau repaired computers and set up systems and equipment in technical schools. And the Canadian Museums Association placed Julie Oya with the Kids Club Network in London, U.K.; there she redesigned the Web site of the Centre for Curiosity and Imagination, a hands-on project for children. ●—

Jennifer Smith finds the key to change

I was fortunate to do an internship at War Child Canada, which promotes awareness and offers support to children and youth affected by war.

To carry out its mandate, War Child Canada has fostered a unique relationship with the music and entertainment industry. Its respect and regard for youth has kept me with the organization since my internship ended.

When I began at War Child Canada, I was hesitant about promoting awareness; I felt I needed to work hands-on to do any real good. I learned that awareness is vital to change when I worked on *Musicians in the War Zone*, a documentary that followed Canadian recording artists into three areas of the globe affected by war. It showed me that awareness is what moves people to get their hands on something.

When the MuchMusic television network aired the documentary for the first time, hundreds of thousands of lives were touched by what they saw. One of those lives was mine. What we do here can really affect others.

Jennifer Jordan and the human aspect of conflict

Through Medical Aid for Palestine, I did my internship with the Palestine Red Crescent Society's Mental Health Department in Bethlehem. There I came face to face with the realities of conflict in the Middle East.

My work involved developing mental health plans, creating community projects and implementing existing programs. However, with the resurgence of tensions in the region in recent months, our focus on general well-being shifted to emergency crisis management. We created and implemented plans for helping people suffering from trauma, anxiety and stress-related disorders—particularly children.

The echo of shelling and gunfire rumbles through the hills, instilling fear in all who hear it. The conflict has infiltrated



Ethnic Albanian refugees from Kosovo, including children, struggle for loaves of bread near a refugee camp in Kukes, Albania, May 1999.

abroad en of the world

every level of society. There are few who have not experienced some form of violence either directly or indirectly.

All too often, conflict is viewed solely in political and military terms, yet it is the people living in the area who are most affected. No one can understand the human aspect of conflict without seeing it first-hand. I am grateful for the opportunity I had to experience this reality and to help people deal with their traumas.

Marie Green and the faces of suffering

During my UNAC-sponsored internship with the Office of the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict in New York, I became acutely aware of a terrible modern tragedy: the fact that in the 1990s alone, 2 million children were killed and millions more were seriously injured or permanently disabled, orphaned, or left with grave psychological trauma in more than 30 conflicts around the world.

In the basement of a Manhattan apartment building, I saw faces mostly overlooked by the media. They belonged to children aged 7 to 21—refugees who now were organizing to change the world.

I heard them tell of seeing their relatives massacred in Sierra Leone. I listened to their stories of the refugee camps where they had stayed in Albania. Later, at our office, I watched footage of young people being executed in Sierra Leone; a child barely 6 years old was ordered to shoot at one of the victims. I was silent but a flame ignited inside me.

As my internship drew to a close, I began to realize that the atrocities continued because the public was unfamiliar with the faces of suffering. I decided that after returning to Canada I would launch an organization exposing this cruel reality.

The problem is enormous but I am convinced it can be solved so that every child has a fighting chance to determine how he or she will live.



Two Vietnamese girls at the Sikkha refugee camp in Nakhon Ratchasima, northeast of Bangkok, Thailand

Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Canada • WORLD VIEW • Issue 13 • Fall 2001



Youth International Internship Program



Canada



For more information, visit the Youth International Internship Program
Web site: <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/interns>

Olympic Aid

Human security for children



OLYMPIC AID



Scarred physically and psychologically, war-affected children are often deprived of the very thing that can help heal the scars: play. To fill that gap is the aim of Olympic Aid, a humanitarian organization established by athletes and supported by DFAIT's Human Security Program, the Australian and Norwegian governments, and the International Olympic Committee.

It defines play (including sport) as a physical activity that promotes fun, the empowerment of children and participation. "Children's freedom to be children is important to their mental and physical development," says Silken Laumann, Olympic and world champion rower and Olympic Aid's Canadian ambassador. "Play is not a luxury, it's a right recognized by the UN in the Convention on the Rights of the Child."

"Sport is a development tool for both children and communities," adds Olympic Aid Chair Johann Olav Koss. As the organization's first athlete ambassador, just before the 1994 Winter Games Koss travelled to Eritrea, where Olympic Aid sought to rebuild schools in the refugee camps. He returned to Norway in time for the Games, held that year in Lillehammer. There he took three gold medals, and challenged fellow Norwegians and visitors to the Games to contribute to Olympic Aid. The effort raised a heartwarming \$27.5 million. Says Koss, "The support funded the building of 1000 primary schools and a teachers' education centre in Eritrea, where we trained 600 teachers over three years."



The success at Lillehammer set the stage for 1996 and the Atlanta Summer Olympics. Before the Games, the International Olympic Committee came up with the idea of the "Olympic Truce," which was ratified by the United Nations. During the Games, temporary cease-fires were declared in war-torn areas. UNICEF and Olympic Aid seized the occasion to organize sports festivals at which children could play and people were vaccinated. In Afghanistan alone, 2.2 million children and 800 000 women were immunized.

In 2000 Olympic Aid organized activities in connection with the Sydney Olympics, and it is preparing for the 2002 Winter Games in Salt Lake City.

Its focus now is on developing sustainable sports and play programs. Under the programs, children learn skills that they can retain for life, and sports and play become permanent features in the community. This year Olympic Aid is sending volunteers to train local coaches in refugee camps in Angola, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda and, possibly, East Timor. They show how to give children constructive, positive guidance.

"Olympic Aid makes so much sense," says Silken Laumann. "Through sport and play, children improve their self-esteem, their self-confidence. They learn to resolve conflict and to accept each other as equals." Laumann visited refugee camps in Eritrea and Sudan last summer, seeing first-hand the need for Olympic Aid projects. She recalls, "Once, when we were playing soccer, a young boy stopped and told me, through a translator, that it was the first time in two months he hadn't felt angry."

That is the beauty of play. ●



Silken Laumann plays soccer with girls at the Laffa refugee camp, Sudan. Photo: AP/Wide World

For more information, visit the Olympic Aid Web site:

<http://www.olympicaid.org>

Season of Summits

The Commonwealth



From October 6 to 9, Brisbane, Australia, will host the 2001 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting. Leaders will examine how to reinvigorate and re-equip the organization to face the challenges of the new century, while maintaining and building upon its traditional strengths.

The Commonwealth is made up of 54 sovereign states representing nearly one quarter of the world's population. Binding them together are links of history, culture and language, plus a commitment to democracy, human rights, good governance and sustainable development.

Canada is the second-largest contributor to the Commonwealth and a strong supporter of its political and economic programs. Among these are the Commonwealth Youth Programme (a Canadian initiative) and the Vancouver-based Commonwealth of Learning, an agency promoting distance learning.

For more information, visit:

<http://www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/foreignp/menu-e.asp>

(follow link to "Commonwealth")

<http://www.chogm2001.net>

<http://www.thecommonwealth.org>

APEC



On October 20 and 21, Shanghai, China, will host the Ninth APEC Leaders' Meeting. The aim will be to support the initiatives of trade and investment liberalization and of economic and technical co-operation emerging from previous meetings.

APEC was established in 1989 in response to the growing interdependence of Asia-Pacific nations and the need to advance their economic dynamism. Canada was a founding member. The forum now has 21 members around the Pacific Rim.

Canada is strongly committed to supporting a new round of multilateral trade negotiations. With other members, it will continue to help developing APEC economies strengthen their capacity in order to participate effectively in the World Trade Organization.

For more information, visit:

<http://www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/canada-apec>

<http://www.china-apec.org.cn>

October will be a busy month for Canadian diplomats and Prime Minister Chrétien. On the schedule are summits of three international organizations to which Canada belongs: the Commonwealth, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum and La Francophonie.

La Francophonie



IX^e SOMMET DE LA FRANCOPHONIE
Beyrouth 2001

for the Ninth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Countries Using French as a Common Language. The focus will be on promoting harmony among the diverse cultures that make up La Francophonie.

Over the years, the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie has become an important component of Canada's foreign policy. Canada hosted the 1987 Francophonie Summit in Québec City, the 1999 Summit in Moncton and the IV Francophonie Games in Ottawa-Hull last July. Our primary objective continues to be the promotion of Canada's democratic, cultural and economic values.

"Francophonie" refers to the community of peoples or countries using or speaking the French language.

For more information, visit:

<http://www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/foreignp/francophonie/menu-e.htm>

<http://www.sommet2001.org> (French only)

Top Secret documents from 1956-57 shed light on Suez Crisis

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade has published another volume in its series *Documents on Canadian External Relations*. The new publication sheds fresh light on the Suez Crisis, which erupted 45 years ago in July 1956.

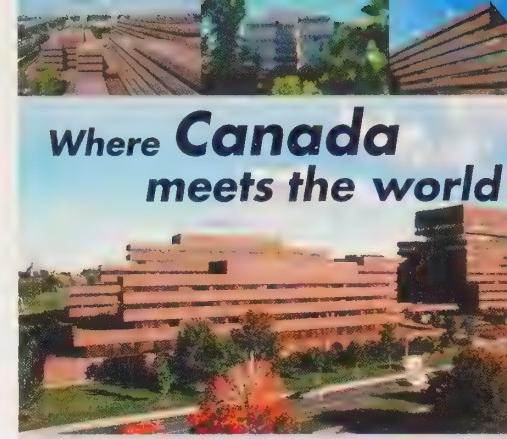
Drawing from the Department's Top Secret and Confidential files, Volume 22 tells the story of the Suez Crisis from Canada's perspective. Among other things, it traces the efforts of Secretary of State for External Affairs Lester B. Pearson to prevent a major war in the Middle East. For his work, Pearson was awarded the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize.

Other issues documented in the volume include Canada's activities in NATO

in 1956-57, and Canadian efforts to mediate between the developed and developing worlds.

Volume 22 of *Documents on Canada's External Relations* is available from:

Canadian Government Publishing
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9
Tel.: (819) 956-4800 or
1-800-635-7943 (North America only)
Fax: (819) 994-1498 or
1-800-565-7757 (Canada only)
E-mail: publications@pwgsc.gc.ca
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[http://www.canschool.org/dcer/
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E-mail: maricarmen.charbonneau@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

DID YOU KNOW THAT?

In 1999, the most recent year for which figures are available, the number of children born throughout the world totalled 129 million. Over 116 million of the births occurred in developing countries. In Canada, the number of births was 343 000.

In 1960, the mortality rate under age 5 was 33 per 1000 births in Canada. By 1999 the rate had dropped to 6 per 1000 births. That put Canada in 165th place worldwide. Sierra Leone ranked first with 316 deaths per 1000 births.

In 1999, life expectancy was 79 years in Canada, compared with 51 years in the least developed countries. In the same year, life expectancy averaged only 49 years in sub-Saharan Africa.

The per capita gross national product (GNP) was \$40 141 in industrialized countries (\$29 648 in Canada) in 1999. In the least developed countries, the GNP per capita was a mere \$401.

The scale of the HIV/AIDS pandemic now exceeds the worst projections of 1990, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. Already, AIDS has orphaned more than 13 million children worldwide, and that figure may reach 30 million before the end of the decade. In the hardest-hit countries, from half to more than two thirds of the 15-year-olds alive today will eventually die of the disease.

Source: *The State of the World's Children 2001: Early Childhood*.
New York: United Nations Publications, December 2000. 116 pp. ISBN 9280636332.

In our NEXT ISSUE

Issue 14 - Winter 2002

Appearing in early December, our next issue of *Canada World View* will focus on human security. Among the topics to be covered: a follow-up on the UN Special Session on Children; the fall release of the report of the Canada-sponsored International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty; and Canada's extensive Human Security Program, specifically designed to address the human dimensions of globalization. ●

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